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THE TIMES

A chance at last for gifted children? Page 12

Benn-Callaghan clash over joining Euro money system

Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of ... for Energy, had an angry ... with the Prime Minister ...rday over whether the Govern... should join the European ...netary System proposed by the ...man and French governments.

He was speaking during a joint meeting of the Cabinet and the Labour Party National Executive at 10 Downing Street. Mr James Callaghan told the meeting that he would not abandon the 5 per cent pay policy.

Cabinet ministers given warning

...rge Clark
...l Correspondent
...n angry clash with the Minister yesterday Mr ...ood Benn, Secretary of ...or Energy, indicated that ... resign if the Govern...ecided on entry into the ...ean Monetary System ... which has been proposed ... German and French gov...nts. He said that such a ...n would place the Cabi...pletely at odds with the ... view of the Labour

...enn was stung into mak... protest at a joint meet... the Cabinet and the ...national executive at 10 ... Street, called to dis... party's policy towards ... and the Government's ...me for the coming par...y session. Mr Benn ...iously siding with the ...executive.

...he meeting Mr Ronald ..., general secretary of ... said that no voices ... raised at the meeting ...as agreeably surprised. ...unts of what went on ...that it was a meeting ...ension, with Mr James ... and Mr Denis Healey, ... of the Exchequer, ... resisting the execu... ...ands for a stimulus ... economy, selective ...ntrols and rejection ...'S proposals.

...n made a pointed ... to the need for a ... of Information Act" ...ntered the debate on ...

...he did not approach ...proposal in a theolo... in his view the West ...overnment wanted it ... to cripple their com... the French wanted ...e they wished to be ...the Germans; and the ...members wanted it ...they believed in a ...Europe.

...would mean", he said, ...a British government ...the right permission to ...if it wanted it, if we ...ts cuts in public expen... It would be quite in... to implement *Labour's* ...ifesto 1976 and party ...ce decisions if we went ...IS.

...ought to make it clear ...Queen's Speech that we ...prepared to go into it ...would veto it if it was ...the national interest."

There had never been a majority in the Parliamentary Labour Party for elections to the European Parliament or for entry into the EMS, Mr Benn said. He hoped that the next Labour election manifesto would be written around composite motion 42, which was carried at the Labour Party conference this year by 4,846,000 votes to 1,639,000.

Among other things, that motion called for an amendment of the European Communities Act, 1972, to give the House of Commons power to veto EEC proposals; to reform the common agricultural policy; to rewrite the Treaty of Rome to curtail the powers of the commission; and "to reject any moves towards economic and monetary union and many other encroachments on the rights of self-government of member states".

"We ought to be clear about this and not act against the national interest", Mr Benn said.

Mr Callaghan retorted: "Tony has advanced his own individual point of view. The Cabinet has not yet reached a decision but when it has, collective responsibility will then be operative and any member of the Cabinet coming out against the decision would face the consequences."

Immediately Mr Benn commented: "That is entirely a matter for you, Prime Minister, and is nothing to do with me."

At that point Mr Eric Heffer, the left-wing Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton, intervened to say that what the Prime Minister had said needed to be looked at because it created a new situation. It meant that some members of the executive could have pressure brought to bear on them.

Obviously, Mr Heffer was referring to the powerful group of ministers within the Cabinet, led by Mr Benn and Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, who are opposed to Britain's entry into the proposed monetary system.

Mr Stanley Orme, Minister for Social Services, another minister opposed to EMS, complained that although much had been done to examine the Franco-German proposal there had not yet been any discussion within the Government.

He said that the United Kingdom now could not impose tariff controls, with the result that we had a deficit of £2,000m a year in the balance of trade in manufactured goods. To enter the EMS, he said, would mean going back to a fixed exchange rate. That had been tried in the past but the United Kingdom had been forced off it.

Mr Callaghan, earlier in the discussion, had emphasized that the guiding light for him in the negotiations on EMS was whether the system would benefit the United Kingdom.

Was it going to stabilize exchange rates? Was it going to work if the inflation rate and growth rate of every country in the Community was not the same? He had always been sceptical about that.

Mr Hayward commented afterwards that the Prime Minister had clearly indicated that he would not favour British entry if it was against national interests and had emphasized that so far there had been no Cabinet or Parliamentary Labour Party discussion of the proposals. Both groups would be discussing it next week when the new session of Parliament opened.

On the programme for the coming session, the national executive, through its spokesmen, the chairman, Mr Frank Allaun, MP for Salford, East, and Mr Hayward, asked the Government to change the rigid 5 per cent pay guideline; to increase public expenditure and to create more jobs in the public services and the construction industry.

They asked for selective import controls, extra cash for the National Enterprise Board, injection of extra money into the National Health Service, a scheme for early retirement, a shorter working week, immediate legislation on freedom of information, an increase in death grants, maintenance support grants for young people aged 16 to 18 staying on at schools and colleges, and free travel and possibly free television licences for people on retirement pensions.

Mr Callaghan was quite firm on pay policy. He said that ministers would go on making speeches to persuade the unions to accept the 5 per cent figure. If the executive had any proposals that would keep inflation down in single figures as an alternative then he would be happy to listen to them.

Continued on page 2, col 4

Hospital conditions deteriorate as talks fail

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Management and staff sides in the hospital engineers' and supervisors' dispute went again to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) yesterday. Meanwhile, both Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, and hospital authorities gave a warning of the severe effect of the men's industrial action on patients and the health service.

That second attempt by Acas in four days to settle the dispute came after the service had invited both sides to more talks and Mr Ennals had seen Mrs Rachel Kelly, chairman of the management side. But after three hours of talks with Acas officials no progress had been made.

Mr Ennals said after his meeting with Mrs Kelly, that he had telephoned Mr John Mortimer, chairman of Acas, who had offered to make a second attempt to get the two sides together. Mr Mortimer said he had made clear that if Acas was to succeed both sides must show some willingness to make concessions.

Mr Ennals repeated his appeal to the unions to suspend their industrial action. Asked how long he was prepared to see the dispute continue, he replied: "This is a question which must be put to the parties.

"It is not good enough, as has been said by some, that the management side and the Government should take the easy course and give way. It would upset differentials, lead to further disputes and create greater hardships for patients."

As to why no move had been made for three days to restart talks, when patients were suffering and matters were deteriorating daily, Mr Ennals said he was doing everything he could. Conceding the men's demands would mean that the Government's pay policy would "go out of the window". Patients were not only anxious for their own welfare; they also wanted to see inflation curbed.

More than 9,000 hospital beds are now closed, at least 30,000 patients have been added to the waiting list for operations, and more than 150 big hospitals are admitting emergency cases only.

Mr Ennals said he had received a telegram from Sir John Donne, chairman of the South East Thames Regional Health Authority, concerning the effect of the strike on patients. He added that it was one example of many such reports.

The telegram said it did not appear to be appreciated generally that death or serious harm might result from a delay in admission to hospital.

It listed the following examples: a rheumatoid arthritic in great pain could not be admitted; many children with squints were being put on waiting lists, only four operations having been performed in 18 days in one district, with the result that the

Dr Kaunda says Rhodesia attack would be suicide for Zambia

From Lawrence Pintak
Lusaka, Oct. 23

As Zambians prepared for tomorrow's celebrations of the fourteenth anniversary of their independence from Britain, President Kaunda today told his people that the country's forces were completely outgunned by the superior Rhodesian forces.

"We have planes here which can land napalm bombs in Bulawayo and Salisbury", Dr Kaunda told assembled journalists and diplomats. "But I know that if I send our boys to drop bombs there I would be committing suicide for Zambia".

Eighteen foreign nationals suspected of collaborating with the Rhodesians are being held for questioning. Dr Kaunda refused to reveal their nationalities and warned diplomats not to try to apply pressure for their release.

"I will not succumb to any threats to release these people until I am satisfied they were not involved", he shouted angrily.

Diplomatic sources said most of those in detention were believed to be farmers from the area around Mkushi, where one of the biggest raids took place. It did not appear that there were many Britons among the group.

Dr Kaunda said intelligence reports indicated that several days before the first attack villages in the area watched a Rhodesian helicopter drop troops, while a second craft later dropped packages found to contain explosives, land mines and anti-personnel mines.



President Kaunda: Attacked Britain and America.

They had concluded that after Zambia opened the border the Rhodesians were preparing to drive a wedge between the patriotic Front-Zapu guerrillas and the Zambian people by making them believe the guerrillas were destroying the vital rail lines.

Dr Kaunda insisted that he knew ahead of time of last week's Rhodesian raid in which Salisbury claimed 1,500 guerrillas died. Whatever Mr Ian Smith the Rhodesian Prime Minister was planning was known in Zambia. "We are organized intelligencewise."

The Rhodesians were able to strike unmolested on the outskirts of the Zambian capital, he said, because the Zambians were working on the basis that the attacks would be against military targets. "Alas, the dastardly enemies attacked innocent people."

Rhodesian jet fighters maintained full control of Zambian air space for at least half an hour last Thursday morning, forcing the Air Force to remain on the ground at their Mumbwa base and coordinating with the Lusaka airport control tower to ensure that private and commercial aircraft were not harmed.

The Zambian leader said he was not embarrassed by the impotence of his Air Force, blaming it on the fact that "it takes just six minutes for a jet to reach the capital from the border".

Informed sources, however, said one of the main reasons Zambia was unable to defend itself was that the ancient British-built Rapier missile system surrounding the capital was out of commission due to a lack of maintenance and spare parts.

Dr Kaunda viciously attacked the United States and Britain for their "lukewarm condemnations" of the Rhodesian incursion. "All they said really amounts to saying to Smith: 'We don't mind what you do'."

The Zambian President is especially upset with the United States. Suspecting Britain of secretly favouring continued white rule in Rhodesia, Dr Kaunda has seen President Carter as his one hope for Western-supported change. While he does not accuse the American President of complicity in the incursions, he does

Continued on page 8, col 6

Postman has disarming plan for angry dogs

From Jan Murray
Paris, Oct 23

The French Post Office is taking steps to stamp out one of the most prevalent industrial diseases suffered by postmen—dogbites. A report assembling statistics from last year, shows that 3,000 postmen were attacked, presumably by as many dogs, and that nearly twice that many days of work were lost as a result.

This represents a 41 per cent growth rate in the dogbite dossier over the past five years, and the authorities have therefore decided it is time they put their teeth into the problem. Having apparently gnawed it over for a while they have decided to put the dogs of Brittany on trial.

Brittany dogs are not particularly ferocious, although those which live in the faraway reaches of Finistere are apparently the worst in that area. Between them the Brittany dogs accounted for 128 postmen during the year causing 201 lost working days.

It seems that postmen delivering letters to houses with gardens in rural areas are most likely to find a dog baring its teeth to attack their calves (66 per cent) or buttocks (12 per cent), depending on the size of the dog.

Therefore, over the next fortnight the Brittany dog masters will be bombarded with publicity telling them to keep their pets tied up during the time when the postman is likely to call. Those who fail to do this will receive one warning letter and after that if their dog is still free to bite, they will be required to collect the mail themselves from the post office.

The scheme's effect will be studied and the intention is to bring it into operation all over France in the new year.

Meanwhile, postmen are being given a leaflet advising them how to deal with dogs before they are bitten. They are warned to beware quiet animals and to steer clear of dogs in a group. They are told always to keep a bold face to any would be attacker and to speak softly to it.

One Brittany postman has been offering more practical advice born of 14 years experience dodging snapping teeth. Cocker Spaniels and poodles are the most dangerous he has discovered, but nowadays he claims to have few worries.

He has bought a bitch and finds that as soon as the dogs catch her scent on his clothes they become quite friendly. He apparently likes no other bitches on his round.

French ports paralysed by seamen's strike

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 23

The first unlimited seamen's strike called in France for 25 years began today and paralysed nearly every port. Only two sailings to Corsica, which is almost totally dependent on sea transport for vital supplies, were allowed by the unions.

Channel sailings were disrupted, with only ships of other than French nationality moving.

One seamen's union has also threatened to start a blockade of all Channel ports if French railways withdraw their Sealink ferries from the Newhaven-Dieppe run as has been suggested.

The strike coincides with a 24-hour national docks strike called in furtherance of a pay claim. The dockers return to work tomorrow but may still refuse to work overtime or do night shifts.

The seamen's strike has been called because one company has recruited Asian seamen to work in the restaurants in one of its ships. Their pay scales are much lower than those of French seamen and the unions see this as threatening their members' livelihood.

The totality of the stoppage has meant that many ships have been trapped in port because there are no tugs available to move them. This has happened to 10 ships at Le Havre. Another 20 ships are caught in Marseilles harbour because pilots have joined the strike.

The seamen's strike has also coincided with a decision of the lorry drivers serving Corsica to blockade the island's harbours in protest at what they see as poor links with the mainland.

The social unrest sweeping France will make itself felt in the country at large as postmen resume their industrial action at various centres, while a 24-hour national post strike has been called for Wednesday.

Television viewers tomorrow are also likely to have to put up with a very limited service as the main unions have called out their members working on all three channels in protest at what they believe are threatened redundancies.

Egypt seeks revision of draft peace treaty

Cairo, Oct 23.—Egypt has sent back the final draft of a peace treaty with Israel for further study because of what Mr Mustapha Khalil, the Prime Minister, described as technical questions over linking the treaty to the future of the West Bank and the Gaza strip.

There were no fundamental problems standing in the way of the peace treaty, he said, but Egypt wanted to raise some technical observations.

"We have not rejected the draft of a peace treaty with Israel, but we have some observations which are technical in nature", the official Middle East news agency quoted him as saying.

President Anwar Sadat has described the linkage question as the crucial issue in the present talks. Egypt favours the creation of a Palestinian entity comprising the West Bank and Gaza, which would be closely linked to Jordan.

Well-informed sources said that Egypt, sensitive over accusations that it is making a separate peace with Israel, was anxious to show the Arab world that it was respecting its commitment to a solution of the Palestinian question.

Arab foreign ministers are to meet in Baghdad next week to discuss Mr Sadat's peace moves. Michael Knipe writes from Jerusalem: The Israeli Cabinet met this evening to consider the draft peace treaty with Egypt negotiated in Washington last week. The meeting was expected to be lengthy and to continue if necessary tomorrow.

The alternatives open to the Cabinet are to accept the draft, reject it, or return it to Washington for further revision. Mr Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Ezer Weizman, the Defence Minister, who led the Israeli negotiating team in Washington, were expected to argue strongly for acceptance of the draft.

However, a number of their colleagues are known to be concerned that Mr Dayan and Mr Weizman may have been too flexible and accepted compromise positions which should not be endorsed by the Cabinet.

The ministers believed to be most suspicious of the treaty text are Mr Ariel Sharon, Mr Haim Landau, Mr Zevulun Hammer and Mr Yitzhak Moda'i.

Mr Begin himself was thought to be satisfied with the draft, but was keeping his promise to allow the full Cabinet to participate in the decision-making process.

Patrick Brogan writes from Washington: The Egyptian-Israeli negotiations for a peace treaty will resume at ministerial level here later this week, and the final document should be ready soon afterwards. It will be formally initialled by the heads of the three delegations, the Americans signing as witnesses. If all goes well, the treaty itself will be signed by President Sadat, Mr Menachem Begin and President Carter within the next four weeks—possibly on November 19, the first anniversary of President Sadat's journey to Jerusalem.

Iraq and Syria bury hatchet page 8

Leading article, page 19

Battersea power station blaze

Firemen fought a big blaze at Battersea power station, south London, last night. The fire began in the turbine room.

'The Times'

We apologize to readers, newsagents, and advertisers for a shortfall in supplies in some areas yesterday. This was due to restrictions imposed by Natsopa machine assistants for safety reasons and the subsequent wish of NGA members in the machine room not to work the necessary overtime in order to complete the print.

...rs Williams proposes single 16-plus exam

...a Geddes
...n Correspondent

...Government's decision, ...ed yesterday, to replace ...d GCE O level examina... ...a single examination ...was described as an act ...ess folly by Mr Norman ...ohn-Stevas, opposition ...man on education. The ...ative Party is pledged to ...GCE O and A levels. ...a time when parental ... about the educational ...had never been more ...ead, and when there ...fears that educational ...ds were falling, the Gov... it was proposing to do ...with the two tried exam... ...O and A levels) that ...he main guarantees of ...ndards in schools, Mr ...ohn-Stevas said. ...ssing ahead with pro... posals that rested not on educational values but on egalitarian doctrine, Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, was making the same mistake on examinations as she had made on comprehensive schools, he added.

He was nevertheless in favour of examination reform. He proposed to spell out his proposals for reform at a meeting in Coventry on Thursday. There should be a common system of grading of examinations at 16-plus, but separate examinations.

Mrs Williams said the Government was convinced that, far from posing a threat to educational standards, the system would underpin standards. The decision on the 16-plus examinations did not prejudice the Government's decision on the N and F examinations at 18 plus which, it is suggested, should replace A levels.

The best reply to Mr St John-Stevas was the support the proposals had been given by the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils, Mrs Williams suggested.

The association's education committee said yesterday that it had long been aware of concern over the dual examining system and that a single system "should lead to a much-needed improvement in standards". That was what it and the public wanted; it hoped that all politicians would share that aim.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, also Conservative-controlled, wants to preserve the separate identity of the CSE and GCE O level examinations, while reforming the present system.

The National Union of Teachers, the largest teachers' union, warmly welcomed the Government's proposals. Reform was long overdue, it said.

The National Association of Head Teachers also welcomed the announcement. Most secondary schools were weary of a dual system that was wasteful of time, manpower and money, it said.

The Confederation of British Industry said it did not want the new system "as it now stands". It was concerned that it would be difficult for one examination to cover the ability range previously covered by CSE and O level examinations.

Report, page 5
Leading article, page 19

Dismissal of Boycott to stand

The Yorkshire County Cricket Club committee have decided to ignore the critical remarks made about them by Geoffrey Boycott on the Parkinson television show earlier this month. But last night, at their meeting in Leeds, they confirmed the decision to sack Boycott as captain.

Arthur Connell, the chairman, said that the committee were unanimous in their decision to replace Boycott by John Hampshire.

Mr Connell said it was the view of the committee that Boycott was so dedicated to the perfection of his own batting technique that it was sometimes the cause of his failure as captain to bring out the best of other players: "Because of this, it is felt that in leadership he fails to fulfil the requirements," he said.

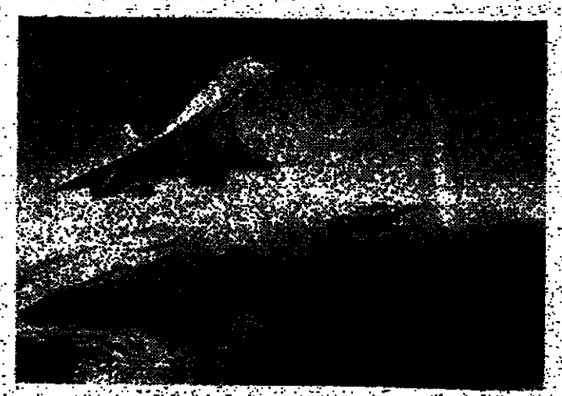
It was Yorkshire's policy to elect a captain on a one-season basis only, he added, and it was the unanimous view of the committee that for next year it was time to make a change. Hampshire, the new captain, would have the full support of every member of the committee.

Mr Connell said the committee proposed to ignore what Boycott had said in the television interview: "He has been offered maximum terms to continue as a player, and the committee hope that he will accept the two-year contract extended to him."

Boycott, who leaves for Australia today with the England team, had his eight years as Yorkshire captain ended last month.

Boycott was offered a two-year contract as an ordinary player and the decision caused obvious controversy. This was inflamed when Boycott appeared on the Saturday night television programme on October 7, and stated that he would only play for Yorkshire again as captain. He accused the committee of disloyalty and small mindedness.

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...ne progress Ford ...Vauxhall

...workers at Vauxhall's truck ... Dunstable, Bedfordshire, re... call by union negotiators to ...er the company's basic pay ...orkers at the firm's Luton plant ...meeting today. A meeting be... ...ord management and a union ...London was said by both sides ...been beneficial. A full meeting ...nion side is to be held today

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...up air fares profit

...fares between London and New ...hich were initiated by the Laker ...service have proved profitable ...ge major airlines. During the ...months of summer this year ... Airways Pan American and ...World earned £9m between them ...an seats offered on the trans... ...routes

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...obstacles

...gotiations in Moscow between ...ce, the American Secretary of ...nd Mr Gromyko, the Soviet ... Minister, on the limitation of ... arms (Salt) have not yet pro... ...new treaty. There are still a ...stacles holding up a full agree...

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BP defends actions over oil sanctions

Allegations against BP about Rhodesia oil sanctions and political payments are unfair, the company says. It argues that some allegations over these and other sensitive issues are untrue. They were made last week by government sources, and although the company is reluctant to make public statements, officials are privately defending its actions

Page 27

Pope talks to Poles

Pope John Paul II discussed relations between the church and state in Poland with Mr Henryk Jablonski, the Polish head of state, who led a delegation of dignitaries to a reception to celebrate the Pope's inauguration. Afterwards the Pope held a special audience for thousands of Polish pilgrims who had travelled to Rome for the occasion

Page 7

Call for union merger

The two main unions representing workers in English clearing banks should merge to form a new Clearing Banks Union indirectly affiliated to the TUC, an independent analyst recommends after a six-month study into the reasons for continued friction between the National Union of Bank Employees and the Confederation of Bank Staff Associations

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Iran to release 1,126 political prisoners

Iran is to free 1,451 prisoners, including 1,126 political detainees, on Thursday to mark the Shah's birthday. But those convicted of acts of terrorism will remain imprisoned, so the Government's action—designed to placate religious and political opposition and prepare the ground for democratic elections next year—is unlikely to satisfy the regime's critics

Page 8

DPP examines leaflet

The National Front has sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions a leaflet produced by the Anti-Nazi League intended for distribution in constituencies where Front candidates will stand in the next general election. The Front alleges distribution would breach rules governing candidates' election expenses

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Royalty: An opinion poll shows the popularity of the monarchy is undiminished, 97 per cent declaring that the Queen does a good job 4

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Financial Editor: In defence of the market place; Accounting: auditing the small company; Mothercare: teething problems in America
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HOME NEWS

National Front sends Anti-Nazi-League poll leaflet to DPP

By Robert Parker

The Director of Public Prosecutions is examining a leaflet about the National Front produced by the Anti-Nazi League, many copies of which are to be distributed in constituencies where National Front candidates are expected to stand in the next general election.

It was referred to the DPP's office by the National Front which believes the planned distribution of several million copies will breach the rules governing candidates' election expenses as laid down in the Representation of the People Act.

Mr Martin Webster, press officer of the Front criticized the leaflet yesterday at a press conference at the Front's new headquarters in the East End of London, held to launch a 23-page booklet accusing the Anti-Nazi League of being a violent amalgamation of Marxists with the aim of establishing a communist dictatorship.

The DPP's office said that it was looking into the complaint.

The Front maintains that the cost of producing the leaflets, however many are distributed in any one constituency, should be borne on the election expenses of one of the candidates, since anti-National Front material might affect the number of votes cast.

Mr Webster said the distribution of the leaflets would mean that Labour candidates in particular, who might benefit from the leaflet, would be getting publicity over and above the limit set by the amount they are allowed by law to spend on their campaigns.

Mr Paul Holborrow, organizing secretary of the Anti-Nazi League, said that the leaflets were only those which it distributed all the time.

He said they made no recommendations about voting for particular parties. Their purpose was to show what the National Front was about. "They are a part of our declared campaign against the Nazis. As soon as we hear of a National Front candidate standing, we shall distribute as many leaflets as possible", he said.

The Front booklet about the league which was launched yesterday alleges about the league exactly what the league alleges of the Front. Thirty-five thousand copies have been produced and will be distributed to all MPs, as well as to well known people who have sponsored the league.

Anti-Front demonstration: A police cordon was provided at a public house in Stockport last night as the Anti-Nazi League demonstrated against a National Front meeting addressed by Mr Webster (the Press Association reports). Two smoke bombs and a milk bottle were thrown but no damage was done and there were no arrests.

The meeting was discussing the Front's pamphlet about the league.

Journalists walk out over NF statement

Journalists at the *South Kent Gazette*, Folkestone, walked out yesterday in protest over a decision by the newspaper to carry a statement by the National Front in response to an article referring to the organization's local parliamentary candidate as a "Nazi".

The original article, which covered the front page and page two, with pictures, was compiled jointly by several reporters and photographers.

Eight of the 17 journalists at the paper, which appears tomorrow morning, walked out yesterday. They are expected to return at midday today. Mr David Wynne-Jones, the editor, said last night that the journalists would have a right of reply in the next issue.

A page two statement in the newspaper from the National Front will say that a headline in the *Gazette* of September 20 has been disputed by Mr Nigel Cousins, Kent regional agent for the National Front. The statement says: "The headline, 'Nazi candidate's adoption meeting erupts in violence', is both insulting and untrue, says Mr Cousins."

A statement by Mr Cousins will say: "The National Front is not, and never has been, a Nazi organization. It is a properly constituted and legal political party that is run on fully democratic lines."

Service 'not equipped' to deal with many staff difficulties, Mr Ennals says

NHS regional peacemaking panels proposed

By John Roper

A plan to set up panels of peacemakers in each health region was proposed in a government document published yesterday. It is intended that the teams would stop local disputes provoking industrial action.

The proposal is the main recommendation of the group of professional and union representatives set up by Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, to discuss action that has disrupted the National Health Service. It was considered by the General Whitley Council yesterday and will be discussed by NHS staff and management.

Mr Ennals emphasized that the proposals are not aimed at disputes about pay. He deplored any action that put patients at risk and the new procedures were an attempt to fill a gap in the NHS, which did not have the right machinery quickly to deal with many staff difficulties.

The kind of incidents the new procedures were intended to tackle were disputes about duty rosters, clocking-on, and other disagreements, including the industrial action taken by staff at a Surrey hospital after police inquiries about thefts, and the action at a Dulwich hospital about where a porter left his bicycle.

"More and more of these rows have been hitting patients", he said. "They do damage to the NHS and affect staff morale. In many parts of the NHS we are not equipped to deal with these problems".

The essence of the proposals is that the peacemaking team of three representatives of the employers and three trade unionists should move quickly to investigate any dispute and that normal working should continue while that was taking place.

Employing authorities as well as staff would be able to refer a dispute to the panel. It was recommended that management members should not be drawn from the health authority involved and that union officers directly involved in a dispute should be excluded from panels.

Should the panel be unable to agree or should either party not accept the decision, it would be open to either side to refer the dispute to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The document, produced by representatives of the British Medical Association, the Royal College of Nursing, leading health service trade unions and the 14 regional health authorities, expresses the hope that the General Whitley Council will agree to incorporate its recommendations in a national agreement.

It concludes that the risk of the new procedures being misused was worth taking and adds: "There is no doubt that industrial action has taken place that could have been averted if the procedures now recommended had been followed".

But the operation might have to be modified in the light of experience, and that should be done at the end of the first year.

Mr Ennals quoted figures from the Department of Employment showing that compared with industry the working time lost by disputes in the NHS was less than 10 minutes an employee in the last two years.

The figures of days lost were: 1973, 297,762; 1974, 23,378; 1975, 20,305; 1976, 14,931; 1977, 8,217. But any dispute damaged patients, and the reputation of the NHS a great deal.

Strike call rejected at Vauxhall truck plant

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Vauxhall's hopes of avoiding an all-out stoppage over pay from next week brightened yesterday when the 4,500 manual workers at the company's truck plant at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, voted to reject the strike call by union negotiators.

The chances of Vauxhall escaping the kind of strike that has afflicted Ford for four weeks rests on crucial meetings today of the 13,000 manual workers at Luton, Bedfordshire.

Yesterday's meeting was reported to have rejected the call to strike, issued after union officials rejected a basic pay offer of between 4.2 and 4.9 per cent, by a majority of at least two to one.

Later, Ford moved a tentative step closer to settlement after a meeting between a three-man union team and management in a London hotel was described as beneficial by both sides. The next step will be a full meeting of the negotiating committee's union side tomorrow.

Vauxhall reacted with caution to yesterday's vote, which runs counter to that at the traditionally more militant plant at Ellesmere Port, Merseyside, where the 8,000 workers voted in favour of strike action.

There was, however, further evidence of shopfloor resistance to the strike call at Luton when workers again demonstrated in favour of a ballot rather than a decision by mass meeting. Unofficial company sources claimed that a brief protest walkout by about 400 van production workers was joined by about as many car assembly employees.

The Vauxhall pay offer would give cash rises of between £2.60 a week for an unskilled day worker and £6.66 for a skilled night worker. The company says that more money is available if the unions agree to a productivity scheme.

Yesterday's Ford talks with a union delegation that included Mr Reginald Birch, secretary of the union side, and Mr Ronald Todd, chairman, were said to have clarified a number of points.

Ford has been insisting that an increase in its 8 per cent basic pay offer must be conditional on improved efficiency.

No progress in hospital strike talks

Continued from page 1

children's sight might suffer; many endoscopies not being performed, with resulting failure to detect conditions that might be malignant; a number of patients with "lumps" not being seen and a percentage of the growths likely to be malignant; one district with a waiting list of 500 for gynaecology and some patients likely to have malignancies where delay could cause death; elderly patients awaiting hip replacement left in considerable pain.

As for long-stay patients, one example would suffice: a demented and incontinent patient could not be admitted. In one long-stay hospital three fifths of the patients were estimated to be incontinent. Sheets were being burnt and the task of nurses was becoming almost intolerable.

Mrs Kelly said the management fully understood the strength of feeling and frustration of the staff side which had been waiting since 1974 for new grades and posts to be created.

But there was no possibility of improving salary scales, and conceding a bonus payment to all supervisors would be tantamount to paying all an additional 15 per cent.

Mr Ennals said the supervisors had had a 10 per cent rise in the 1977-78 pay round. The dispute was about what the men should receive under a genuine regrading of jobs.

A new structure had been agreed and the management side had offered scales of between £4,938 and £5,718 for senior engineers and building officers. For engineers and building officers the proposed scales were from £4,497 to £5,073.

The issue, Mr Ennals said, was over bonus payments for supervising productivity schemes. Under an existing agreement the staff could earn up to another 15 per cent of salary if they were directly concerned in running bonus, and productivity schemes for electricians and other craftsmen. The staff side was demanding a minimum bonus of 15 per cent for all.

The claim yesterday by Mr Charles Gallanaugh, an orthopaedic surgeon at Redhill General Hospital, that the men's action meant there were not enough sterile supplies in the event of a big air disaster at Gatwick airport was denied by Mr Kenneth Perona-Wright, in charge of supplies for the East Surrey Hospital Group.



Ancient ceremony: Mr Stanley Heather, comptroller and City Solicitor of the Corporation of London, chopping faggots at the annual Quit Rents ceremony at the Law Courts, London, yesterday. The 700-year-old ceremony was attended by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and many distinguished visitors.

Register of rare heart cases

A national register of people suffering from hyperlipidaemia, a rare form of heart disease, is being compiled in Oxford. It is hoped to raise enough money to support research into its cause and prevention. Hyperlipidaemia is a severe biochemical abnormality characterized by a greatly increased level of fats in the blood, not cholesterol but triglycerids.

That condition caused the death last October of Mr Simon Broome, aged 46, less than three months after his appointment as steward of Christ Church, Oxford. The Simon Broome Hyperlipidaemia Register is being started with the initial backing of more than £800, raised immediately after his death.

Dr J. I. Mann, of the Oxford University Dept of Social and Community Medicine, says that research into the condition is likely to be a long-term matter. The register aims to try to find out from doctors all over Britain about people suffering from it to follow up that information, learn about the complaint and establish whether Mr Broome's case was an isolated one.

Contributions to the fund may be sent to Barclays Bank, High Street, Oxford.

£55,000 opium find

Hertfordshire police said yesterday that officers from Stevenage seized at houses in Stevenage and Kensington 11,550 grammes of opium, which has a black market value of about £55,000. Two men were arrested.

Isotope theft warning

A general alert was issued by police yesterday after the theft of five radioactive isotopes used for inspecting welds from an engineering company at Stallingborough, Humberside.

Police said: "Anyone who is exposed to these isotopes for any length of time is taking his life in his hands".

Jailed man calls judge 'a white traitor'

Keith Squire, aged 42, a National Front campaigner, yesterday shouted at Judge Chavasse, who jailed him for six months: "You white traitor." He was dragged struggling from the dock at Snaresbrook Crown Court, east London.

An all-white jury of six men and six women found him guilty of putting up a poster with intent to stir up hatred against black people. Mr Squire, of Thetford Close, Upper Holloway, north London, had denied the charge.

Police saw him putting up the poster in High Road, Wood Green, north London, during Greater London Council elections in May last year, when he stood as a National Front candidate. The poster, depicting a black youth mugging an old woman, carried the slogan: "Danger—muggers at work." It said that four-fifths of muggers were black and 85 per cent of their victims white.

Judge Chavasse told Mr Squire, a self-employed scrap dealer, who has six previous convictions: "There seems something ironic about you, with your record of violence, being socially concerned about other people's violence."

Mr Alan Rawley, for the defence, said that Mr Squire did not deny putting up the poster, but he denied that it was intended to stir up racial hatred.

The judge ordered the sentence to run consecutively to a one-year sentence imposed last April for dishonest handling.

Fresh survey of seals in Orkneys

Wildlife experts are to carry out a detailed survey of the grey seals of the Orkneys and present it to the Government. The World Wildlife Fund said yesterday that the Government could use the study in any future management plan.

Last week the Government abandoned its plan to cull 5,000 seals in the face of a mounting public outcry. Instead local hunters will kill 2,000 seals.

A contingent of 25 members of the Hunt Saboteurs' Association arrived in Stromness, Orkney, by sea yesterday with the aim of preventing the local cull of baby grey seals.

Naval experts doubt plan to save the Ark Royal

The Royal Navy has doubts about a plan to save the Ark Royal and turn her into a floating museum. An official in Plymouth said he thought the idea was a non-starter.

In London the Ministry of Defence said: "Details of the proposal will be considered, but the cost would be truly enormous and we should need to be assured that plans to preserve her were viable.

The scepticism comes after a report in *The Times* yesterday that two London businessmen, Mr Barrie King, aged 36, and Mr David Griffiths, aged 52, are trying to start a fund to save the 50,000-ton aircraft carrier.

They want to preserve her as a museum, and perhaps as a conference centre and indoor sports complex.

The ship was launched in 1950 and is to be pensioned off in December. She is expected to be sold for scrap.

The Plymouth official said: "Millions of pounds would need to be spent on electrics alone just to provide power.

The ministry said several ideas had already been put forward, including a suggestion that the Ark Royal should become a floating borstal.

College staff deny department may close

By Ian Bradley

Senior staff at the Polytechnic of North London have denied a suggestion by students that the sociology department is to close.

The department has had a troubled history and has been accused of having a strong Marxist bias and an unsatisfactory academic atmosphere. Earlier this year the Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA), which validates all degrees taken at polytechnics, extended only limited approval to the BSc sociology degree.

However, as a result of a further CNAA visit last Friday the degree has been approved for the normal five-year term. Dr Rita Austin, assistant registrar for social studies in the CNAA, said, "Our members were reassured that the department is offering a course suitable for our validation".

Although the PNL students' union welcomes the approval as a confirmation that ther is no Marxist bias in the sociology department, it believes that critics of the department are trying to close it.

Mr Bernard McDonnell, president of the students' union, said: "Secret talks which are now going on about a merger between the sociology department and the applied social studies department are clearly designed to achieve that end".

Miss Jean Snelling, head of the applied social studies department, said that although discussions between her department and the sociology department would be taking place next month to explore future relations, it was too early to talk of a merger or a closure.

She said: "These meetings are part of a general discussion in the polytechnic about future organization. We had planned to hold them for some time, although they have been hastened by the CNAA visit and the serious fall in the student intake on the sociology degree course this year."

Mr Noel Parry, head of the sociology department, said: "In many sociology departments there has been a shift towards more applied and vocational studies." He added that the student intake for sociology was only 26 this year.

He said that it was nonsense to suggest that the department would close. Although undergraduate numbers were falling, there was expansion in postgraduate research. The Social Science Research Council had recently given £10,000 for a study of immigrant labour in the National Health Service.

Traffic wardens' dispute may hinge on Rees letter

The outcome of the London traffic wardens' dispute, now in its third week, could depend on a letter Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, sent yesterday to the Civil Service Union, which represents the 1,400 wardens.

Wardens have banned overtime and refused to enforce parking meter regulations in support of a claim for a 9½ per cent pay increase, with consolidation of two previous pay settlements.

Mr Rees has promised "sympathetic consideration" of the claim, though it has been interpreted as breaching the Phase Three guidelines. The wardens' basic wage is just under £53 a week.

Apart from giving motorists free parking at meters, the wardens action seems to have had little effect so far. Wardens still report drivers who park illegally

Review sought over ruling on doctors' redundancy

West Sussex Area Health Authority has applied for a review of an industrial tribunal ruling, hailed as an important precedent safeguarding GPs doing on-call hospital duty.

The tribunal, at Brighton, in August, awarded two doctors £119,819 in redundancy payments after hearing that they lost their part-time jobs at Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital after reorganization. They had worked night and weekend standby duties there for nearly 15 years.

The authority said the two men had been paid only the equivalent of two three-and-a-half hour sessions and had not worked enough hours each week to qualify for redundancy.

But the doctors said they had been on call from up to 120 hours a week. One said later that many doctors were in danger of being dismissed from similar posts

Dispute stops 'Evening Standard'

By Our Labour Staff

The London *Evening Standard* was not published yesterday after a dispute involving machine minder members of the National Graphical Association.

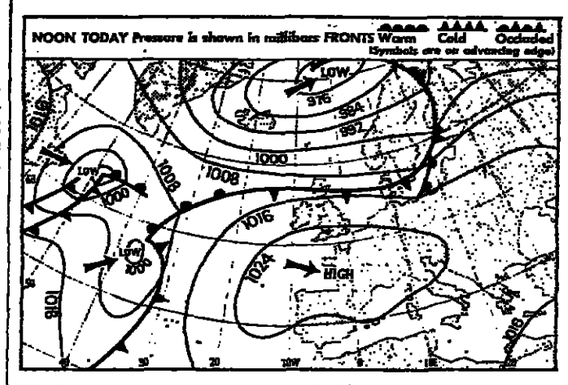
The paper, which lost all its editions, totalling about 450,000 copies, had planned a 52-page issue.

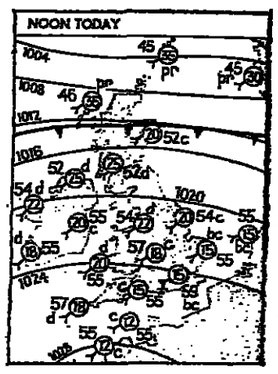
The management declined to comment, but was believed to be hopeful of bringing out the paper today.

Hospital detention

Victor Stanley, aged 33, an engineering graduate, of Failsworth, Manchester, was ordered yesterday to be sent to hospital for an unlimited period after admitting at Manchester Crown Court three manslaughter of his girlfriend.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.39 am Sun sets: 5.50 pm
Moon sets: 2.39 pm Moon rises: 12.29 am tomorrow
Last quarter 1.34 am
Lighting up: 6.20 pm to 7.11 am
High water: London Bridge, 7.35 am, 6.0m (19.6ft); 8.16 pm, 5.9m (19.5ft); Avonmouth, 12.28 am, 10.0m (32.7ft); 12.53 pm, 9.9m (32.4ft); Dover, 4.59 am, 5.4m (17.7ft); 5.43 pm, 5.2m (16.9ft); Hull, 12.11 pm, 5.6m (18.5ft); Liverpool, 5.16 am, 7.2m (23.7ft); 5.39 pm, 7.2m (23.7ft).

A trough of low pressure over Scotland will move slowly S.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S England, East Anglia: Dry, sunny spells; wind W moderate or fresh; max temp 14° or 15°C (57° to 59°F).

Midlands: Dry, sunny intervals, becoming mostly cloudy; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 14° or 15°C (57° to 59°F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Dry, sunny spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

S Wales: Mainly dry, rather cloudy, perhaps occasional drizzle over hills; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 12° or 13°C (54° or 55°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Mostly cloudy, rain or drizzle in places, hill fog patches; wind W, strong; max temp 12°C (54°F).

E, Central N England: Mainly dry, bright periods, becoming mostly cloudy, perhaps occasional drizzle in places; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 13°C (55°F).

NE England, Borders: Bright intervals, becoming mostly cloudy with rain in places; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 12° or 13°C (54° or 55°F).

Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll: Rain in places becoming brighter from N; wind W, strong; max temp 10° or 11°C (50° to 52°F).

Moray Firth, N Scotland: Sunny spells developing but also showers; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Showers and sunny intervals; wind W, strong or gale; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Mainly dry but fog in places night and morning; generally rather warm but rather cold in places where fog persists; N and W Scotland cloudy with occasional drizzle; temp near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind W, moderate or fresh; sea moderate.

Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel: Wind SW, fresh; sea moderate.

Irish Sea: Wind SW, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 17°C (63°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 8°C (46°F). Humidity 7 pm, 59 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, a trace. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 8.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,024.8 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdn	f	24	75	Cardiff	c	13	55	L Palmas	s	25	77
Alglero	s	21	70	Cologne	r	13	55	Lisbon	s	20	68
Amsterdm	r	13	55	Copenhgn	r	11	52	Locarno	s	22	72
Athens	s	27	81	Dublin	c	12	54	London	c	15	59
Barcelona	s	20	68	Edinburgh	c	12	54	Luxemburg	r	12	54
Beirut	c	25	77	Frankfurt	s	21	70	Madrid	s	19	66
Belfast	c	11	52	Geneva	s	13	57	Majorca	s	21	70
Berlin	c	11	52	Gibraltar	s	20	68	Malaga	s	21	70
Biarritz	c	16	61	Guernsey	r	15	59	Malta	f	28	84
Birmingham	s	13	55	Helsinki	f	7	45	Manchstr	r	13	55
Bristol	s	14	57	Innsbruck	r	5	41	Moscow	sn	1	34
Brussels	r	13	55	Istanbul	c	15	59	Munich	c	9	48
Budapest	r	22	72	Jersey	c	14	57	Naples	s	19	66
Nice	s	19	66								
Oslo	r	7	45								
Paris	c	14	57								
Reykjavik	c	4	39								
Rome	s	20	68								
Shrdnsbury	r	12	52								
Stockholm	s	7	45								
Tel Aviv	s	28	82								
Venice	r	17	63								
Vienna	r	13	55								
Warsaw	r	9	48								
Zurich	c	13	55								

b—blue sky; bc—half cloudy; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; fl—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

Overseas selling prices
Austria, sch 18; Belgium, Fr 22; Canaries, Pes 90; Denmark, Dkr 4.25; Finland, Fmk 3.50; France, Fr 3.50; Germany, Dmk 3.50; Greece, Dr 35; Holland, Dfl 2.00; Iceland, Kr 140; Italy, Lire 700; Luxembourg, L.fr 22; Malaga, Pes 90; Malta, 13c; Norway, Kr 4.50; Portugal, Esc 90; Spain, Pes 90; Sweden, Skr 4.00; Switzerland, Sfr 2.00; USA/Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

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Inland and Air Edition Subscriptions rates on request.

Visitors flock to Motor Show at Birmingham

Almost 370,000 people had visited the Motor Show at the National Exhibition Centre, near Birmingham, by yesterday afternoon (our Motoring Correspondent writes). The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders commented: "We are delighted with the way things are going."

The show, which runs for another six days, seems certain to pass its break-even point of half a million admissions.

Allegations of corruption in election denied

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

Allegations of corruption in connexion with the city council elections last October were heard at Liverpool City Magistrates' Court yesterday.

David Alton, aged 27, of Onslow Road, Fairfield, Liverpool, Liberal chairman of the housing committee, was accused on two summonses of being guilty of a corrupt practice by knowingly making false declarations as to David Croft and John Bradley concerning expenses in elections for councillors in St Domingo ward and Westminster ward.

He chose trial by jury and the case was adjourned to a committal court on January 29.

Mr Rex Makin, for the defence, asked for reporting restrictions to be lifted. He said it was a matter of great public concern because Mr Alton regarded the case as being the result of squalid tricks by the local Labour Party.

"Mr Alton wants it to be known that in no way had he ever made a corrupt return", Mr Makin said. "When it all comes out it will not come out to the credit of those who have prosecuted him."

Children hurt in Ulster bomb blast

Children were treated for minor cuts and shock after a bomb exploded outside a primary school at Crossmaglen, co Armagh, yesterday. The Army said that three civilians and a soldier had been hurt.

More than 300 children aged between four and 11 were in their classrooms when the bomb exploded and showered them with glass. Doctors were called in to treat the injured, and one casualty was taken to hospital by a military helicopter. No one was seriously hurt.

The Provisional IRA later admitted responsibility, and said that the bomb had been detonated by remote control.

About 140 children were in the playground of St Patrick's school when the bomb, which was meant for a Royal Marines patrol, exploded.

Afterwards Mr John Daly, the headmaster, said: "It was a totally irresponsible act. That is my feeling and that of my staff. The children were very distressed and one class in particular were very lucky not to be in their room."

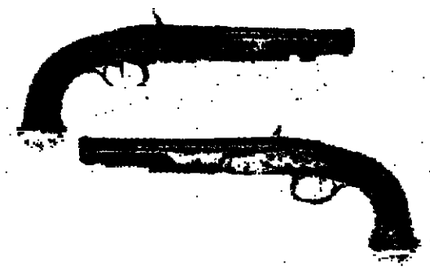
Mr Daly, whose school was featured in a recent BBC documentary on Crossmaglen, a staunch republican stronghold, was in his office when the bomb shattered his windows.

Meanwhile a Provisional IRA bomb squad hijacked a Post Office van and posing as postmen, delivered bombs to a haulage firm in Springfield Road, Belfast.

Fire swept through the building after two bombs exploded but no one was hurt. The van was dumped in Ballymurphy near by and burnt by the bombers.

In the Shankill Road, Belfast, a cassette incendiary in a chemist's shop was defused by the Army. It was thought to have been planted at the weekend, and failed to go off.

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CAVALIER 1600L	WEEKLY UNLIMITED **£72.50**	WEEKLY UNLIMITED £83.00	WEEKLY UNLIMITED £80.50	
CORTINA 1·6 OR 2000 (GL AUTO)	WEEKLY UNLIMITED **£95.00** (1·6)	WEEKLY UNLIMITED £125.00 (2000)	WEEKLY UNLIMITED £105.00 (1·6)	
CORTINA ESTATE 1600L	WEEKLY UNLIMITED **£95.00**	WEEKLY UNLIMITED £112.00	WEEKLY UNLIMITED £105.00	
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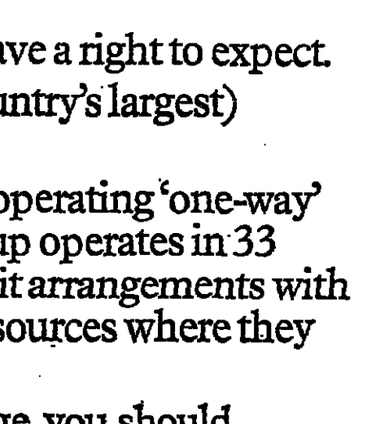
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HOME NEWS

Housing authorities urged to spend their full allocations

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The Government warned local authorities yesterday that they were in danger of underspending their housing budgets this year.

Mr Reginald Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, told a meeting of the joint Housing Consultative Council that figures for the first quarter of the year from last April showed that councils had taken up 18 per cent of the total allocation of about £2,200m.

He urged the local government representatives present to make that known to housing authorities in order to ensure that the allocation was fully used. The response from local government was that less was likely to be spent in the first quarter, and that those early figures did not mean that councils would be spending less on housing in the year than they should.

Nevertheless the Government is worried about the possible shortfall in new building as councils concentrate on rehabilitation programmes.

Mr Freeson also said the Government intended to introduce in April, 1980, the new housing subsidy system foreshadowed in last year's Green Paper. That would be a year later than at first expected. Local authority associations had said it would be difficult administratively to bring in the scheme next year; they therefore welcomed the announcement.

The Association of District Councils submitted proposals which it hoped might be included in the forthcoming housing Bill, including measures to deal with increasing council house rent arrears.

The Government is considering the inclusion of some of the association's proposals, but Mr Freeson suggested that measures relating to rent arrears would be best brought up when the Rent Act was reviewed.

Inquiry into pension fund urged by miners

From Ronald Kershaw
Barnsley

The Yorkshire area council of the National Union of Mineworkers has called for a full investigation into the investments and management of the Mineworkers' Pension Fund.

It is also to seek information on the involvement, if any, of Mr Joseph Gormley, NUM national president, with the Vancouver Wharves Company and the Williams Hudson Company and related companies and their connexion with the fund.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' president, said after the area council meeting yesterday that letters had been received from two branches referring to an article in *The Sunday Times* in September concerning investments of the mineworkers' pension scheme and a development in north-east England.

Mr Scargill said the council had also passed a resolution stating that no NUM official should hold a directorship in any private company, because it was contrary to union principles.

The Sunday Times article referred to the construction of a £10m shopping centre at North Shields by a company whose chairman was also a director of Arrow Construction Equipment, a subsidiary of the Williams Hudson oil and property group.

Mr Scargill said yesterday: "I want to make it clear there was no recommendation on this matter from the platform nor was it raised or discussed by any area official. No area official spoke on the matter but the decision was unanimous."

Mr Gormley was not available for comment yesterday.

Footballers are reassured on foreign players' tax

Treasury smoothes ruffled feathers

By Michael Horsnell

The Treasury has smoothed the ruffled feathers of highly taxed British footballers, who suspect the taxman of making lighter demands on the pay packets of their teammates from abroad than their own.

A statement from Mr Robert Sheldon, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, assured them yesterday that players like Ardiles and Villa, Tottenham Hotspur's new imports from Argentina, are paying just as *much* tax as they are.

The statement, which arose from concern that foreign players may have a tax advantage, came in a letter to Mr Max Madden, Labour MP for Sowerby. Mr Madden, who has a passing interest in the fortunes of the Fourth Division teams, Halifax and Rochdale, took up the matter in his capacity as chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party employment group.

He has passed on the information to the Professional Footballers' Association, whose secretary, Mr Clifford Lloyd, has discussed importing players with the Department of Employment.

Mr Sheldon told Mr Madden that anyone who spends more than six months of any tax year in Britain is regarded as a resident liable to tax. The same applies to anyone who comes to Britain for three months every year for more than four years.

Mr Sheldon said: "Most professional footballers, I would expect, would be resident here under one or other of these rules."

Mr Madden said: "While professional footballers are welcome here, it is important that their tax status is not better than that of their British team mates. The PFA will doubtless be watching out to protect the interests of British players. I felt they would have to be rigorous because foreign players might try to negotiate contracts for five months a year."

There is still one difficulty for British players who demand equality before the taxman. It involves foreign players whom British clubs want to sign part-time. Chelsea recently offered Johann Cruyff, the Dutch footballer, the opportunity to play for them on a match-to-match basis. He declined.

Cruyff, who last played for Barcelona, recently agreed with the Spanish inland revenue to pay 15 million pesetas (£106,000) in back taxes for 1977 plus 18 million pesetas in "late payment" fines.

97% say the Queen does a good job

By a Staff Reporter

Support for royalty shows little sign of abating in Britain, according to an opinion poll published today. Of those questioned, 86 per cent think the Monarchy provides the best head of state, and 97 per cent think the Queen does a good job.

The results of the poll, commissioned from the Opinion Research Centre, are published in Woman. Even those aged 16 to 24 show 77 per cent support for the Monarchy as head of state. Only 16 per cent of that group would prefer a presidency.

Only 22 per cent say they would object if the Prince of Wales married a divorcee. Even fewer would object if he married a Roman Catholic (14 per cent), a foreign princess (6 per cent) or a commoner (5 per cent). More than half would be happy to see him remain a bachelor on the throne, but less than a third think the Queen should now abdicate in his favour.

The most popular member of the Royal Family is the Queen, with 73 points out of 100, followed by the Prince of Wales (61), the Duke of Edinburgh (56) and the Queen Mother (52).

Princess Anne and Princess Margaret both fare badly in popularity, 45 per cent describing Princess Anne as arrogant. About a tenth think the two princesses are either "hard-working" or "friendly and interested". Comparable figures for the Queen are 83 and 46 per cent.

Radiation 'risk' for students

Thousands of university students may be at risk from ultra-violet radiation because safety measures are ignored in laboratories, a report published today says.

Overexposure to ultra violet radiation can cause skin rashes and damage eyesight, and may be linked with skin cancer.

The report, by the National Radiological Protection Society, on a survey at three unidentified universities, concludes: "The study shows a general lack of awareness of the hazard from ultra violet radiation among university staff and also of health protection measures.

"In general the standard of engineering controls was inadequate, administrative controls were poor and although personal protection was available in some cases, there was no warning sign instructing staff to wear it".

The society says it believes the findings are typical of most university laboratories. A spokesman said: "People do not seem to realize the risk they are running. Reported cases of genuine injuries are rare but we think safety measures should be tightened up before something does happen".

Former MP's children sent for trial

A son and daughter of Mr John Cordle, the former Conservative MP, were sent for trial to Inner London Crown Court by Horseferry Road magistrates yesterday.

Rupert Cordle, aged 19, of Victoria Grove, Kensington, and Marina Cordle, aged 18, of Sloane Court West, Chelsea, are accused of attempting to enter a flat with intent to steal. Mr Rupert Cordle is also accused of entering and stealing. They were allowed bail.

Health checks for MPs urged

An arrangement for MPs to get health checks is recommended in a report from the House of Commons Services Committee, published yesterday.

The scheme should operate from the opening of the next session. No treatment will be given but the results of tests would be passed the MPs' doctors.

Legal arguments in secrets trial

Legal arguments in the absence of the jury took up more than half of the day of the Official Secrets Act trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The jury left the court after the final appearance in the witness box of Colonel Hugh Johnstone, who explained that he had been identified only as "Colonel B" at the committal proceedings before trial to protect the identity of Signals Intelligence units involved.



Lord George-Brown with his wife after he received the freedom of the City of London at Guildhall yesterday.

Equality body accused of racialism

By Annabel Ferriman

The Commission for Racial Equality was accused of racial discrimination at an industrial tribunal hearing in London yesterday.

Mr Joseph Hunte, aged 50, community relations officer for Tower Hamlets, east London, alleged that he was not given the job of director, community affairs and liaison, in July, 1977, on the ground of race.

Mr Hunte is from Trinidad, and the £10,000-a-year job went to Mr Charles Boxer, community relations officer for Wandsworth, who is white.

Mr Hunte claimed that he was better qualified because he had been in community relations work ever since he arrived in Britain in 1958, whereas Mr Boxer had been doing such work for only nine years and a half.

Organizations in which Mr Hunte said he had played an important role included the Campaign Against Racial Discrimination (CARD).

Mr Hunte claims that his interview lasted only 20 minutes. He had been told it would take 45 minutes. He had been asked irrelevant questions and interrupted when answering.

Mr Clifton Robinson, full-time deputy chairman of the commission, a member of the selection panel, agreed that Mr Hunte had excellent qualifications, as had all the nine people short-listed and interviewed, but he did not perform as well at the interview as did Mr Boxer.

All those interviewed had degrees and experience in community work. Mr Boxer, now aged 52, had been a clergyman until 1954, when he decided to read for a law degree at Edinburgh University.

All short-listed candidates had a 30-minute interview. The list had been drawn up by a panel of two black commissioners and one white, and the interviewing panel consisted of three white commissioners, two West Indians and one Asian.

The panel had unanimously chosen Mr Boxer, who had a clear grasp of priorities and finance and a realistic appraisal of race relations. He brought up innovation ideas and did not stick to the well-trodden paths.

The case continues today.

Disabled win certificates for sailing

From Our Own Correspondent
Manchester

Mr Vaughan Davies, aged 28, a paraplegic who broke his spine in a road accident six years ago, has been awarded the Royal Yachting Association's Elementary Proficiency Certificate after learning to sail racing dinghies.

Although many paraplegics and other disabled people sail regularly and one, Mr Kenneth Roberts, of Loughborough, is a qualified RYA coach, Mr Daives's achievement is outstanding because he had never been in a boat before he became paralysed from the chest down.

A certificate was also awarded during a weekend ceremony at Budworth Sailing Club, Cheshire, to Miss Margaret Ratcliffe, of Fazakerley, Liverpool.

After only three instruction sessions she won a race on Windermere against a group of Cheshire fire service officers which was set as part of her and Mr Davies's assessment test.

Both were congratulated by Mr Alfred Morris, Minister for the Disabled, who said sailing enabled handicapped people to mix on equal terms with the able-bodied.

Mr Davies, of Rusholme, Manchester, intends to advance through as many stages of the association's training scheme as he can manage.

The association is trying to encourage more sailing clubs to welcome disabled persons as members, particularly paraplegics, who are usually strong swimmers because of their early remedial treatment.

In brief

Woman burnt to death on field

Miss Julia Freeland, aged 23, of Great Hollands, Berkshire, died on a playing field at Bracknell yesterday, after pouring paraffin over herself and setting it alight.

Children playing near by ran for help but Miss Freeland was dead when the emergency services arrived.

Car hits police station

Mrs Christine Reeves, a teacher, saw her car run 100 yards downhill and crash into the police station at Dursley, Gloucestershire, yesterday, after she got out to push it. Only the car was damaged.

Callaghan honour

Mr James Callaghan is to be made a Freeman of Sheffield. Three local men will also be given the honour early next year, the first in eight years.

Phones out of action

With up to nine tenths of its emergency telephones always out of action, the Automobile Association in the East Midlands is putting up signs saying: "Box out of order due to vandalism".

Castle flag prank

Officials at Nottingham Castle yesterday found that the Union Jack had been taken down from the flagpole, 109 feet high, and a lavatory seat hoisted instead. Scaffolders will have to be brought in to remove it and replace the flag.

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HOME NEWS

Government proposes single 16-plus exam to replace the CSE and GCE O levels

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Government has decided that the CSE and GCE O level examinations should be replaced by a single system of examining pupils aged 16. The present dual system does not match any natural division in the abilities or aspirations of pupils and is confusing for employers, the Government says in a White Paper published yesterday.

No date has been fixed for introducing the system. Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday that she hoped the syllabuses could be introduced in 1983, with the first pupils taking the examinations in 1985, as suggested by the Waddell committee in its report on a common examining system at 16 plus; but much depends on the speed with which the preparations can be completed.

Mrs Williams said that parents were often concerned about a pupil being entered for a CSE examination when they would have preferred the pupil to take a GCE O level in the subject. Schools might have to make undesirably early decisions about which examination the child should take.

It was rare for employers to treat a CSE qualification, even a grade 1, as representing other than that the child was not capable of getting an O level, she said. The link between the grading structures of the two examination systems, with a grade 1 CSE being equivalent to an O level at grade C or above, was not properly understood.

Under a dual examining system it was difficult for schools to use their teaching resources to the best advantage, and those difficulties were likely to become more acute as the number of pupils continued to fall. Fewer schools would be able to offer CSE and GCE in all subjects.

The Waddell committee, which reported last July, decided that a single examining system was feasible educationally and administratively. The Government says that it accepts, in general, the analysis and recommendations of the committee.

There should be one examining system, on a single-subject basis as at present, for the range of candidates for whom the GCE O level and CSE examinations are designed (ie, the most able three fifths of pupils, subject by subject) on a seven-point scale corresponding to O level and CSE grades, the Government says.



Mrs Shirley Williams speaking on the proposed examination system yesterday.

It accepts the Waddell committee's view that it would be necessary in some subjects to provide alternative examinations, at different levels of difficulty, to provide satisfactorily for candidates from the intended wide-ability range.

Less advanced candidates might not be required to take some papers or answer certain questions, but would then be unable to gain a top grade for that subject.

An essential feature of the system would be the establishment of a national coordinating body to promote the effective development of new syllabuses and examinations, to assist in establishing and maintaining public confidence in the examinations, and to set nationally agreed criteria.

The White Paper makes clear that the proposed national coordinating body would not be the Schools Council but would be a new body with strong representation from universities, polytechnics, further education colleges, employers, trade unions and employers, as well as from teachers and local education authorities.

Mrs Williams said that the new body might well be chaired by the School's Council's chairman and serviced by its staff.

It is proposed that similar interests should be represented on the senior body responsible for overseeing the proposed new groups of examination boards. The Waddell committee recommended that the existing eight GCE boards and 16 CSE boards be brought together to form about five regionally based groups.

The Government says that each group should be based on at least one GCE board and one CSE board, and should be identified with territory broadly covering the area or areas of the CSE board or boards involved, but with boundaries coinciding with local education authority boundaries.

Ministers expect to be able to consider outline proposals for the groups by July. Discussions with the existing boards will begin soon.

Secondary School examinations: a single system at 16 plus. (Because of an industrial dispute at the Stationery Office copies of the White Paper are not obtainable from bookshops. It will be given a command number and price when the dispute is over.)

Leading article, page 19

Opera house loses £272,000 in year

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, lost £272,000 in the last financial year, and despite cuts, there is a serious danger of further losses this year.

Sir Claus Moser, chairman of Covent Garden, said in the annual report, published yesterday: "I see no way of covering last year's deficit and of balancing the books for this year".

The deficit on the last season was in fact £376,000, but the overall loss was reduced by the recovery of a bad debt arising from an American tour.

Last year Covent Garden received £400,000 less than it had sought from the Arts Council, a figure similar to the eventual deficit. This year the gap between what it asked for and what it received from the Arts Council is £800,000.

"The amounts required could only be saved by severe cuts and these would destroy much that has been achieved", Sir Claus said. The main difficulty was that Arts Council grants were not keeping pace with rising costs. Seat prices were regularly increased but there was resistance to higher prices.

Sir Claus said that if Covent Garden was to retain the same standard as other international opera houses its subsidy would have to approach the levels of subsidy those houses received. A grant about 35 per cent higher than at present was needed, he said. He had not given up hope of a significant change in the Government's attitude.

Eire Bill may slightly ease contraception law

From Christopher Walker
Dublin

New controversy about the availability of contraceptives for citizens of the Irish Republic is imminent because of legislation being drawn up by Mr Charles Haughey, the Minister for Health, the man seen by many Dubliners as Mr Jock Lynch's natural successor as leader of Fianna Fail.

Although strict secrecy surrounds the content of the Bill, Irish political commentators predict that it will seek only limited reform of the contraception laws and seek to restrict the sale of contraceptive devices to married couples.

The last attempt to liberalize the contraception laws, in 1974, was similarly limited, but it was narrowly defeated after the former Prime Minister, Mr Liam Cosgrave, voted against legislation drawn up by his own coalition.

Mr Lynch, the Prime Minister, has let it be known that he favours a ban on the sale of contraceptives to single people. A similar point has been made by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, which has expressed fears that lack of such a ban would lead to a breakdown in Irish moral standards.

The republic's legislation lags well behind that of all its EEC partners and is a regular source of embarrassment to Government officials trying to present the image of a modern, progressive country. With the ban on divorce it is also a significant stumbling block to attempts to convince northern Protestants of the long-term desirability of forming a united Ireland.

As a result of a court decision, contraceptives may be legally imported for private use, but they cannot be placed on public sale. In practice they are widely available because of work by family planning clinics.

Those clinics have avoided the prohibition by providing their clients with free contraceptives in exchange for voluntary donations to their funds (which always equal the retail prices of the devices sold). But a shortage has airsen over the past few weeks after Irish customs men seized large consignments of condoms being brought in by staff

The present Cabinet, as was the case with the previous one, is divided over the issue and the Government is under pressure from many groups to legalize sales of contraceptives to single people. Mr Haughey's handling of the matter when it comes before the Dail could play an important part in deciding his political future.

Libel writ for Mrs Renee Short

Mrs Renée Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton, North-East, is being sued for slander and libel over a speech she made at the Labour Party conference on October 4.

The National Association for Freedom has obtained a High Court writ complaining of words used by Mrs Short and their repetition on BBC television.

'Yes for Scotland' group seeks up-to-date register

From Our Correspondent
Edinburgh

The "Yes for Scotland" Campaign Committee met Mr John Smith, Minister of State, Privy Council Office, and Mr Harry Ewing, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs at the Scottish Office, in Edinburgh yesterday and put a four-point plan to them to ensure that the ruling that 40 per cent of the Scottish electorate must vote for the assembly does not defeat their plans.

Apart from a publicity drive emphasizing the need for everyone eligible to vote, the campaign also wants the register of voters amended before the referendum to ensure that people who have moved or died do not count as "no" votes.

After the meeting Mr James Sillars, a vice-president of the campaign committee, said the ministers had not rejected any of the points made and had agreed to put them to the Government, whose response should be known in about two weeks.

National Front members on affray charge

Four members of the National Front appeared at Old Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday accused of making an affray in Great Eastern Street, Shoreditch, near the new headquarters of their organization.

James O'Keefe, aged 30, unemployed, of Muswell Hill, was refused bail and remanded in custody for eight days. Lawrence Concannon, aged 21, a messenger, of Wood Green, was granted conditional bail with a surety of £1,000.

Tony Duck, aged 19, unemployed, of Wood Green, and Lawrence O'Brien, aged 20, a London Transport guard, of Finsbury Park, were granted unconditional bail.

The four are jointly charged with unlawfully fighting and making an affray in Great Eastern Street on the night of October 19.

Mr O'Keefe is further charged with causing grievous bodily harm with intent to Mr Keith Frost on the same occasion.

Legal body 'biased against US graduate'

By Annabel Ferriman

The Council of Legal Education discriminated against an American graduate by requiring her to take a two-year instead of a one-year course in training for the Bar, an industrial tribunal ruled in a reserved judgment published yesterday.

It found that Mrs Joan Bohon-Mitchell, aged 29, an English literature graduate from Columbia University, New York, was not able to comply with the council's requirement that all non-law graduates wanting to take the academic stage of training in one year instead of two had to have a United Kingdom or an Irish degree.

It ruled that the requirement indirectly discriminated against non-United Kingdom citizens because it was harder for them to comply with it, and it was therefore unlawful under the Race Relations Act, 1976.

The council had contended during the hearing in September that non-law graduates without a United Kingdom or Irish degree ought to take the two-year course because they needed to acquaint themselves with the English way of life. If someone had read for a degree in Britain or the Republic of Ireland it would be reasonable to assume that they had such knowledge, the council had said.

The tribunal pointed out that Mrs Bohon-Mitchell had taken a degree in English literature, had lived in Britain for several years, was married to a British doctor, had passed two subjects of the external London LIB and had worked in a solicitor's office.

It said that the crucial point of the respondents' case was that they did not have the necessary information about candidates, so they used the best practical criteria available.

The tribunal did not accept the council's plea that it did not have the resources to make individual assessments, because it had done so for 22 mature student applicants.

It therefore recommended that the respondents amend the regulations "to provide that candidates with degrees in subjects other than law who are required to pass the academic stage of their training by taking a diploma course in two years be told the reason for that requirement, and be given an opportunity to make individual representations that they be allowed to pass it by taking a diploma course in one year".

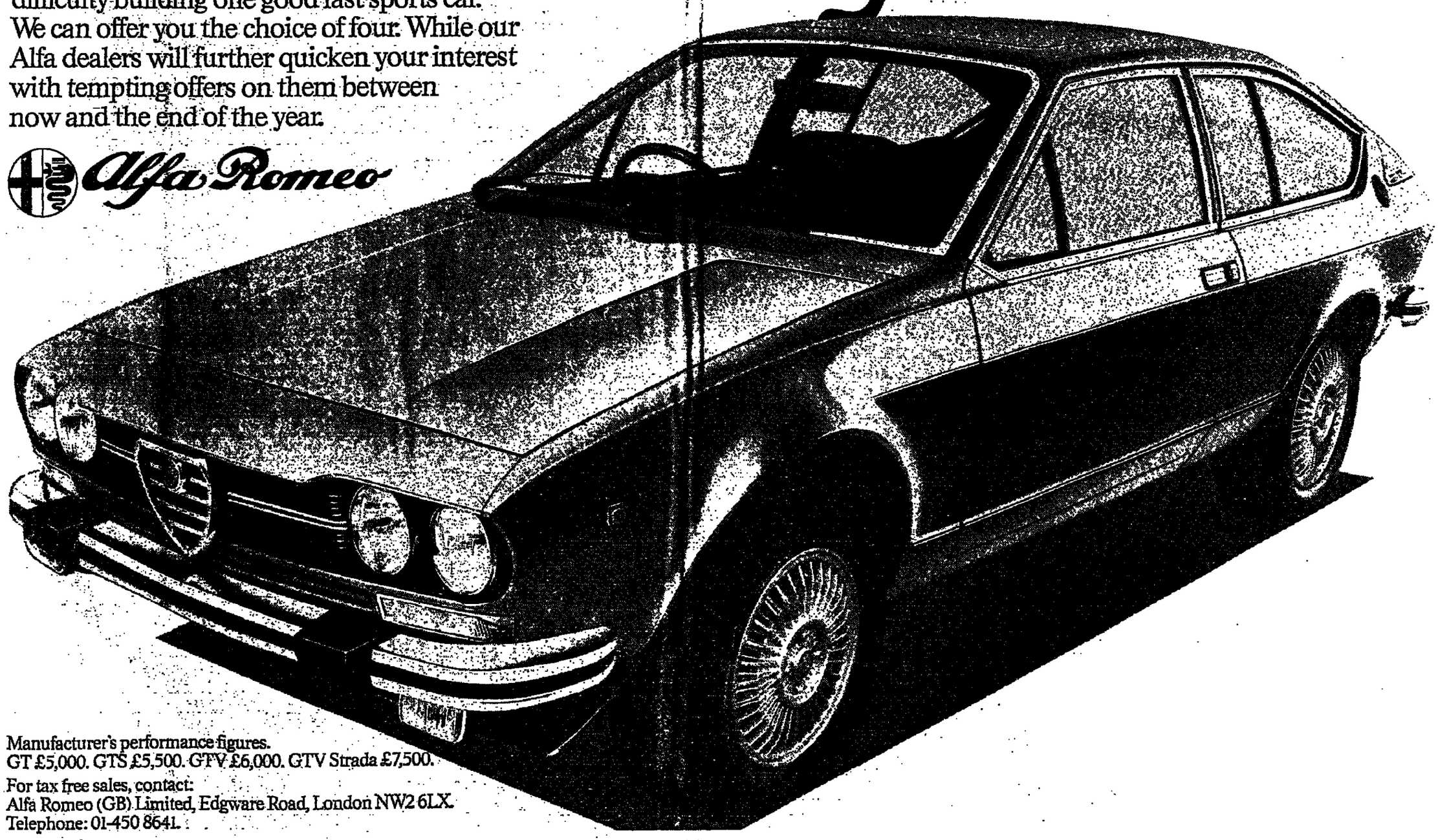
The tribunal did not award any compensation to Mrs Bohon-Mitchell.

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1 FACTORY FARMING

Where battery hens, calves and pigs are imprisoned in small cages, often for LIFE.

2 EXPERIMENTS ON LIVING ANIMALS

Where living animals are used for some highly questionable experiments and for testing cosmetics and other non-medical products which frequently cause acute pain and suffering.

3 TREATMENT OF HORSES

Where horses are treated cruelly by exposure and neglect. Where horses are transported hundreds of miles for slaughter to provide meat for the Continental table.

4 EXPORT OF LIVE FARM ANIMALS

Where farm animals suffer hardship and cruelty during transport both for overseas slaughter and further fattening.

5 DOGS IN THE COMMUNITY

Where dogs are left to stray, unwanted, and where the majority remain unlicensed, without a properly regulated system of centralised or local control.

6 BLOOD SPORTS

Where Public Opinion Polls indicate that the majority of people are in favour of banning "blood sports." That is, the hunting with hounds of otters, stags, hares and foxes and also live hare coursing.

The protection of animals against wanton and avoidable cruelty is of serious public concern. There can be no doubt of the importance of this subject. NOW is the time for POSITIVE ACTION. More and more voters are waiting to know where the political parties stand on this moral issue. Ask YOUR M.P. or Parliamentary candidates.

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General Election Co-ordinating Committee for Animal Protection

HOME NEWS

Whitehall brief: Dealing with 24,000 'enemy aliens'

Uncovering the real motive for internment

By Peter Hennessy

Among the supposed enemy aliens interned on the Isle of Man during the invasion scare of 1940 were two Scottish miners. They stood out among the philosophers, artists, musicians and bankers from Berlin and Vienna, Jewish refugees from Hitler, with whom they shared their incarceration. Their father, whom they had followed down the pit, had sought temporary work in the Ruhr coalfield in the 1920s, during which the boys had been born.

Returning to Scotland, their nationality had never been sorted out. In July, 1940, the police rounded them up on the strength of their inclusion in a Home Office list of feared potential fifth columnists, although their accents were so thick that they were scarcely comprehensible to the British "Tommies" guarding them, let alone any passing Nazi parachutist. Every day they celebrated the lunacy of their predicament by adding to a chart showing how much coal the Home Office was denying the war effort by keeping them there.

Were the 24,000 who were interned under the Royal prerogative, most of whom had suffered terribly under the Nazis and were fanatically loyal to the Allied cause, victims of a crude piece of Whitehall maladministration during the confusion of summer, 1940? Or was there something more sinister about the operation in which those involved seemed incapable of distinguishing between Jewish refugees, captured German seamen and airmen, and genuine Nazi agents on MI5's list, with whom many of the unfortunate Jews were imprisoned, and from whose persistent anti-semitism they suffered?

Mr Ronald Stent, the historian, is trying to find the answer from such files that have survived at the Public Record Office. Mr Stent, an internee in 1940, although by 1943 he was a staff captain in the Royal Engineers, is no conspiracy theorist. He believed then, and now, that if a single genuine fifth columnist was prevented from sabotaging Britain the internments were justified.

What has aroused his suspicions is a document from the refugee section of the Foreign Office, a department which consistently criticized the Home Office, War Office and MI5 throughout the affair. Dated June 27, 1940, it reads:

MI5, the department of the Security Service charged with the examination of the loyalty of refugees, has, under the stress of recent currents in public opinion and under the influence of a higher authority in the War Office, adopted a rule of thumb that any person of foreign nationality is presumed (almost, it would seem, irrebuttably presumed) to be hostile. This amounts to a confession of failure, for this department exists for no other purpose than the examination and judgment of individual cases . . . Under the influence of propaganda by the actual fifth column, designed to convince public and military authorities that the real fifth column consists not of themselves, but of refugees from Nazi oppression, the Home Office machinery for classifying persons of enemy nationality into categories according to whether they are friendly, doubtful or hostile to the allied cause, has de facto, though not de jure, broken down.

Unfortunately, the author of the minute, R.T.E. Latham, an Australian, son of a High Court judge, a fellow of All Souls and a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, has not survived to help Mr Stent's inquiry. Mr Latham volounteered his services to the Foreign Office in 1939 and served in the general department temporarily until 1941, when he left to join the RAF. Two years later he was shot down off Norway.

Mr Stent found no shortage of former internees with memories and diaries to help the book he is preparing. What he needs is the assistance of people who worked in the Foreign Office, Home Office, War Office, the police and MI5 in 1940 who can help him to explain the content of the Latham minute. Anyone with information can contact him through Peter Hennessy at *The Times*.

To preserve the country's reputation, an explanation can possibly be found in the generally low calibre of the policemen, soldiers and officials carrying out the policy on the ground. Just how bad some of them were can be gleaned from a patronizing minute written by the Foreign Office shortly after the police had arrested Mr Arthur Koestler, when he disembarked at Bristol from Casablanca, and put him in Pentonville. The diplomat commented: "It is just like the Home Office to refuse him a visa. They probably don't read books."



"House-cleaning: '. . . and to think that I have got the Nobel prize'."—Cartoon by an anonymous "enemy alien", 1940.

No hillside welcome for gypsy rovers

Regional report

Tim Jones
Swansea

There is no welcome in the hillsides of Wales for gypsies. The itinerant families, many of them Irish tinkers, are encountering increasing hostility whenever they attempt to establish permanent settlements.

Wherever they park their caravans they can be sure that before the embers of their first camp fires have died down, residents near by will be organizing a petition demanding their removal.

The opposition is so resolute that many communities and some councils have threatened to defy the law to please their electorates. In some cases they have been thrown into confrontation with county councils, who have a statutory duty to provide permanent sites for the wanderers.

Nowhere is the battle being fought more fiercely than in two villages, Waunarllwyd and Glais, near Swansea, where villagers are determined there shall be "no tinkers", at any cost.

Both villages are in West Glamorgan, where the county council has faced fierce opposition to prevent it from granting sites it is legally bound to provide.

At Glais villagers have been mounting a 24-hour vigil for more than a year around a site designated for gypsies. They have evolved an elaborate early warning system which would mobilize the whole village within minutes if gypsies arrived at the field which has been earmarked for them by the county council.

The authority has encountered a similar determination at Waunarllwyd, where villagers have erected barriers around a proposed site and installed an alarm system for calling in immediate reinforcements if needed.

Not unnaturally, the difficulties of enforcing the Caravan Site Act, 1968, has led to a cooling of relations between the county council and Swansea City Council, which has so far rejected 40 suggested sites for 50 or more gypsy families who have been wandering around the city perimeters for more than four years.

Far from entering into the spirit of the Act, the city council prefers to please its ratepayers, and it has spent more than £27,000 on blocking off possible sites and thousands of pounds more on evicting gypsy families who have settled without permission.

People from both villages have made clear that they do not want the gypsies because of their alien way of life and their "dirty, offensive habits". Gypsy families are naturally hurt by those allegations, and claim that it is a small minority which gives them a bad name.

The people of Cardiff also dislike the gypsies and they, too, have the backing of a sympathetic council. Last week Councillor Ronald Watkiss, Conservative leader of the city council, told his officers to keep on evicting gypsies "until they realize they are not wanted in this city. Let us keep on harrassing them".

Eviction, however, is no easy matter. On the last occasion when the city council sent 15 uniformed men to get names so that injunctions could be issued, they were met with a hail of stones. Although they succeeded in getting 12 names, those were probably false.

Gypsies in the Carmarthen area will also find that there is no sanctuary for them. Members of the district council have given a warning that they will ignore the Welsh Office and defy the law to prevent them settling around the town.

One council member, Mr William Evans, warned those members of the council who accepted the need for a site that they might be asked to provide one in the area they represented.

"I would totally oppose any intrusion into the parish by tinkers or gypsies. If these people knew how to keep themselves tidy and clean and appreciated a good site, I would be the first to allow them in."

Clearly, Welsh people have no romantic notion of camp fires, violins and gaily painted caravans. Rightly or wrongly, the gypsies are reviled and it will take more than an Act of Parliament to change attitudes.

In order to prevent local councils from using delaying tactics, the Welsh Office has ordered authorities not to harass gypsies who set up unauthorized camps if there are no authorized sites available.

Press body ruling criticized

From John Chartres
Preston

Lancashire County Council Police Committee is to consider a Press Council adjudication against it on Thursday.

The committee, which handled the dismissal of Mr Stanley Parr, the former chief constable, complained to the Press Council that the *Lancashire Evening Post* published details of a confidential report on the allegations against Mr Parr written by an outside investigating officer, Sir Douglas Osmond, then Chief Constable of Hampshire.

The Press council ruled that the newspaper was justified in lor Howard Ballance, chairman publishing the report, as it was in the general public interest.

In a recent statement Council of the Lancashire Police Committee said:

I believe that the Press Council have missed the main point of the committee's complaint, which was that the publication of the substance of the Osoid report and the call by the *Lancashire Evening Post* for the resignation or sacking of Mr Parr was calculated to influence the police committee in a quasi-judicial process and to prejudice a fair and impartial consideration by the committee, in the first instance, of the case against Mr Parr.

The Press Council do not appear to have understood the procedures as they refer to an inquiry being conducted by a trained lawyer, while it was the attempt of the *Lancashire Evening Post* to bring pressure on and to influence the police committee, who had to consider the matter initially, which should have been their main concern.

I do strongly object to the findings that the situation "had been proceeding in secrecy for far too long and that public and police confidence and morale were affected. . . .

The procedure and the decision of the Press Council in this case once again seriously call in question the effectiveness of the Press Council in dealing with complaints against the conduct of newspapers, who exercie great power, but in some instances without a proper sense of responsibility.

Puccini encouraging 'opera for all'

By Kenneth Gosling

The little theatres and halls of Wales have been ringing this month with Puccini's music sung by four principal soloists of the Welsh National Opera.

It has been taking opera to the people with the idea that they will be encouraged to go to full-scale productions and that budding opera singers will visit Cardiff to sing in auditions for the company. It has, however, been hard work for the four singers and particularly for the small technical staff.

Last week the three-ton van driven by Ian Douglas left for Treorchy at 8 am. With him went Alan Wagstaffe, stage manager and producer, and after they set up the props and saw to the lighting they had to change out of working clothes to become on-stage flunkeys.

Treorchy is typical of the places the opera is visiting with its pastiche of Puccini numbers linked by readings from the composer's letters. The Parc and Dare Miners' Institute was offered to the Welsh National Opera as its principal home two years ago; during the war the hall was used for forces' concerts by Sir Adrian Boult and the BBC Symphony

Dai Thomas, known as Dai Parc and Dare, has been associated with the hall for forty years, coping, he says, with Russian ballet (draping the stage with all the fresh greenery he could lay hands on) regular concerts by the Treorchy Male Voice Choir and the famed Parc and Dare brass band.

Company fined over error in catalogue

A mistaken claim in a seed catalogue cost the manufacturers £150 in fines at Banbury, Oxfordshire, yesterday.

The company, Thompson and Morgan (Ipswich) Ltd, pleaded guilty to three charges of supplying beetroot seed under a false trade description.

Mr Roy Hill, prosecuting for the Trading Standards Department of Oxfordshire County Council, said Mr Richard Huntriss, a solicitor, of Bloxham, Banbury, had bought two packets of the seed, named Snow White, on March 30 through the company's catalogue. He believed there was insufficient seed to justify the claim in the catalogue that each packet contained enough seed for a 30-foot row with seed at four-inch intervals.

Mr Huntriss calculated that there should be 90 seeds in each packet, but when he counted them there were 36 in one and 60 in the other. Officers from the Trading Standards Department bought 10 packets and found an average of 50.7 seeds a packet.

The company, Mr Hill said, wrote to the department saying that the catalogue did not claim that every packet contained 90 seeds.

Mr John Spratt, for the company, said there had been no intention to trade unfairly. The mistake had been the catalogue's claim that each packet would complete a 30-foot row.

Doctor's acquittal

A report on Saturday of the acquittal at St Albans Crown Court of a London doctor accused of raping a patient omitted the fact that the judge directed that the costs of his defence should be paid from public funds.

Free legal advice service for artists

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Artlaw, Britain's first free legal information and advice service aimed specifically at dealing with the difficulties faced by visual artists, opens in London next week.

The visual artist is probably the most legally vulnerable practitioner in all the creative arts. Musicians can get protection and advice from the Musicians' Union, actresses from Equity and literary agents look after writers.

But the struggling visual artist, painter, sculptor, printmaker, photographer, or craft-artist has no similar advantage.

Two years ago Mr Henry Lydiate, a barrister and the moving spirit behind Artlaw, found after research in England and Wales that artists had a considerable need for legal advice. A conference of artists, art administrators and interested lawyers earlier this year confirmed that.

The executive director of Artlaw, Mr Hamish Sandison, aged 26, for the past three years has managed a similar organization in San Francisco.

He sees four main legal areas affecting the artist: contracts, copyright, tax and leases between artists and landlords. An embryo Artlaw service which has worked for some months on a limited basis has disclosed some of the difficulties artists face.

One is the apparent refusal of the authorities to accept "artist" as a category of employment. The result is that it is virtually impossible to register as an unemployed artist, and the Inspector of Taxes usually refuses to allow artists business deductions and allowances available to other professions.

Other examples include: To what compensation is an artist entitled if a gallery damages or loses his work? What are the legal consequences of an artist using his residence as his studio? What rights has an artist if he sees a reproduction of his work emblazoned on a passing T-shirt?

Mr Sandison, however, sees Artlaw as doing more than merely providing advice to individuals. He wants to see a model form of contract used in all transactions between artists and, for instance, galleries, or people commissioning their work.

He would eventually like to see increased financial rights for artists in the second or subsequent sales of their work. The concept of an artist getting a share in his work increases in value and passes from hand to hand is accepted in some European countries.

Science report

Bacteriology: Stomach acid a protection

By Our Medical Correspondent

Overland travellers to the Far East are less likely to be troubled by diarrhoea if they drink beer than if they smoke canabis. That is one conclusion of a research programme into the effects of stomach acid on cholera bacteria carried out at the Center for Vaccine Development, Maryland University, United States, and mentioned briefly in *The Times* yesterday.

That protection against swallowed bacteria is given by the stomach acid has been recognized since the nineteenth century, but only recently has the practical importance of that protection been clearly proved. Tests on cholera victims in Bangladesh have shown that many of them have abnormally low amounts of acid in the stomach. In an experiment in an American medical school, a test dose of cholera bacteria was given to 45 volunteers (fully informed of the possible consequences). All developed diarrhoea, but its severity was inversely proportional to their stomach acid content.

In the more detailed experiments at the vaccine centre, doses of cholera bacteria were given to 137 volunteers who had previously been interrogated about their alcohol consumption and smoking habits. Regular beer drinkers had the highest concentrations of stomach acid and, not unexpectedly, showed the greatest resistance to the cholera bacteria. Just over half the volunteers smoked cannabis regularly, and 44 per cent of those who smoked it more than two days a week had no acid at all in the empty stomach. Again, as might be expected, diarrhoea was most severe in that group. Those cannabis smokers who also drank beer preserved their stomach acid production.

The conclusion to be drawn, the American research group says, is that tourists from developed nations who travel abroad and indulge in cannabis or ganja (a preparation of the drug) while also eating locally prepared food and drink may be at high risk of contracting severe diarrhoea unless protected by their alcohol intake. As a piece of additional speculation, the group wonders whether the recent decline in frequency of peptic ulcers in western nations could be linked with the increased use of cannabis in the past 10 years.

Source: *The Lancet*, Oct 21, p856

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WEST EUROPE

CDU unimpressed by Herr Kohl's attempt to inspire confidence

From Patricia Clough
Ludwigshafen, Oct 23

Criticized by party colleagues, disappointed by a recent election failure, plagued by his allies and with little prospect of attaining power in the foreseeable future, Herr Helmut Kohl today sought to take firmer command of his Christian Democratic Union.

Colleagues who attempt to polish their own images at his expense were warned at the CDU party conference here that they will be "catapulting themselves out of our midst".

Herr Kohl said the party had paid too much attention to individuals and minorities, in apparent reference to Herr Franz Josef Strauss's Christian Social Union, the CDU's more conservative and often obstreperous Bavarian sister party.

In future the minorities would have to have more consideration for the majority. Unity and solidarity were indispensable, Herr Kohl said.

They were fighting words but they lasted only a few minutes. Herr Kohl was somehow still unable to offer the charisma, the ideas or the stimulus to inspire confidence that his party can win the next election in 1980.

He had been expected to couple a firmer assertion of leadership with a more liberal statement of policy. The only way the party can collect more votes at the next election, the reasoning goes here, is to take them away from the liberal Free Democrats, the junior partners in coalition with the Social Democrats.

The conference is expected to approve a basic party programme—the first the CDU has ever had—which members hope may attract more moderate liberals, young people and women. But today Herr Kohl's enthusiastic support of the so-called *Berufsverbot*, the exclusion of extremists from public jobs, and plans to encourage families to have more children appear unlikely to convert many people to the party's left.

Herr Kohl is in an unenviable position. The CDU and CSU together are proportionately the biggest parties both in West Germany as a whole and in nine of its 11 *Länder*. Only 350,000 votes are between them and the absolute majority in Bonn. Yet thanks to the alliance of the Free Democrats and Social Democrats they are kept out of power in national politics and in three of the *Länder* where they are strongest.

They know that under normal circumstances they are unlikely to win any more votes and at the same time there appears no chance that the Free Democrats will change sides before the 1980 elections. At this halfway point in the present legislature there is a political immobility in West Germany which for the Opposition is enervating.

At the same time, Herr Kohl has to compete with two formidable opponents. On the one side there is Herr Helmut Schmidt, more popular and successful than any Chancellor since Dr Konrad Adenauer and Dr Ludwig Erhard, respected at home and abroad, strong, granite-hard and with a devastating ability to bowl Herr Kohl over with a flick of his vicious tongue.

On the other is Herr Strauss, newly elected Prime Minister of Bavaria, who outstrips Herr Kohl in political cunning and sheer personality and makes no secret of his low opinion of his leadership.



The foreign dignitaries have departed after Pope John Paul I's reception but one bishop stays to catch up on the news

Pope discusses church-state relations with Polish leader

Rome, Oct 23.—Pope John Paul II today met Mr Henryk Jablonski, the Polish head of State, for talks which were said to have covered church-state relations in Poland.

This is a delicate subject in the deeply Catholic country and one with which the Pope was deeply concerned as Archbishop of Cracow.

He received heads of state and other dignitaries, including Mr Jablonski, for brief chats before addressing all the delegations in the Benediction Hall above the entrance to St Peter's Basilica.

At the end of the audience he received the Polish delegation in private. As well as Mr Jablonski, he talked to the head of the Polish Government's office of religious affairs, Mr Kazimierz Kakol.

The Pope told the official delegations that the presence of heads of state and governments at his inaugural Mass was a joy and honour he felt deeply.

"Above all, it seemed to me to signify homage rendered to the Catholic Church and to the Holy See for their actions in the service of the Gospel and of humanity", he said.

Among the people received in audience were King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain, the Presidents of Austria, Lebanon and Ireland, and the United States delegation.

After seeing Mr Jablonski, the Pope lunched with Polish bishops in the Vatican and later received some of the thousands of Polish pilgrims.

In his address the Pope called on world leaders to ensure human progress and peace by cooperating more closely with their citizens, and pledged church help.

"Certainly men of state and their qualified aides have as their first priority their own nations and the well being of their citizens.

"But one certainty imposes itself more and more, and you are the first ones to be convinced of it: that there cannot be real human progress and durable peace without a courageous, loyal and unselfish search for cooperation and unity among all people."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan, today renewed his call for intercommunion between the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches which have been divided since the Reformation.

"I am very anxious that we should make progress towards intercommunion", he said.

The Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, which began a search for reunion under *Pope Paul VI, had moved* far towards understanding each other in recent decades.

Dr Coggan first appealed for intercommunion during a visit to Rome last year, but the Catholic Church responded by saying that basic issues of division must be resolved before the Eucharist could be shared.

Dr Coggan added that he hoped there would soon be some implementation of the joint study agreements between the two churches on the Eucharist, the priesthood and authority.

He admitted that there was still a degree of prejudice in Britain against the Roman *Catholic Church.* "*There is* prejudice. I have no doubt there is in all churches," he said.—Reuter and UPI.

Terrorist bomb injures Ceuta police officer

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Oct 23

A police inspector has been injured in a terrorist bomb explosion in the Spanish North African enclave of Ceuta, one of the zones claimed by Morocco.

The explosion occurred late on Sunday evening. Alerted by three youths who heard a ticking sound from a package lying on the ground, a police bomb disposal squad went into action as evening strollers scattered. Despite the precautions, the bomb went off unexpectedly, injuring the leader of the squad. He was reported to be out of danger this morning. Moroccan nationalists are suspected.

At almost the same time two policemen were shot dead and two others wounded in the Basque country.

Four members of the paramilitary Civil Guard police force walked into an ambush on their way back to their barracks at Las Arenas after duty at a *local football match. Two urban* gerrilla units opened fire on them with machine-guns and a shotgun from behind walls lining the road. The policement did not have a chance to draw their guns.

£1m mail theft

Zurich, Oct 23.—A Swiss postman, Josef Ulrich, who stole mail bags stuffed with 3.17m Swiss francs (more than £1m) and fled to Sri Lanka was jailed for three years here today.

Karamanlis talk with M Giscard

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Oct 23

Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, is visiting Paris to enlist French support for the early entry of his country into the European Community. He had already stopped off at Rome and is to visit Dublin.

He lunched with President Giscard d'Estaing at the shooting lodge of Marly, near Paris.

On the entry of Greece, Mr Karamanlis is preaching to the converted where France is concerned. Both the President and his Government have publicly stated on several occasions their wish that Greece might become a full member next year.

On principles, therefore, there is complete agreement between Paris and Athens. Greece has been an associate member of the EEC since 1961. Full membership was specifically written into its treaty of association and its entry is regarded in Paris as both right and necessary. But there are problems of timing and terms.

Crash pilot defended by Dutch

From Our Correspondent
Amsterdam, Oct 23

The Dutch civil aviation board disagrees with the conclusion of the Spanish Ministry of Transport, published last Wednesday, that the pilot of the KLM Boeing 747 was primarily to blame for the air disaster on Tenerife.

The KLM airliner, which was taking off, collided on the runway of Los Rodeos airport with a Pan-American Boeing 747.

The Spanish report says the Dutch pilot took off without clearance. According to the results of the Dutch enquiry the pilot was convinced he had been authorised to take off.

It is usual in international civil aviation to abbreviate communications, the Dutch say. So when the Dutch pilot told the tower, "We are ready to take off", he was at the same time, requesting permission to do so. He mistook the acknowledgement of his message as authorization to do so. The rest of the tower's answer telling him to "stand by" was lost.

Greenland to introduce liquor rationing

Copenhagen, Oct 23.—Strict rationing of liquor is to be introduced in Greenland on January 1 to try to ease the island's chronic alcoholism problem.

By 13 votes to three the National Council has passed measures under which people over the age of 18 will be given 2 drink coupons a month. The rationing works on a point system, a lager ale rating one point, or one coupon, a bottle of wine six points, and a bottle of spirits 24 points.

Coupons—valid for only one month—have to be surrendered in restaurants if alcoholic beverages are consumed, and the restrictions ban home brewing and the import of alcoholic extracts.—Reuter.

British general accused by Oslo of meddling

Oslo, Oct 23.—Mr Rolf Hansen, the Norwegian Defence Minister, today accused General Sir Peter Whiteley, the Nato Northern Supreme Commander, of "sticking his nose into Norwegian affairs".

Mr Hansen's statement to the Norwegian press was in answer to remarks by the British general in the Oslo newspaper *Aftenposten* last Friday in which he was quoted as saying he was disappointed in the Norwegian Government's defence budget for 1979 which did not meet the agreed 3 per cent growth figure.

General Whiteley also said he hoped the Norwegian Parliament would "find an occasion to set a good example".—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT, October 23, 1978

MPs want £625m added to EEC budget next year

European Parliament
Luxembourg

More than £625m will be added to the European Community budget for 1979 if Parliament—in a special three-day session which began today — accepts amendments proposed to the budget by its specialist committees and endorsed by its committee on budgets.

The amendments would bring the budget for "payments"—the sums of money which will actually be spent in 1979—up to £8,925m from the £8,300m proposed by the Council of Ministers. Originally the European Commission had suggested a budget of £8,656m but this was reduced by the Council.

If the amendments before Parliament are accepted it will represent an increase of 14.6 per cent over 1978.

The budgets committee is asking for an increase of 29.5 per cent over 1978 in "commitments"—the sums of money voted to cover legal obligations entered into in 1979. If amendments before the special session are passed the figure for commitments will be 10,365m. The Council had proposed £8,692m.

In their draft budget the Council of Ministers proposed that £6,230m would be allocated for expenditure on the common agricultural policy, £322m on social policy, £203m on the regional fund, £304m on cooperation and development and £176m on research, energy, industry and transport.

Under the proposed amendments £142m would be allocated for the social policy, about £100m of it on vocational training. An extra £147m is proposed for the regional fund, £125m of it for EEC measures in support of national policies and £22m for specific Community measures. An extra £302m is proposed for regional fund commitments.

The amendments suggested expenditure of an extra £91m on food aid, £69m on agriculture, £75m on energy and research, £101m for development and cooperation.

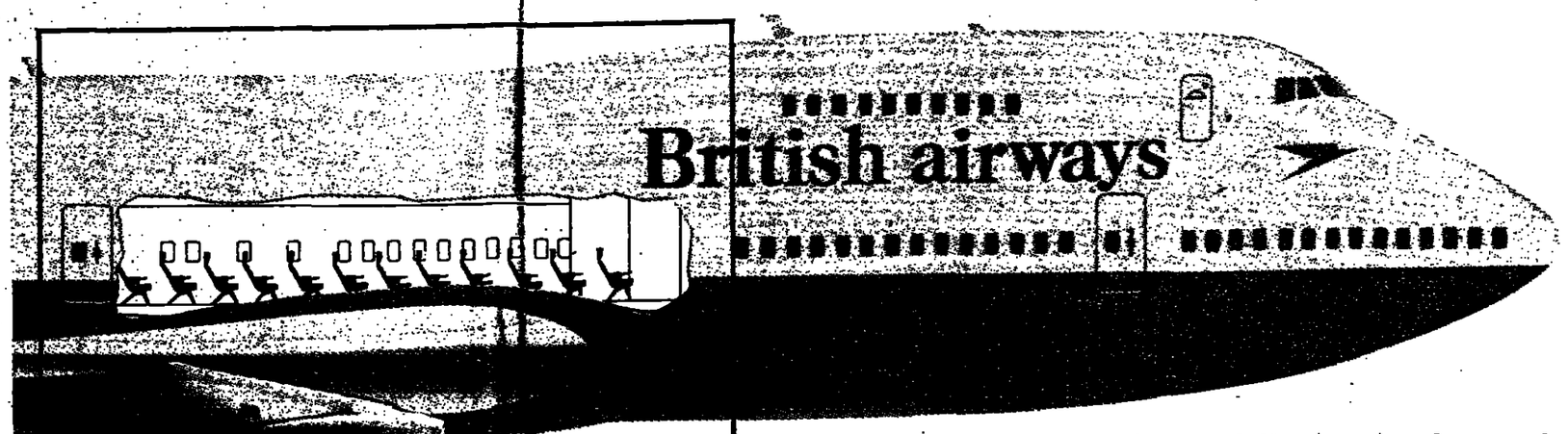
Among numerous miscellaneous items is an amendment suggesting that an additional £6m should be spent on transport projects such as the Channel tunnel.

The budgets committee respected the idea of an "austerity budget" which, it stated, had been adopted by the Commission in its original proposals and had been inappropriate from the start. Such an idea, it said, had also been clearly rejected by the European Council in Bremen.

The committee stated that the rate of growth of the budget provided an index of the Community's political resolve to proceed towards integration. The slower rate of growth suggested in the Commission's original proposals appeared to be an indication of its inability to make the Community move forward and an admission of a policy of stagnation.

The committee called for greater attention to be given to a common transport policy, the *launching of a uniform community* policy on the sea covering fisheries, surveillance of maritime waters, inspection of sea routes, and protection of the marine environment, and stated that the announcement of a common industrial policy should at long last be converted into practical policy.

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OVERSEAS

Shah frees 1,451 prisoners as gesture of conciliation towards opposition critics

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Oct 23

The Iranian Government announced today that 1,451 prisoners will be freed on Thursday to mark the Shah's birthday. They will include 1,126 political detainees.

Mr Muhammad Baheri, the Justice Minister, said those released would be "fully compensated" for their confinement, and be entitled to return to their former jobs.

The move forms part of the Government's campaign to placate religious and political opposition and prepare the ground for democratic elections next year, but it is unlikely to appease all the Shah's critics.

In the main those released were imprisoned for possession of banned material, such as books and pamphlets, or simply for expressing views against the Shah. Those convicted of acts of terrorism are to remain in prison.

In a letter sent today to Mr Jaafar Sharif-Emami, the Prime Minister, a group of families of political prisoners demanded the release of all prisoners. They said that the prisoners had been forced to make legally worthless confessions under torture and were all tried by military tribunals without the right to defend themselves.

Much of Iran's political limelight has switched to Paris where the religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, figurehead of the opposition drive, lives in exile.

Opposition leaders in Tehran are showing increasing concern that the ayatollah's intransigent resistance to the shah is threatening to split the opposition at a crucial time. His demand for the removal of the Shah and his replacement by an Islamic government is clearly at odds with the majority of religious and political figures here who want to see a return to the constitution, which *guarantees the Shah as head of* state.

Mr Mehdi Bazargan, leader of the Iran Freedom Movement, is already in Paris for discussions with the ayatollah, and the National Front leader, Mr Karim Sanjabi, plans to fly to Paris soon for talks.

The Iranian Ambassador in Washington, Mr Ardeshir Zahedi, has left Paris without meeting the ayatollah, who adamantly refused to meet any emissary of the Shah.

Government sources have said they want the ayatollah to return, provided he ends his opposition to the Shah, to defuse the crisis. "Both the Government and much of the opposition think Khomeini is out of touch with the reality in Iran", an Iranian political source said. "They believe that if he returned he would stop being a myth and become a human being."

The streets of Hamedan, West Iran, were virtually deserted today after 10 hours of rioting yesterday in which at least 19 people are thought to have died. Schools and most shops and offices were closed and the military moved in heavy armour to prevent further outbreaks.

In Tehran the Government has persuaded security forces not to intervene in student demonstrations on their campuses.

The wave of public sector pay strikes appears to be on the wane. Postal workers will end their 20-day strike tomorrow and workers at the Abadan oil refinery, the world's largest, have also returned. A customs strike ended earlier this week as did a stoppage by gas delivery drivers; bottled gas is the staple of Tehran's cooking stoves.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: The Western nations, particularly the United States and Britain, bear a heavy responsibility for the violations of human rights in Iran and should end their policy of support for the Shah, an international commission of inquiry urged yesterday.

The members of the commission, which spent 10 days in Iran at the invitation of the Iranian Jurists' Committee, were Signor Carlo Francanzani, Christian Democratic MP for Venice; Professor James Cockcroft of Rutgers University; and Mr Russell Kerr, Labour MP for Hounslow.

In a preliminary report issued yesterday, the commission claimed that the present *regime was viewed as illegitimate* by the overwhelming majority of the population and by all classes. It added that Iran was a country void of civil liberties and the rule of law.

"The West's political support of the Shah, and continued supplying of armaments to him, hardly becomes nations bent on the preservation and strengthening of peace and justice in the Middle East and elsewhere," the report stated. "It should, in our view, be altered forthwith."

US mid-term elections

Senate minority leader hopes for increased support in Tennessee

From Trevor Fishlock
Nashville, Oct 23

It would be a sensational upset if Mr Howard Baker, the Senate minority leader who wants the Republican presidential nomination in 1980, were to be defeated in his run for a third term in Tennessee.

Few doubt that he will win: the main interest is in how large his victory will be. A handsome win would be an important underscoring of his case and a necessary boost to his presidential ambition.

Mr Baker, aged 52, is both experienced and popular, and confident enough to have reserved his main campaigning until only a few weeks before the polls on November 7. Earlier, he devoted some of his time to supporting other Republicans in their campaign.

Meanwhile his Democrat opponent, Mrs Jane Eskind, aged 45, a stockbroker's wife who is running her first Senate race, has been hammering at what she and her supporters feel is Mr Baker's main weakness: his support for the Panama Canal treaties, which are still an emotive subject in some quarters.

On this and other more local matters, Mrs Eskind has been trying to portray Mr Baker as a man whose interests are not sufficiently where they should be: at home in Tennessee. Her own campaign slogan tries to make the most of this point, claiming that she "has not lost touch" with Tennesseeans.

It seems, however, that this sort of approach is not making a deep impression on the electors. True, Mr Baker upset more than a few with his vote in favour of the Panama treaties but apart from that his political actions have kept to the conservative track.

He has been endorsed by two big newspapers in the state. Whatever Mrs Eskind says, the *Chattanooga Times* commends him as "Tennesseean through and through"

The *Nashville Banner* refers to his "honest and crucial leadership" at the time of the Watergate hearings. his stand on defence, advocacy of tax cuts and opposition the labour reform Bill which would have damaged the interests of small businessmen. As for Panama, he "had the courage" to make a decision without "partisan posturing".

Mr Baker became something of a matinée idol for his television appearances at the time of Watergate.

Because the result of the contest is seen as so certain, newspapers and television are taking a lot more interest in the more exciting race for state governor, the outcome of which is uncertain. This is no help to Mrs Eskind.

Syrian truce with Iraq for talks on Sadat treaty

From *Robert Fisk*
Beirut, Oct 23

The ideological dispute between the rival Baathist parties of Syria and Iraq will be placed in abeyance when President Assad of Syria makes his journey to Baghdad tomorrow for the first talks in four years between leaders of the two countries.

Officials in Damascus made it clear today that his discussions with President Ahmed al-Bakr of Iraq will concentrate solely on plans to prevent the implementation of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in the hope that the two countries' private feud can be solved "automatically".

In the familiar rhetoric of the official Syrian news agency, President Assad will be consulting President Bakr about "the possibilities of a common front against the mad Zionist attack against our region and the capitulationist, unilateral reconciliation of the Egyptian regime with Israel".

But unity in diversity has never proved to be a very lasting commodity in the Arab world and—for the present at least—it is probably fair to regard the new amity of Syria and Iraq as a strictly temporary affair *born of political expediency* rather than trust. This, of course, has not dampened the publicly-expressed enthusiasm of both sides for tomorrow's meeting.

In Baghdad today the state-controlled press has given front-page treatment to the forthcoming discussions and *last night Syria opened its* frontier with Iraq again. The frontier was closed last March to prevent—in the Syrian Government's own words—"killers and terrorists crossing from Iraq into Syria to perpetrate terrorist attacks".

Meanwhile both Jordan and Saudi Arabia have confirmed that they will be attending the Baghdad summit in 10 days' time. A Jordanian Government spokesman said that his country hoped that the summit would produce positive results that would serve the interests of the Arab states"—which was, perhaps, a courteous way of saying that Jordan does not wish to see the Arab world plunged into another war with Israel.

In any case, the Saudis are hardly likely to support such a notion—even if the Iraqis have suggested as much in the past—and, in this way at least, the presence in Baghdad of conservative and moderate Arab nations may be of advantage to President Sadat of Egypt.

The Syrian Government newspaper *Rishrin*, which now regularly refers to Mr Sadat as "the Traitor", claimed this morning that the United States had been exerting "pressure" on some states not to attend the Baghdad summit—a clear reference to Jordan and to King Hussain's continued dialogue with the Americans over Camp David.

The Iraqis are certainly taking *no chances of saborage of* a different kind: they have ordered Baghdad airport to close down during the daylight hours from October 29 to November 9.

There was no comment from the rejectionist states today about President Sadat's decision to return the latest draft Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty for further study. An Egyptian presidential spokesman emphasized that the study would involve only certain parts of the draft. These parts are believed to involve some concrete link between the treaty and the rights of the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Such concern on the part of President Sadat is however, not going to temper the anger of Syria or Iraq, even though the Israelis suspect that this is Mr Sadat's intention.

Rock musician tries to kill himself

New York, Oct 23.—The British punk rock musician, Sid Vicious, yesterday, cut his wrist, telling friends he wanted to join in death the woman he is accused of murdering, police said.

He is being held for tests in the psychiatric ward of Bellevue Hospital after being treated for cuts on both arms.

Vicious was awaiting trial on charges of killing his American girl friend, Nancy Spungen, 10 days ago. He was free on $50,000 (£25,000) bail.

Vicious, whose real name is John Simon Ritchie, has been having methadone treatment to break a heroin addiction.
—Reuter.

Greek opposition victories in large cities

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Oct 23

Opposition mayors retained control of Athens and Piraeus, as well as of several provincial towns, in yesterday's run-off in the Greek local elections.

While the opposition parties hailed this as an important victory, the Government insisted that political conclusions were unwarranted, seeing that the ruling party had nominated no candidates and the Government had maintained absolute neutrality.

A Government spokesman said: "In the local elections of 1975, 172 opposition candidates and 92 independents were elected in the country's 264 municipalities. This time only 123 opposition candidates won compared with 141 independents."

In Athens, Mr Dimitris Beis, supported by all the opposition parties, won with 57 per cent of the vote after the disqualified Communist candidate, Mr Mikis Theodorakis, threw in his 16 per cent share from the first round behind Mr Beis's 40.6 per cent.

Mr George Plytas, a Cabinet Minister until last month, who had led last Sunday's poll with 42 per cent as an independent conservative, yesterday maintained his strength.

However, the opposition press emphasized that in the parliamentary elections one year ago the conservative vote in Athens was close to 50 per cent, including the extreme right.

A Government spokesman questioned that the extreme right had supported Mr Plytas this time.

In Piraeus, Mr Aristidis Skylitsis who had served as mayor during the dictatorship and was 1,600 votes short of victory last Sunday, suffered a serious setback following a nationwide outcry against the election of a junta sympathizer. His share of the vote dropped from 48.6 to 46.6.

His opposition rival Mr George Kyriakakos, obviously benefiting from a 10-point drop in the city's high abstention rate, won with 53.4 per cent. He had the support of all the opposition parties.

The government spokesman pointed out that although in the last general election the extreme right-wing polled barely 5 per cent of the vote. Mr Skylitsis had received nearly 47 per cent. "This proves that no political conclusions can be drawn from the results".

Smith praise for forces over raids

Salisbury, Oct 23.—Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, today sent a personal message congratulating the Rhodesian defence forces on their raids against nationalist guerrilla bases last week.

"Not only will this set back the terrorist offensive but it has raised the morale of the Rhodesians generally", Mr Smith said in a message to the combined operations commander, Lieutenant-General Peter Walls.

Lusaka: The Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), *the group led by Mr Robert* Mugabe, today denied that Mr Mugabe planned to meet Chief Jeremiah Chirau, one of the black members of the Salisbury coalition. Reports from Salisbury had said Chief Chirau planned to meet Mr Mugabe in Geneva.—Reuter.

Britain offers three Rhodesian options

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain his now sent to all the main parties concerned in a Rhodesian settlement a revised set of proposals on the transition period to majority rule and full independence.

The proposals, which elaborate the original idea of a resident commissioner to supervize the transition, present three options.

Options (a) and (c) suggest a governing council, whose priority tasks would be to elaborate the constitution and prepare for elections within six months. The only difference between the two alternatives is that in (a) the resident commissioner, who has been designated as Lord Carver, would simply be one of the members of the council, while in (c) he would be chairman with a casting vote.

Option (b) suggests that a referendum be held after three months to test Rhodesian opinion on the proposed independence constitution. If the vote was in favour, the country would become independent at that point, with the final election to achieve majority rule following three months later.

British officials emphasize that there has been no change in the basic principles laid down in the Anglo-American proposals. The latest refinements made to the original proposals are seen as a way of encouraging the parties concerned to get together and negotiate.

In practice, however, it seems that the very complexity of the options makes their discussion somewhat academic, and in the present atmosphere of rancour and recrimination after the Rhodesian raids into Zambia there is little hope of a conference materializing.

The war will continue, President Kaunda says

Continued from page 1

blame him for failing to do enough to prevent it.

"His Administration has made a gigantic political error in allowing the rebel leader (Mr Smith) to go and issue orders from Washington to move against Zambia."

"I shall not forget Smith gave orders to kill those innocent girls from Washington", he added.

Black Africa, he said, was no longer fighting only the minority governments in Salisbury and Pretoria. Now they were also battling vested Western interests represented by the 27 American senators who invited the Rhodesian Prime Minister to Washington.

"What worries me is this complicity between Western countries and the racists. I suppose that is the meaning of imperialism, capitalism (but) I don't know how people who profess to be Christians can do such things", Dr Kaunda said.

The Zambian leader may still be prepared to attend an all-party conference "under the original Anglo-American proposals", which he said contained certain conditions. But he would not go to peace talks without those conditions. Mr Smith said recently in Washington that he would be prepared to meet the black nationalist leaders without conditions.

Meanwhile, he said, the war would continue despite the fact that Zambia was unable to launch an offensive against Rhodesia.

"That man (Mr Smith) is an enemy on African soil. I am going to continue to fight him until he is uprooted. If you and I die", he told the gathering "then our children will rise up. Nowhere have people fought for independence and failed. The *people will succeed, the racist* regimes will be overthrown".

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Rhodesian guerrilla leader, tonight left on an aircraft bound for Luanda, Angola, and Moscow. There was no indication of the reason for his journey nor the final destination. Thousands of guerrillas of his Zipra forces are undergoing training in Angola under Cuban and Soviet advisers, while Mr Nkomo receives large quantities of arms from the Soviet Union.

Prince of Wales starts Yugoslavia tour

From Dessa Trevisan
Dubrovnik, Oct 23

Sitting at the controls of an Andover of the Queen's Flight, the Prince of Wales landed today in bright sunshine at Dubrovnik airport to begin his five-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

He is to meet President Tito and travel to four of Yugoslavia's six constituent republics in the course of a heavy schedule of sightseeing and official ceremonies.

Prince Charles was welcomed by Mr Stevan Doronjski, a member of the State Presidency, at whose invitation the visit was arranged, and after a brief ceremony was taken on a conducted tour of the ancient Adriatic port of Dubrovnik.

The visit symbolizes the importance Britain attaches to Yugoslavia's position as a country which, though communist, is independent and non-aligned.

Although the tour has no political significance, the Prince's hosts will undoubtedly take the opportunity of reminding him of Yugoslavia's wish to maintain strong economic relations with Britain.

The highlight will be a luncheon party given to the royal visitor by President Tito, at which official speeches will be exchanged. This is expected to take place tomorrow.

Guilty plea by Rolling Stone

Toronto, Oct 23.—Keith Richards, the Rolling Stone guitarist, pleaded guilty to possessing heroin and today a more serious charge of drug trafficking was dropped. The charges date back to February 19, 1977, when Mr Richards, on tour with the British rock group, was arrested after police found heroin in his hotel bedroom.

Britons off to chess Olympiad

By Philip Howard

England's men and women chess teams flew to Buenos Aires yesterday to compete in the world chess Olympiad, which open tomorrow under the Swiss system of competition. The International Olympic Committee has made a protest about the way that the chess players describe their team championships as Olympiads.

The six men and four women are taking no parapsychologists or Hindu mystics with them as auxiliaries, and will have to rely on simple ability. But they stand a good chance of doing better than ever before.

The men came eighth in Moscow in 1956, and third in Haifa last year, when the pawn-pushers from the Soviet Union and East Europe did not take part.

England recently won the world youth team championship in Mexico, and English chess is in the ascendant. The Russians are firm favourites to win in Argentina, and the Hungarians to come second. Informed sources, that is our players, rip England to come fifth or even higher.

Tony Miles, the professional grandmaster from Birmingham, is number one in the men's team. His wife, Dr Jana Miles, a doctor of medicine and international woman master, is number one in the women's team.

The extravagant publicity about chess that started with Bobby Fischer has increased the commercial sponsorship available for the game. Duncan Lawrie, the banking subsidiary of the Walter Duncan and Goodricke Group, is paying not just travel costs, but also "honoraria" for the players for the first time.

A farewell party for the teams yesterday confirmed the popular stereotype that chess players are hairy mathematicians with a manic gleam in their eyes.

David Anderton, a solicitor and the non-playing captain, explained the bizarre antics at the world championship at Baguio: "At this level of chess there is tremendous pressure, which is more difficult to resist in a cerebral than a physical activity."

Bill Hartston, an industrial psychologist from Cambridge in the men's team, said: "In the short term the publicity has damaged the reputation of chess. In the long term it will bring chess additional publicity and money. Paranoia is an advantage in a chess player."

John Nunn, a junior research fellow in mathematics at Christ College, Oxford, said: "I doubt whether chess-players as a group are any odder than university lecturers as a group."

Susan Caldwell, a physics student from Bristol University in the women's team, said: "There is no reason that I can see why women should not be as good as men at chess except that girls are not encouraged and are segregated into their own championships."

Asked how one trains for chess team, Robert Wade, the trainer, said: "With difficulty." The players were warned not to drink too much alcohol, in case it combined with jet lag to disturb them at end games.

They flew off in as high spirits as are available to chess players to meet the best of the world over 13 rounds and four rest days.

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OVERSEAS

Chinese Japanese era of enmity ends with treaty ceremony

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Oct 23

China and Japan officially entered on historic treaty of peace and friendship in Tokyo today, terminating a protracted era of bitter enmity, and consolidating what the Soviet Union has described as the emergence of a new axis in Asia between Peking, Tokyo and Washington.

The treaty, which is expected to enhance the economic and political ties between the world's most populous nation and Asia's main industrialized power came into effect this morning when the documents of ratification were exchanged between Mr Sunao Sonoda, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and his Chinese counterpart, Mr Huang Hua.

The ceremony was attended by Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Japanese Prime Minister, and Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese deputy Prime Minister, who arrived in Tokyo yesterday with his wife and an entourage of 70 officials and journalists. More than 12,000 riot police were mobilized in Tokyo today to protect the Chinese delegation against attacks from right-wing fanatics.

The ceremony was slightly marred this morning by supporters of Taiwan who paraded outside the Prime Minister's residence to protest against Japan's new special relationship with Peking. But Mr Teng, the first senior communist Chinese leader to visit Japan ignored the demonstration and clasped hands with Mr Fukuda in an emotional bear hug as the treaty came into force.

The Chinese leader was heard to mutter: "There are always some opponents. There are even opponents in China. Until 18 months ago there were opponents called the gang of four."

Mr Teng went on to describe the ceremony as a brilliant turning point in 2,000 years of relations between Japan and China. The treaty is expected to have a tremendous impact on the trading patterns of the two nations. China, which requires plant equipment and technology from Tokyo, hopes to supply Japan's industrial base with oil and other raw materials over the next 10 years. The two nations have already signed a 10,000m trade agreement this year.

It is also abundantly clear that the Chinese leadership considers it a diplomatic coup in Peking's attempts to isolate the Soviet Union.

The treaty, endorsed by all parties in Japan's Upper House of Parliament last week, contains an "anti-hegemony clause", a vague but oblique attack against Moscow's activities in Asia.

At the ceremony this morning Mr Teng said the treaty would not only enhance political, economic, cultural and scientific ties between Peking and Tokyo but would also contribute towards the peace and security of Asia. "My heart is filled with joy", he said.

Mr Teng is expected to make another journey through the non-communist countries of South-East Asia later this month to counter attempts by Moscow and Hanoi to befriend the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand.

Until now the five member states of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) have refused to commit themselves to any special relation with Peking and Cambodia on the one side or Moscow and Vietnam on the other. However, many Western diplomats believe that the new special relationship between Japan and China might provide Peking with a new psychological advantage in the region.

Mr Teng, once a bitter opponent and fighter against the Japanese occupation of large regions of China, dined with Emperor Hirohito in the Imperial Palace this afternoon. Chinese officials described the meeting as an emotional moment. The Emperor, who is 77, is reported to have declared: "There have been some unfortunate incidents in the past but I expect peace will now continue for a long period".

Officials said Mr Teng replied: "Let things of the past be treated as the past. We will now build up peace and friendship".

During a round of official talks with Mr Fukuda this afternoon Mr Teng is reported to have praised Japan's security pact with the United States. He also warned Mr Fukuda of the growing threat of the Soviet Union's military build-up. However, Mr Fukuda apparently intervened to declare that Japan has no intention of rearming itself as a military power in the region.



Contemplative aperitif: Mr Vance (right) with Mr Gromyko yesterday

Salt talks 'constructive' but no treaty yet

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 23

It looks as though Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, will leave Moscow tomorrow without any agreement in his briefcase on strategic arms limitation (Salt).

At the end of the final negotiating session this morning an official spokesman for the American side said some issues still remained unresolved. Though Mr Vance described the three-hour meeting with Soviet negotiators, led by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, as "useful and constructive", it is clear that deadlock has been reached on the ways to overcome the few obstacles holding up a full agreement.

However Mr Vance told Mr Gromyko at a luncheon later that there were no difficulties that could not be solved "fairly and reasonably" and Mr Gromyko told journalists "We are working, we are working hard. The matter is very complicated". He said the two sides were a little closer than they had been in Washington at the last round of talks three weeks ago.

Mr Hodding Carter, the State Department spokesman would not be drawn on whether there will now have to be another negotiating session, and where and when this might be. He suggested that Mr Vance was not unduly surprised or disappointed at not getting an agreement this time. "This is roughly where we thought we would be", he said. But the Americans still hoped that a treaty could be concluded before the end of the year.

Much has been made of Mr Vance's characterization of the talks today and yesterday as "constructive".

Mrs Gandhi in bitter by-election contest

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, Oct 23

When Mrs Indira Gandhi filed her nomination papers for the Chikmagalur parliamentary by-election a week ago, it looked like a walkover for her, but the opposition from the Janata Party's candidate, Mr Veerendra Patil, is getting tougher and tougher.

Indian newspapers, which have sent their senior correspondents to Chikmagalur, a place which seldom figures in the news, says that the outcome is a "toss-up". However, the general impression is that Mrs Gandhi has the edge over her opponents.

Few by-elections have created so much interest and practically every political party has taken up a stance. The Janata candidate is supported by the Communist Party of India (Marxists), the Dravida Munnetra Kazgam (DMK) and the Akali Sikhs.

The Pro-Soviet Communist Party of India has said that it will stay independent but its leader, Mr S. A. Dange, has declared his support for Mrs Gandhi. The ruling party in Tamil Nadu state has also thrown in its lot with her.

The Congress Party has yet to decide its course of action, although the Janata Party president has written a letter to seek its support.

The campaign is in full swing. Mr George Fernandes, the Industry Minister, who was under detention during the emergency, is conducting a door-to-door campaign. The Janata theme is that the election is a fight between democracy and Mrs Gandhi.

Mrs Gandhi, for her part, is addressing 15 to 20 meetings a day, insisting that she imposed the emergency to put democracy back on the rails.

Rural areas are plastered with posters in Kannada, the local language, Tamil, Malayalam and Hindi.

"Beware. Those who fleeced the poor, murdered democracy and wove a chain of lies have arrived in Chikmagalur and spread their nets to catch votes", says one of the posters in Kannada displayed by the Janata Party.

The poster depicts Mrs Gandhi in black in the process of removing a red mask. Below the two faces of Mrs Gandhi is a collection of human skulls with blood dripping from their sides.

Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party has put up posters and pictures of Mrs Gandhi and Mr Debraj Urs, the Karnataka Chief Minister, who belongs to Mrs Gandhi's party. The caption describes them as well-wishers of the backward classes and the downtrodden.

Madras: At least 20 people were wounded today when police fired on a violent mob in Tamil Nadu, which is partially paralysed by a one-day general strike, the Press Trust of India reports.

Police opened fire in Mannargudi town in Thanjavur district after the mob set up road blocks

Elsewhere in the state the strike was peaceful.

More than 3,500 people were arrested across the state in an attempt to prevent the strike, which was called by opposition parties to protest against what they described as the anti-labour policy of the Government. —Reuter.

Search goes on for pilot who says he saw UFO

Melbourne, Oct 23.—A full-scale search was resumed today for a single-engined Cessna 182 which disappeared over Bass Strait minutes after the pilot, Mr Frederick Valentich, aged 20, reported sighting an unidentified flying object on Saturday. Mr Valentich on his way to King Island from Melbourne, reported seeing a long object with "a green light and sort of metallic light.

He was alone in the aircraft and was near Cape Otway, 95 miles south-west of Melbourne at 4,500ft when he told Melbourne ground control that he was being followed by a large aircraft with four bright lights. It was travelling at high speed, a Transport Department spokesman said.

When he was asked by controllers (just after 7 pm) whether he could identify the aircraft, Mr Valentich replied: "It's not an aircraft. It's . . .". The transmission then ceased. Two minutes later, however, it resumed and Mr Valentich said: "I'm orbiting (circling) and the thing is orbiting on top of me also . . . it has a green light and sort of metallic light on the outside."

The pilot reported his engine was choking and rough-idling, and the object was hovering over him. There was noise in the transmission and contact with the aircraft was lost. An oil slick reported by a reconnaissance aircraft about 18 miles north of King Island was thought to be too widespread to have come from a light aircraft. —UPI and Reuter.

Uprising in Cambodia, Hanoi radio claims

Hongkong, Oct 23.—An uprising has taken place in Cambodia in an attempt to overthrow the Government, with rebel soldiers killing their commanding officers in the western military region, Hanoi radio claimed tonight.

It said that in the north-western provinces of Ratanakiri and Stung Treng, the rebels occupied all roads, cutting supplies to Phnom Penh. Soldiers at the airport in Kompong Cham, capital of the border province of the same name, also mutinied.

"Gaining command of the control tower, they were able to coordinate other units. Rebellious soldiers working with insurrection forces attacked the town of Kratie and Kompong Thom in the Kandal military region", the radio added.

Hanoi radio claimed that meetings and demonstrations were being held on state farms and factories. Leaflets were distributed calling on the people to rise up to overthrow the Cambodian Government.

Henchmen of the Phnom Penh regime were living in fear in the north-western military region while cruel and brutal soldiers in Battambang were unpunished, the broadcast said.

Vietnam has claimed that the population in 16 out of Cambodia's 19 provinces had revolted against the central Government. Hanoi radio's claims of an insurrection in Cambodia were made one day after military specialists in Bangkok reported that Vietnam had launched a final offensive to overthrow the Phnom Penh regime.

Meanwhile, Cambodia and Vietnam both claimed today to have inflicted heavy casualties on each other's forces in border fighting.

Phnom Penh radio said that from September 1 to October 20, 950 Vietnamese troops had been killed and four tanks and other arms destroyed. Hanoi radio said Vietnamese troops had killed hundreds of Cambodian soldiers in early October in southern border provinces.

The fighting is mostly north and south of the Parrot's Beak area north-west of Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon). Phnom Penh said that despite heavy losses, Vietnamese forces continued to intrude into Cambodia and Vietnam was preparing a big dry season offensive.

Western diplomatic sources in Bangkok have discounted reports of a planned Vietnamese drive on Phnom Penh, but agree that fighting could increase when the dry season sets in later this month.

The Vietnamese are expected to make more use of their air power, which has had limited effectiveness lately because of bad visibility during the monsoon rains. Hanoi has denied it is planning a dry season offensive.—Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

Fourth provincial leader is purged in China

Peking, Oct 23.—The purge of provincial leaders in China has resulted in the removal of Mr Lieu Chieh-hsun, of Honan province. He has been replaced by Mr Tuan Chun-Yi, the Railways Minister. This is the fourth provincial level dismissal in less than a month.

Mr Tseng Shao-shan, of Liaoning province, was dismissed at the end of last month, followed by Mr Wu Teh, the Mayor of Peking on about October 10 and Mr Yu Tai-hsiang, leader in the Inner Mongolian autonomous region in the middle of the month.

Mr Liu's replacement by Mr Tuan as party first secretary, chairman of the revolutionary committee and political commissar for the Honan military district was revealed in a radio broadcast from the provincial capital of Chengchow.

The radio mentioned Mr Tuan's participation in a telephone conference on ways to beat drought, referring to him by his three new titles.

Mr Liu's removal as leader in Honan province had been expected for some time after a corruption case in Honan involving 160m Yuan (£50m) was denounced in the official press.

In addition, the former leader who was named as the head of the province in January, 1968, at the height of the Cultural Revolution, was believed to have had close links with the disgraced "gang of four" leaders.

Honan province had also been specially mentioned in the press in connexion with sabotage that "gang of four" supporters allegedly committed in the railways at Chengchow.

It seemed that it was the problems affecting Honan's railways that prompted the nomination of the current Railways Minister to head the province.

It was not known if a new Railways Minister had been named, or if Mr Tuan Chun-yi was going to combine the two posts, which was thought unlikely.

This series of dismissals is the farthest-reaching since the purge in the first months of last year when the campaign against the influence of the "gang of four" was beginning. —Agence France-Presse.

Woman burns herself

Perth, Oct 23.—A 25-year-old woman burned herself to death in a Perth park yesterday by pouring petrol over her clothes and setting them alight.

Mushroom growth

Sofia.—A 73-year-old Bulgarian peasant picked a mushroom which he had difficulty in putting into the boot of his car—it had a diameter of over 6ft 6in and weighed 19lb.



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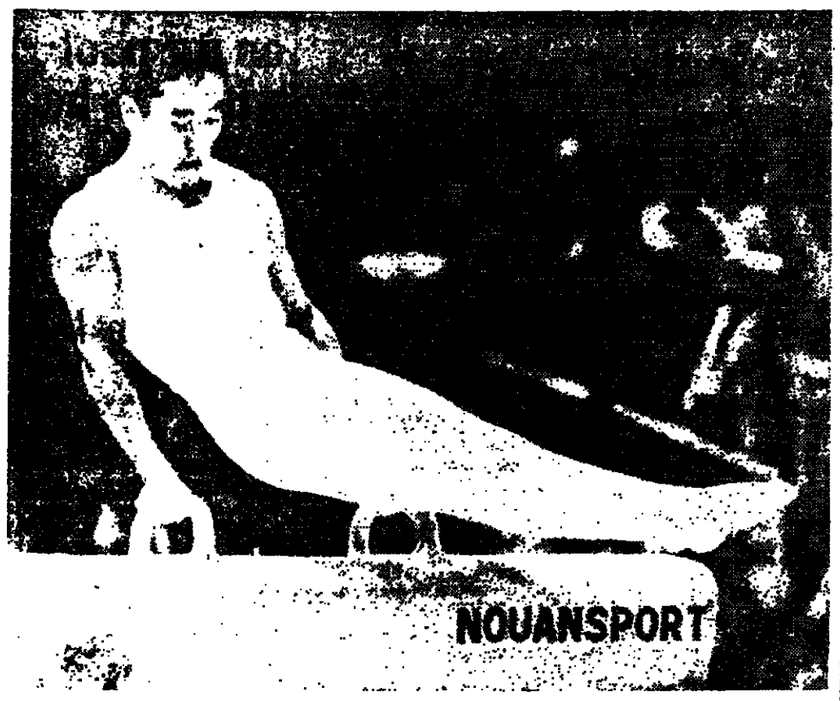
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SPORT

Gymnastics



Kemmotsu on the pommel horse, helping Japan into a commanding lead.

Balance and precision put Japan into a commanding position

Strasbourg, France, Oct 23.—Japan took a commanding lead over the Soviet Union today in their expected contest in the first exercises counting towards the men's team prize in the World gymnastics championships here. The men's title will be the first prize to be decided in the championships, which were officially opened yesterday and last a week.

A surprisingly poor performance by the Russians in their first exercise—the pommel horse—put psychological pressure on them to recoup valuable points. Both the reigning Olympic champion, Nikolai Andrianov, and the European gold medallist, Vladimir Markelov, fell off the apparatus and had to restart in the middle of their routine.

Japanese gymnasts, however, put in consistently fine performances in all the exercises to put their team 2.95 points ahead—a very strong lead by world class standards.

The team scores stood at 290.15 for Japan and 287.20 for the Soviet Union after the morning's compulsory exercises. Both Japan's Hiroshi Kajiyama and Shigeru Kasamatsu showed precision and balance to win high scores in the floor exercise. Kasamatsu headed his team's scores overall.

Japan won the 1976 Montreal Olympics team medal by the narrowest of margins—576.85 points to 576.45—ahead of the Soviet Union. They look set for another team victory here if they can maintain their exciting form.

Japan have two newcomers to their team since Montreal—Shinzo Shiraishi and Junichi Shimizu. Kasamatsu missed the last Olympics because of appendicitis but Mitsuo Tsukahara, Eizo Kemmotsu and Kajiyama took part. The men's team title will be decided on Wednesday.

The threatened worldwide television blackout of the championships has already caused the organizers financial worries. Mr Baillard, president of the organizing committee and deputy mayor of Strasbourg, said that if technicians of the French TV production company went on strike, "it will cost us half of our budget".

The technicians, in support of a wage claim, threaten to go on strike at midnight tomorrow—the eve of the individual events. No TV coverage for today's and tomorrow's team events had been scheduled, but already advertising agents have taken their publicity posters out of the competition hall, resulting in a loss of $120,000 to the organizers.

Japanese and United States TV networks, who have paid large sums for an extensive coverage of the championships, will have to be reimbursed for having their contracts broken. "We will have to pay back $180,000 to the Americans and $120,000 to the Japanese", said the president.

MEN'S TEAM COMPETITION (standings after compulsory exercises): 1, Japan 290.15 points; 2, Soviet Union 287.20; 3, East Germany 285.00; 4, West Germany 282.25; 5, Romania 279.15; 6, France 276.00.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Against a more prosperous England side Australia will be searching for their identity

The men down under are not down and out

The England cricket team leaves for Australia today, the first since 1903/04 not to do so under the title of MCC. Their opening match, a jaunt into the outback to play a South Australian Country XI, is next Wednesday; the first of the six Test matches begins in Brisbane on December 1, and the tour ends in Sydney in the third week of February.

Although West Indies at full strength are much stronger than they were and their islands, if less tranquil, are wonderfully romantic; although India has a charm of its own and Pakistan a wealth of natural cricketers; although the itinerary in Australia is more congested than it was and there is no longer the pleasure of a luxury cruise to get there, to make an Australian tour still carries a particular prestige.

In recovering from their losses to Packer, England are ahead of Australia. They should, therefore, retain the Ashes, won from Greg Chappell's side last year. Ten months ago, in Lahore, on the rest day of the first Test match between England and Pakistan, I was playing golf with Christopher Old. The conversation turned, inevitably, to the game of cricket that would be continuing next day. Brearley and his senior players were still adjusting to the absence of Greig, Knott, Underwood and Woolmer. In the process, Old, for one, was finding it harder to look forward than to look back. Soon, though, that had changed, not least because without a closing of the ranks England might have found themselves losing to Pakistan.

By the end of that tour the side had long since had its eye set firmly on the future. Now, although not a great team, it has a good record, a fine spirit and several strong technical advantages. Australia have been less fortunate. Their new side, after beating India last winter, had a contentious tour of West Indies and have recently been deserted by Thomson, Simpson, too, has finally retired.

Unlike England, Australia will be searching for their identity. They have, even so, some good young players. There are those who see Peter Toohey, a New South Welshman and a candidate for the Test captaincy, as the next great star in the constellation of the Southern Cross. I hope they are right,





Botham (left) and Gower: the Englishmen Australians most want to see

there never having been a time when Australian cricket was more in need of one.

Without Thomson Australia seem unlikely to have a truly fast bowler. One has to be careful when making this sort of prediction. When England went to Australia last in 1974, Thomson was a name few had heard of; yet before long he was putting the wind up even his own slip fielders. I liked the look of Wood when I saw him in Adelaide in February, opening the Australian innings against India, and Yallop, a protégé of Frank Tyson's, is a talented cricketer. So is Hughes, though he has not as yet done much in a Test Match.

The bowlers, who, with Thomson, made up the Australian attack in Adelaide, were Callen, Clark, Yardley, Cosier and Simpson. Clark has modelled himself on Graham McKenzie, Callen on Lillee, without either of them being likely to become as fast as their mentors. Yardley bowls off breaks, accurately but without much flight.

The last time England's bowling was well and truly collared was by West Indies at the Oval in August 1976, which is 23 Test matches ago. Their attack on that occasion was Willis, Selvey, Underwood, Greig, Woolmer and Miller. It will be surprising if an inexperienced Australian side makes a habit of doing it this winter. The English fielding should also serve them well. The batting looks less convincing, although Boycott, for one, should get a stack of runs.

On his last tour to Australia, in 1970-71, Boycott was within 18 runs of breaking Walter Hammond's record aggregate by an Englishman out there when, still with a Test match to go, he had his arm broken in a one-day game. To many Australians the idea of an entertaining day might be to pass it on the Hill at the Sydney Cricket Ground, drinking cans of cold beer and barracking "Boycott yer mug" on his way to an interminable hundred. I expect him to be popular with the Australian crowds and successful with the bat, and I hope that in spite of the disappointment of being removed from the vice-captaincy he will be helpful to Brearley.

It is important that England should get on with their own job, without forever concerning themselves with the comparisons that will be made with Mr Packer's "circus". Mr Insole, managing the England side, is sure, because he hails from within the corridors of cricketing power, to be treated more as a politician than a manager of cricketers.

"Have you spoken to Mr Packer on the 'phone this week?" is more likely to be the first question Australian journalists put to him than "are you pleased with your team?" He will need to know the pitfalls of this. There will be two different sorts of cricket going on in Australia this winter—the one that matters and the more extravagent but *more spurious version.*

I have high hopes that Brearley will put his bad run of last summer behind him. He is too intelligent a cricketer with a consistent enough record, not to do so. Radley, too, in his assiduous way, should have his days. But the Englishmen whom Australians are waiting most eagerly to see, and upon whom the vitality of England's cricket could depend, are Gower and Botham.

As a league cricketer in Melbourne a couple of years ago Botham was conspicuously unsuccessful. Since then there has been no holding him. Australians should relish the belligerence of his game. Gower, for his part, has given himself a lot to live up to; but there are some delectable batting wickets in Australia, and the light is good and more often than not the ball runs fast to the epickets. For an Englishman, too, the idea of being entertained by Gower is not the least pleasing prospect of the tour.

John Woodcock

Cricket

Boycott presents case and leaves after two hours

Yorkshire's deposed cricket captain, Geoffrey Boycott, arrived at Headingley, Leeds, yesterday afternoon for his meeting with the 30 members of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club's general committee.

Boycott is to explain his criticism of the club and the cricket committee during a Michael Parkinson television show on October 7. He has not, so far, publicly modified his views that the members of the committee were disloyal to himself and the team during the eight years of his captaincy. Boycott is due to leave today as a member of England's touring team in Australia.

Boycott and his solicitor left the meeting after two hours, the committee having ordered supper as discussions continued late into the evening.

Boycott said they had had an opportunity to present their case and the meeting would consider what had been discussed.

Brockhoff appointed

Sydney, Oct 23.—The Australian Rugby Union has appointed former national coach David Brockhoff as coach again for next winter's internationals against Ireland and New Zealand. He beat Robert Templeton for the position after Daryl Haberecht was unable to stand again because of a heart attack.

Increase at Henley

Henley Royal Regatta have decided to increase annual subscriptions by £4 to an annual £25 from next April in an attempt to offset rapidly increasing costs.

New Zealand ban

Wellington, Oct 23.—New Zealand rugby players will not be allowed to take part in invitation matches in South Africa next year. The Northern Transvaal Rugby Union wanted nine leading players to take part in a series of invitation matches in South Africa early next year.—Reuter.

Pakistan drop Sikandar and Sadiq for second Test

Multan, Pakistan, Oct 23.—Pakistan's cricket selectors have dropped their opening batsman, Sadiq Mohammad and their fast bowler, Sikandar Bakht, for the second Test match against India at Lahore, starting on Friday. Mudassa Nazar is recalled in place of Sadiq while Sikandar's place goes to Saleem Altaf, whose last Test appearance was against the West Indies in 1977. The first Test at Faisalabad petered out into a draw on Saturday. The Pakistan team will be: Majid Khan, Mudassar Nazar, Zaheer Abbas, Mushtaq Mohammad (captain), Javed Miandad, Asif Iqbal, Imran Khan, Sarfraz Nawaz, Wasim Bari, Saleem Altaf, Iqbal Qasim.

The Indian cricketers took command on the opening day of their three-day game against a Pakistan XI here today. After bowling the Pakistan team out for 156, the Indians reached 101 for three by the close although their batsmen also struggled on a difficult wicket.

It is the first match ever played on this converted polo ground and the hurriedly prepared pitch was full of bumps and cracks. The Pakistan team consists of eight university students bolstered up by the presence of three Test players. But the Test trio, Mohsin, Mudassar and Haroon, could muster only 35 between them and it was obvious as soon as the Indian captain, Bishen Bedi, introduced spin to the attack, that runs would be hard to obtain.

Bedi's first ball turned sharply and kicked almost shoulder high. He fed the batsmen with a generous ration of full tosses later on but still finished with four for 47 in 18.5 overs. When the Indians batted they soon lost Gaekwad and Gavaskar fell to a brilliant return catch by Amin Lakhani. Surinder Armanath scored a hard-hit 38 before being well caught by Haroon at slip.

PAKISTAN XI: First Innings

Mohsin Khan, c Venkataraghavan b Ghauri	25
Mudassar Nazar, b Kapil Dev	3
Salman Qizilbash, st Reddy, b Ghauri	19
Haroon Rashid, b Bedi	7
Tariq Cheema, c M. Armanath b Venkataraghavan	1
Ejaz Faqih, run out	12
Nasir Abbas, c Sidu, b Bedi	12
Ashraf Ali, l-b-w, b Ghauri	39
Iqbal Gohar, not out	11
Mazhar Alvi, st Reddy, b Bedi	0
Amin Lakhani, c Gaekwad, b Bedi	0
Extras (l-b 10, n-b 2, b 4)	16
Total	156

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—49, 3—53, 4—60, 5—68, 6—87, 7—120, 8—136, 9—156, 10—156.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 5—2—8—1, Ghauri, 15—5—52—3, Venkataraghavan, 20—3—55—1, Bedi, 18.5—6—47—4.

INDIAN XI: First Innings

S. Gaekwad, c and b Amin Lakhani	32
A. Gavaskar, c Mohsin Khan, b Ejaz Faqih	8
S. Armanath, c Haroon Rashid, b Ejaz Faqih	38
Yashpal Sharma, not out	21
M. Armanath, not out	2
Extras	0
Total (3 wkts)	101

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—38, 2—54, 3—92.—Reuter.

Slight setback for Botham

The England all-rounder, Ian Botham, will miss the first two or three weeks of the cricket tour of Australia but will fly out with the team today as planned. Botham went to hospital in Doncaster on Sunday night after injuring his left arm against a door. He has a gash an inch above the wrist.

There is slight damage to the tendons and he will undergo treatment from the England physiotherapist, Bernard Thomas, while the first part of the tour is on.

As Botham is a right arm bowler, the injury should not prove restrictive, but if the calculations are accurate the only important matches he will miss will be those against South Australia at Adelaide and Victoria in Melbourne.

He should be back in action in time for the game against New South Wales in Sydney, starting on November 17—a fortnight before the first Test match starts at Brisbane.

Rugby Union

All Blacks muster their strongest forces

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The All Blacks are under no illusions about the size of the job which confronts them at Swansea tomorrow afternoon when, in the third match of their tour, they meet a West Wales XV bristling with six Welsh internationals at forward and five behind, not to mention the British Lion, Elgan Rees, on a wing.

Accordingly, the touring side have nominated the 14 internationals in their own team, their one uncapped player being the flanker, Graham, who was the only member of the party not to get a game at Cambridge or Cardiff last week. Of the forwards played against Cardiff, Rutledge stands down for Graham, and the hooker, Dalton, for Black. The captain, Mourie, will embark on his third successive game.

Bruce and Donaldson, who have played five internationals together this year, return at half back and McKechnie, whose accurate goal kicking was a feature at Cambridge, comes in for Currie at full back.

But the threequarter line is exactly that which played in Cardiff, and it may well be that at this stage of the proceedings the selectors, in contemplating their best side, believe that the subtlety and distributive skills of Jaffray in the middle blend well with the obvious strength of Osborne.

The wings certainly made their mark last Saturday, when Wilson first ran in a try presented to him by Cardiff and then—thanks to Williams coming across from the blind side wing, straightening the line and drawing his man—finished with a classic piece of running to score at a corner.

I do not think he would have got there, such was the angle of the Cardiff full back's approach, had John P. R. Williams been the last line of defence, but a split second before Wilson had beaten another defender with the perfect recipe of a sway of the hips inside and then the swerve outside his man. In tomorrow's game, Wilson will be opposed to J. J. Williams.

It may be, as the tour develops, that the Maori stand-off, Dunn, will challenge Bruce strongly for his position in the international team. Bruce looked a player of much poise at Grange Road, but Dunn had a good all round game against Cardiff in spite of being obliged on occasion to check his stride in collecting a rather high service from Loveridge.

Whether this was the fault of the scrum half or of his partner running from too flat or too close a position, it was difficult to say, but this was the sort of early wrinkle that should soon be ironed out when half backs acquire familiarity with each other's style.

Injury problems: The All Blacks lock, Loveday, has suffered a recurrence of a back injury, which forced him out of rugby last year, reports the Press Association. He is unlikely to be considered until the visit to Ireland next week. Another lock, Oliver, is nursing a strained hamstring.

ALL BLACKS: B. J. McKechnie; B. G. Williams, W. M. Osborne, J. L. Jaffray, S. S. Wilson; G. D. Bruce, M. W. Donaldson; B. R. Johnstone, J. F. Black, C. Knight, F. J. Oliver or J. Hamilton, A. M. Haden, G. N. Mourie (captain), G. E. Seear, W. Graham.

Motor rallying

French driver in lead

Abidjan, Oct 23.—The French driver Jean-Pierre Nicolas was in the lead today on the third stage of the Ivory Coast Bandama rally, which has already brought several withdrawals. Nicolas, driving a Peugeot 504, was the first to leave Yamoussoukro, in the centre of the country, for the third stage of 1,548 kilometres (940 miles). He was followed by the Frenchman Gagnotti in a Renault Alpine and the Finnish champion Timo Makinen, in a Peugeot 504.—

Table tennis

China withdraw offer to stage championships

By Richard Streeton

China have withdrawn their offer to be the host country for the 1981 world table tennis championships. It is hoped that Japan, who were vying with Yugoslavia to be the 1981 hosts, will now feel able to bring their offer forward two years. Yugoslavia do not wish to be hosts in 1981. Next year's championships are in Pyongyang, North Korea.

In an apologetic letter to the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF), Ho Chen-liang, the secretary-general for the sport in China, says: Recently, we have seriously studied this matter. Having considered all the factors involved, we understand that the prerequisite conditions for the staging of the 1981 championships in China are still wanting."

This is understood to be a reference to the ITTF's rules that all member associations have to be invited. Neither Israeli nor South Korean teams at the present time would, presumably, be welcomed by the Chinese government.

Table tennis has found it increasingly hard in recent years to find host countries for the world championships, partly for political reasons and also because of the event's size and cost. About 1,000 players and officials are usually involved and the sport is one of the few that stipulates that the hosts pay everyone's accommodation costs.

Football

Calf injury rules out Heighway

From Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Dublin, Oct 23

Ron Greenwood, the England manager, delayed the inevitable today when he said that the team to play the Republic of Ireland in a European Championship match here on Wednesday would not be announced until tomorrow. With several players suffering prolonged lapses in club form it seems most unlikely that he will be able to avoid experimental alterations in the game with Czechoslovakia at Wembley next month, but for the moment he understandably wants to cling to the team who have restored a large part of England's reputation.

Should England fall on Wednesday Mr Greenwood will be criticized for not making changes earlier. Should they win he may be tempted to retain the same players next month, but that would seem improbable in view of the danger signs that were clearly visible in the match against Denmark in Copenhagen. Neal, Wilkins, Mills and even captain, Hughes, will be the first *to come under scrutiny, although* if Mr Greenwood is true to his polic yof gradual alterations he will not drop them all at once.

None of the side who played against Denmark last month is now in doubt for this week's game although Barnes, who has a nagging knee injury, did not join the party at their hotel in north London or on the flight, preferring to stay in Manchester for further treatment.

Barnes will travel here tomorrow but said that his knee injury was not sufficiently troublesome to stop his playing. That will be good news to Mr Greenwood who wants to retain his basic 4-2-4 formation.

The other players who, to a lesser degree, were in some difficulty with injuries, Wilkins, Mills and Mariner, have all reported fit and well. Woodcock, said by Nottingham Forest's assistant manager, Peter Taylor, to be suffering from fatigue, always gives the impression on the field of being remarkably fit but never looks well. At least he is here ready to be called upon either as a deputy for Latchford or as an indirect replacement for Barnes should the winger's recurring injury be aggravated by tomorrow's training.

Johnny Giles, the Republic of Ireland player-manager, will also delay announcing his team until noon tomorrow. Walsh, O'Leary and Giles himself are far from fit and between them they form an important part of the side. Giles has already decided not to play because of a calf muscle strain. He said: "Apart from the pain of the injury there is the question of my general fitness. I have trained little recently. It would be unfair on my team mates for me to try and play in this game." Grealish, of Orient, is expected to replace him in midfield.

A calf muscle injury has forced Heighway to pull out of the team but apart from this the main problem for Giles is an injury to O'Leary, the Arsenal central defender, whom he hopes will recover to subdue Latchford. O'Leary had treatment for a groin strain at Highbury yesterday, ironically by one of the England physiotherapists, Fred Street, who later joined the opposition's party on a flight from Luton. O'Leary is expected to be available for selection, as is Walsh, of Everton.

Dalglish passed fit but Kennedy may not play

A thigh strain suffered by the Aberdeen right back, Kennedy, has caused the new Scottish manager, Jock Stein, to delay naming his team until today for tomorrow's European Championship game against Norway at Hampden Park. After a long workout at the training camp at Largs, Liverpool's striker Kenny Dalglish, who injured his shoulder against Chelsea at the weekend, was passed fit to play.

Kennedy could manage only light training after aggravating a leg injury against Hearts on Saturday. "I can't announce the team yet", Mr Stein said. "If Kennedy is fit he is obviously in my scheme of things. Dalglish is fine, no problems at all. Kennedy did some training but it is too early to say whether he will be okay."

Mr Stein gave few clues about his line-up against the Norwegians. However, he promised that for his first game as Alistair MacLeod's successor—and for Scotland's first appearance at home since their ill-fated World Cup experience in Argentina—"it will not be the same side as played in Austria" when the Scots lost their opening European *Championship game* 3—2.

That could mean a recall for Middlesbrough's £100,000 goalkeeper, Stewart, in place of Partick Thistle's much criticized Rough, and the places of the Manchester City pair, Hartford and Donachie, could also be in danger. Mr Stein aims to invoke a new era in Scottish football, something along the line of the Dutch "total football" concept. "I am well covered if Kennedy can't make it but I don't need a full back as much as before", he said. "There is a new style being played everywhere. Portugal, Belgium, even Austria. None of them, for example, play with old-fashioned centre forwards racing through the middle."

Portugal and Belgium, Scotland's other opponents in their qualifying group, are expected to be at Hampden to spy on Mr Stein's team. "But by the time we play them in November and February, we will have settled down, so I don't think they will learn much", Mr Stein said.

He has been preparing his players for the game with films of this year's World Cup and last night talked tactics after seeing a videotape recording of the defeat in Vienna. Mr Stein feels his selection for the under-21 side, which meets Norway in Edinburgh tonight, should reflect the way the full team will play tomorrow. Narey, of Dundee United, who nearly won a place in the full side, will occupy a key role, slipping between midfield and attack. There is a place, too, for McNichol, Brentford's new signing from Luton Town, and Wark, of Ipswich, is in midfield.

SCOTLAND UNDER-21: Thompson (St Mirren); Narey (Dundee United), McNichol (Brentford), Orr (Morton), Stewart (Dundee United), Ramsay (Hearts), Wark (Ipswich Town), Aitken (Celtic), McCluskey (Celtic), McLeod (Hibernian), Melrose (Partick Thistle).

James set for his first Welsh cap

Robbie James, hoping for a first Welsh cap in tomorrow's European Championship tie against Malta at Wrexham, was yesterday declared fit by the team manager, Michael Smith. James suffered an ankle injury in Swansea City's draw at Hull on Saturday but Mr Smith said: "James is no problem. He took part in a full two hours' workout before lunch, and is fit."

James is one of the best young prospects in Wales, and Mr Smith could be persuaded to give him a first chance against such an unfancied side as Malta. James has scored 11 goals this season for Swansea, and has already demonstrated his international capabilities in the Under-21 side.

James could replace Yorath, who is suspended. Mr Smith will name his side at lunchtime today. He hopes to be able to choose from a full party. Middlesbrough's midfield player, Mahoney, is fit after trapping a nerve in his knee on Saturday, and that leaves Cartwright as the only injury worry. Cartwright pulled a muscle playing for Wrexham last Tuesday, and Mr Smith said: "He is improving, and I am hopeful that he will be available."

Injured Hunter still wants to play for Irish

Allan Hunter wants to play for Northern Ireland tomorrow in the European championship tie against Denmark in spite of a trouble some knee injury. Hunter's determination has posed a problem for the Irish manager, Danny Blanchflower, whose side starts the competition with a creditable draw in Dublin last month.

"Allan trained this morning and says he wants to play against Denmark", Mr Blanchflower said. "If he still feels the same tomorrow I will probably be sympathetic to his wishes. I don't know how you decide about a player of his experience."

Hunter played against the Republic of Ireland after missing the start of the season at Ipswich because of a cartilage operation. He was forced out of last Saturday's match at Nottingham Forest with a recurrence of the trouble after helping his side beat Innsbruck in the Cup Winners' Cup last Wednesday.

Ireland's other main worry is McIlroy. The Manchester United midfield man, under treatment for a bruised instep, came through two training periods without feeling the injury. "He should be fit", Mr Blanchflower added.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off at 7.30 unless stated.

EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Scotland v Norway.

THIRD DIVISION: Sheffield Wednesday v Exeter City.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow v Southport; Gainsborough v Frickley; Morecambe v Mossley; Netherfield v Bangor.

FA CUP: Third qualifying round replay: Dulwich Hamlet v Gravesend and Northfleet.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division; Hayes v Walthamstow Avenue; Leatherhead v Carshalton Athletic; Slough Town v Oxford City; Sutton United v Staines Town; Tooting v Mitcham v Croydon; Woking v Dagenham. First division; Bromley v Metropolitan Police; Hampton v Epsom and Ewell; Maidenhead United v Harrow Borough; Walton and Hersham v Horsham; Wembley v Chesham United.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Cambridge University v AFA XI (Fenners, 2.30).

RUGBY UNION: North v South (at Bath); Rosslyn Park v Loughborough Colts.

RUGBY LEAGUE: BBC floodlit competition: First round: Wigan v Rochdale Hornets.

Porta, the dominant force on tour, fit to rank among the best of all time

Argentina forge a team to test the best

The Argentines have departed, to meet Italy in Rovigo today, the last leg of their tour, happy in the knowledge that a largely young and inexperienced side has acquitted itself with some distinction on the occasions they saw as being the most important.

They achieved an honourable draw, 13—13, with an almost full-strength England XV. They defeated an admittedly weakened Wales B side 17—14, and should have won by more. Last Saturday, in Dublin, they beat a Leinster team, including 10 internationals, by 24 points to 13.

With victories also over Southern Counties, North Midlands, the county champions, and the English Students, they finished their brief expedition to England, Wales and Ireland with the following record: played eight, won five, lost two (to the London and Northern English divisions), drawn one, points for 151, against 94. The captain, Hugo Porta, scored no fewer than 99 of their points.

In 1975 and 1976, Argentina lost matches by a single point to Scottish and Welsh XVs that were Scotland and Wales by any other name. In 1977 they drew their second international, 18—18, in Buenos Aires against the full strength of France, and it is noteworthy that only three players in their side that day—half backs Porta and Landajo and the wing Capellerti—came to England.

If one adds to these results the achievements of this latest tour, can it be doubted that they have earned full recognition against member countries of the International Board, or that England, when they visit Argentina in 1981, will not be stretched to the limit to succeed? By then, the essentially new side forged by Argentina on their latest tour could provide the hottest opposition for any country in the world.

In their early games here it looked as if they would lean heavily on Porta at stand-off and Sansot at full back. But Landajo, extremely quick and flexible, at once announced himself as a scrum half of unusual talent: the commitment and defence of the party was never less than splendid; and the forwards, looking suspect at the start of the tour, waxed ever stronger.

A steady improvement and gathering confidence up front paved the way for eventual success in the big games. The switching of the lissom Travaglini to number eight, with a consequent improvement in mobility and in ball-winning capacity at the tail of the line out, enabled the Pumas to bring in Passaglia alongside the enormous Iachetti at lock.

This gave them a considerable



Porta: threaded everything together

presence, and the front five finished as a solid and durable combination. Silva, though in the evening of his career, remained a knowledgeable performer on one flank and, on the other, Petersen looked a hard and dashing player who is likely to get even better. The same applies to several of the three-quarters, notably the centre, Madero, who with Porta and Iachetti, played in all eight games here.

Sansot with his silky running and all round skills was always a joy to watch at full back, but the dominant force, threading it all together, was Porta, who surely must be accounted not only the best stand-off half now playing anywhere, but one who is fit to rank among the best of all time in that position.

I watched all their games in England and Wales and can report that, apart from the awful set-to at the end of the game against North Midlands, there was only one stiff-arm tackle from a touring player. That, against English Students, may charitably be regarded as accidental rather than premeditated.

It was obvious that the Pumas made a conscious effort to eliminate a dangerous feature which had disfigured their game in the past. It was sad that so well-disciplined and popular a side should have been embroiled in those disgraceful scenes at The Reddings. We may know more about what triggered them off when the special *inquiry instigated by Stanley* Couchman, president of the RFU, has announced its findings. It is certain that they were no credit to either side.

Peter West

For the record

Golf

CROSBY (Texas): Leading scores: 207: D. Young, 70, 68, 69. 210: A. Reinhardt, 68, 73, 73. 211: S. Lino, 71, 68, 74. 215: A. Aicen, 70, 70, 75. 216: D. Germain, 73, 72, 71; B. Thomas, 74, 71, 71. 217: B. Hamlin, 71, 75, 71; B. Sluga, 73, 71, 73; L. Baugh, 71, 73, 73. 218: G. Ehret, 72, 74, 73; P. Meyers, 73, 73, 72; S. Massey, 73, 72, 74. Cole, 73, 71, 75; J. Britz, 70, 72, 76. British scores: 226: J. Lee Smith, 71, 78, 77. 231: M. Walker, 73, 76, 82.

Tennis

TOKYO: Men's singles, first round: S. Stewart beat A. Motomura, 6—4, 7—5; B. Wells beat R. Krishnan, 6—1, 7—5, 6—3; R. Case beat T. Kuramitsu, 6—7, 6—0; J. Kuki beat H. Prister, 6—2, 6—3; C. Mottram beat B. Numa, 6—1, 6—2.

Cycling

Tour de France course will be shorter

Paris, Oct 23.—Organizers of the Tour de France event, dismayed by this year's strike by competitors over what they alleged was a too gruelling schedule, have announced that the 1979 version will be the shortest for more than 70 years. The event will begin at Fleurance in South-west France on June 27 and finish 2,250 miles and 25 racing days later on the Champs Elysees in Paris.

Last year the riders were called upon to pedal about 2,500 miles in 23 stages. The schedule meant that they often finished a long haul on one day in a given town, only to be transported many miles at night so that the following day's stage could leave from another place.

The anger of the riders boiled over halfway through the race when they dismounted and refused to dispute the scheduled sprint finish at Velance d'Agen, a little town near Toulouse. Bernard Hinault, a Frenchman and the eventual winner, said angrily: "We are not animals." This year there will still be five overnight transfers but the organizers have reduced to six the numbers of stages over 125 miles.

One feature of the 1979 itinerary is that as early as the second day the riders encounter the mountains. The day after the prologue at Fleurance, they will pedal 120 miles to Bagneres de Luchon in the Pyrenees.

هكذا من الأصل

SPORT

Boxing

Unfashionable Aird should win vacant British title

Life began for Billy Aird in March, a few days short of his thirty-second birthday, when he collected £13,000 and considerable distinction for taking the Spaniard, Alfredo Evangelista, the full 15 rounds in a contest for the European heavyweight championship. It was not just the money, but also the opportunity to prove that he could box—something he knew himself, although he had had some difficulty in convincing a sceptical public.

For a reasonably successful heavyweight, Aird has had to wait a long time for recognition. But when the European championship chance came he took it convincingly. He lost, but not by much, against a man then rated eighth in the world.

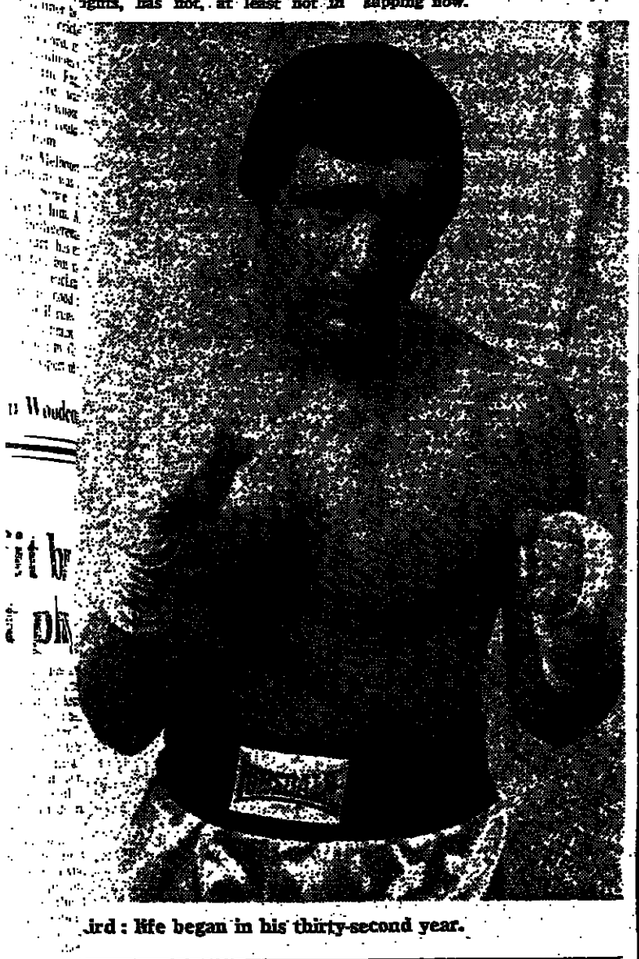
At the Royal Albert Hall tonight Aird meets John L. Gardner for the vacant British heavyweight title and has already made plans for the celebration. The form and relative experience of the two men suggests that this is not arrogance on his part.

Experience, in fact, should be the deciding factor. Aird has it; Gardner, for all his 26 wins in 27 fights, has not, at least not in the wider sense. He has never travelled more than 12 miles from home (Hackney to Wembley) for a bout, and his record may owe something to some careful management.

There are two departments of the business in which Gardner can not be faulted, however. His fitness is phenomenal and his determination beyond question. His great hero is Rocky Marciano and his style leans in that direction. Gardner can keep going all night unless somebody knocks him out, and Aird is unlikely to do that.

But Aird has a certain negative flair which he has developed in nine years of looking after himself against some rugged opponents. Even his most fervent supporters could hardly call him exciting but he ploughs steadily on and breaks hearts, and he is likely to add Gardner's to his list.

It may not be a thriller, but it will be an honest and hard-working contest. Moreover, it will reactivate the British heavyweight championship, which has been moribund since Joe Bugner knocked out Richard Dunn in October 1976. Provided he is fit and in form, it is hard to see Aird slipping now.



Aird: life began in his thirty-second year.

Batten has chance to follow in Hope's footsteps

Jimmy Batten, of Millwall, the British light middleweight champion, meets the Frenchman, Gilbert Cohen for the vacant European title at the Wembley Conference Centre on November 21.

The match has been made in record time, following Maurice Hope's decision recently to give up the title and concentrate on the world championship. Now, his tablemate, Batten, gets the chance to keep the European title in the family. The purse is £12,000 of which the winner receives 60 per cent.

Joe Awome, from Bracknell, makes his first international appearance since winning the Commonwealth Games heavyweight title in August, when he boxes for England against Ireland at Bletchley Leisure Centre on November 8. Awome is in a strong England side, which includes six ABA champions: Dawson, O'Brien, Byrne, Henderson, Smith and Awome. In addition, Bobby Jones (Bristol) and Eddie Copeland (Manchester) won gold medals in a recent international tournament in Finland.

Only 10 of the 11 members of the team have been named. Since England cannot field a middleweight of sufficient quality there will be an extra contest, at either featherweight, or lightweight or light welterweight.

ENGLAND (v Ireland): Light Fly, J. Dawson (Boston); Fly, K. Jones (Bristol); Bantam, D. Rose (Repton); Feather, M. O'Brien (Repton); Light, G. Gilbody (St Helens); Light welter, C. Copeland (Cavendish); Welter, S. Byrne (Leamington); Light middle, S. Henderson (Reading); Light heavy, V. Smith (Kyle Hall, Birmingham); Heavy, J. Awome (Woking).

ENGLAND (v Denmark, at Aarhus, November 12): Fly, Jones; Bantam, Rose; Feather, P. Hanlon (Gloucester); Light, A. Lamb (Liverpool); Light welter, Copeland and Wayne Green (Royal Navy); Welter, L. Morgan (Tottenham); Light middle, J. Kennedy (Draycott, Birmingham); Middle, D. Parkes (RAF); Light heavy, R. Christie (Birmingham City); Heavy, L. McDonald (Alexandra).

ROTTERDAM: Amateur tournament, semi-final round: Flyweight: D. Hadu (Romania) beat W. Cekiselli (Zambia) pts; H. Russell (Ireland) beat S. Orban (Hungary), pts. Bantamweight: R. Jones (Wales) beat M. Zvonko (Yugoslavia), pts: F. McGuigan (Ireland) beat D. Rose (England), pts. Featherweight: D. George (Wales) stopped H. Meesters (Holland), second round: R. Gotyrd (Poland) beat M. Holmes (Ireland), pts. Lightweight: J. Sichula (Hungary), pts, P. Botos (Hungary), pts: V. Konecny (Czechoslovakia) beat A. Verrips, pts. Light-welterweight: M. Nowobilski (Poland), beat C. Eyestone, pts: E. Huigenvoort beat M. Cesar (Yugoslavia), pts. Welterweight: A. Mason (Scotland) beat J. Danyi (Hungary), pts. Light-middleweight: D. Stero (Yugoslavia) beat J. Krzywocz (Poland), pts. Middleweight: M. Gilbert (Switzerland) beat S. Simkovic (Yugoslavia) pts. Light-heavyweight: M. Madsen (Denmark) beat C. Gutierrez Lopez (Spain), pts.

Golf

Prescribing the weather to a tee

Kuala Lumpur, Oct 23.—Organizers of the far east women's open golf championship, to be held here next month, have hired a bomoh—a traditional Malay medicine man—tokeep the rain away.

The tournament will be the richest ever held in Malaysia and officials are taking no chances. "We have our favourite bomoh who has successfully ensured blue skies at previous international tournaments", Tengku Hamzah, one of the organizers, said.

Badminton

Malaysia miss world event

Kuala Lumpur, Oct 23.—Malaysia will not compete in the inaugural World Badminton Federation (WBF) championships in Bangkok next month, a senior Malaysian badminton official said today.

Mohamed Khir Johari, President of the Badminton Association of Malaysia, said there was insufficient time to get permission to take part from the sport's established ruling body, the International Badminton Federation

Racing

North Sea just gets the better of Shelina

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 23

Foreign horses had a lean time today in the group three Prix de Flore at St Cloud. The event was won by Mrs Alec Head's North Sea from Shelina and Tintagel. Pamina, the best of the visitors, was in fourth place.

Murray was not long in taking the lead on Lady Pavlova when the race, which had been delayed by the fractious Cestia, started. Down the backstraight the order was Lady Pavlova, Shelina, Abalvina and Indian Pearl.

Two furlongs from the line Shelina passed Lady Pavlova and was soon joined by North Sea. The two fillies battled to the post with North Sea, forcefully ridden by Jack Tallard just getting the better of the duel. Tintagel finished fastest of all and Pamina, ridden by Patrick Eddery, made late progress.

PRIX DE FLORE (3-y-o fillies: £11,111: 1m 2f)

North Sea, ch f, by Lyphard—Rough Sea (Mrs A. Head)	9-9
	T. Tallard 1
Shelina	H. Samuel 2
Tintagel	A. Lequeux 3

ALSO RAN: Pamina (4th), Abalvina, A Thousand Stars, Diana Apaches, Paddle, Lady Pavlova, Indian Pearl, Sombreuil, I Will Follow, Ridamas, Carouva, Cestia, Pas de Panique, Miss Nonsuch, Reine Mere. 19 ran.

PARI-MUTUEL (1f units): Win, 9.90 (coupled with Apaches); places, 9.80, 5.60, 2.90. Mrs C. Head. Nk, hd. 2min. 15.58sec.

Starkey drives The Nail home

By Michael Seely

The climax of Greville Starkey's wonderful season came at Leicester yesterday when driving the 11-10 favourite The Nail to a decisive success in the Cottesmore Stakes. Now 38 years old, Starkey has been the big race jockey of the year, and yesterday's victory gave this stylish horseman his 100th winner in a season for the first time.

How appropriate that The Nail should be trained by Harry Thomson Jones, the man with whom Starkey served his seven years apprenticeship at Newmarket. How suitable, too, that this landmark should have been reached in Leicestershire, where both Thomson Jones and Starkey have spent many happy hours jumping the formidable fences in that county, out hunting.

Yesterday's result was never in doubt. The Nail overtook Ashwarthama entering the last furlong, and ran on strongly to resist the challenge of Wixoe Belle by two lengths. The winner, whose only previous success had been gained in a maiden event at the July meeting at Newmarket, is owned in partnership by Mrs Charles Spencer and Mrs Jack Fordham. "You can't say I don't see the boys right", said Thomson Jones after the race. "Don't forget, I gave Stan Mellor his 1,000th winner at Nottingham on Ouzo."

"It's been a fantastic season", said Starkey. "And now at last I can relax." It was in 1955 that Starkey rode his first winner at Pontefract on Russian Gold. In the 23 years since then Starkey's victories in the important races in the calendar can be counted on fingers of one hand. Yet in 1978 his victories have been almost too numerous to mention.

Four classic triumphs have come his way, the English and Irish Derbies on Shirley Heights, and the Oaks in both these countries on Fair Salinia. Shirley Heights, of course, is trained by John Dunlop. But for Fair Salinia's handler, Michael Stoute, Starkey has also captured the Ascot Gold Cup on Shantaramzo and the Ayr Gold Cup on Valgly Great, as well as those breathtaking wins on that fast two-year-old, Schweppeshire Lad. The hour had certainly produced the man in 1978.

For Thomson Jones, Starkey has ridden that remarkable filly Devon Ditty to success in four pattern races. The jockey's first retainer, Guy Harwood, has also enjoyed his best season. Among Starkey's many winners for the Sussex trainer was that hard-fought triumph on Ela-Mana-Mou in the Royal Lodge Stakes. To cap it all, Starkey rode Swiss Maid to victory in the Champion Stakes for Paul Kelleway at Newmarket only last Saturday.

Only seven jockeys riding today have more successes to their credit than Starkey. Two of them, Joe Mercer and William Carson, were also in fine form yesterday. Mercer landed a 79-1 double, capturing the first division of the Red Hand Stakes on La Pychic for Henry Cecil and the Aassell's Stakes on Cristal Cloud for Scobie Breasley. This victory gave Breasley his third success since returning to this country from the United States a month ago and Mercer his 110th winner of the season.

Carson, the champion elect, gained a comfortable victory on Morse Code for John Dunlop in the Squirrel Handicap Stakes. Morse Code carried the salmon pink and grey colours of Arthur Budgett, which have been made famous by the Derby winners, Blakeney and Morston.



Starkey: the latest of many happy hours spent in Leicestershire.

As 1978 draws to its close, Dunlop's horses are holding their condition remarkably well. "I've just got a few that go on top of the ground", said Dunlop modestly last week. At Sandown Park this afternoon the Arundel trainer can saddle Sandy Struthers's three-year-old filly, Falls of Lora, to gain her fourth victory in a row in the Coombe Handicap. Falls of Lora showed a ready turn of foot when scoring at Lingfield Park recently and should be good enough at these weights to account for Taffy and Hardirondo.

At Hamilton, the best bet could be Derring Gift in the Abington Maiden Stakes. Stoute's Derring-Do colt ran well enough when third to Firente at Redcar and should have the measure of another Newmarket raider, Great Optimist. Stoute could well complete a double by taking the Scar Maiden Stakes at Leicester with Anthony James. Equipped with blinkers for the first time, Anthony James could recapture the form which saw him finish third to Boden's Ride at Goodwood in July.

Looking forward to later in the week, the continuing firm ground has resulted in a disappointing acceptance at the four-day stage of declaration for the William Hill Hurdle at Newbury on Friday. Only seven have stood their ground, and this £6,000 conditions race appears to lie at the mercy of that remarkable old character, Sea Pigeon.

A far more competitive affair, however, is promised for the Horris Hill Stakes on Thursday. This group three event has attracted some talented two-year-olds including Henry Cecil's easy York winner, Kris, Hardgreen, Shack, and Johnson. Barry Hills has declared both Tap on Wood and Two of Diamonds, and whichever misses this race will go for the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster on Saturday.

Increased prizes: The Tote will pay more than £100,000 in sponsorship in 1979. Next year, three feature events at Cheltenham's festival fixture will be sponsored by the Tote to the extent of £16,000. They will also give £8,000 to the Tote Pattern Chase at Kempton on February 24, and £4,000 to the Tote Placepot Four-year-old Hurdle on the same day.

Birch helps restore fortunes of Sasse

At Edinburgh's final meeting of the season yesterday Mark Birch scored a 314-1 double on Molly's Lad and Mrs McNicholas. That gave Birch, in his sixth year as a full jockey, his best season of 63 winners.

Birch, aged 29, had to work hard for both victories. In the Grange Handicap six horses had a chance approaching the final furlong, but Birch raced clear on 20-1 chance Molly's Lad with 100 yards to go, to win by two and a half lengths. Molly's Lad, a four-year-old colt, owned and bred by Bernard Shaw, a Yorkshire farmer, and his wife has overcome numerous training setbacks.

After being placed three times as a two-year-old, the chestnut was hobbayed, had the virus twice and has been suffering with back muscle trouble most of the season. "I bred and sold winners who have won, but this is the first time my colours have been seen in the winners' enclosure", Mr Shaw said.

Mrs McNicholas had a desperate struggle in the last furlong with Harpers Girl in the Fisherow Stakes. They crossed the line almost together. Bookmakers went 5-4 against Mrs McNicholas getting the race, but the photograph came out in the Lambourn filly's favour by a short head.

"My first winner since July", the trainer, Duncan Sasse, said. "I've had some good seconds, but most of my horses dislike firm ground."

Sandown Park programme

[Television (IBA): 2.35, 3.10 and 3.40 races]

1.30 HEATHER STAKES (Maiden: 2-y-o: £1,140: 5f)

3	000	Cornish Scot, D. Keith, 9-0	C. Francis	3
4	00	High Admins, D. Kelly, 9-0	Miss E. McGuffey	4
8	000433	La-Don (B), R. Hannon, 9-0	B. Rouse	5
11	00	Our Kudos, J. Sutcliffe, 9-0	P. Eddery	7
13	34030	Sailord, P. Mitchell, 9-0	W. Carson	8
17		Deblen-Cil-Van, D. Kent, 8-11	—	1
18	0000	Memsingh, C. Balding, 8-11	R. Weaver	10
20	0000	Sabe Sirsan, R. Swift, 8-11	G. Starkey	6
21	04	Sky Grove, R. British, 8-11	B. Raymond	9
22	0	What A Treasure, C. Benstead, 8-11	J. Matthias	2

7-4 La-Don, 5-2 Our Kudos, 4-1 Sky Grove, 5-1 Sailord, 10-1 Memsingh, 14-1 others.

2.0 DORKING STAKES (2-y-o: £2,038: 1m)

203	000	Banville Bridge, J. Haine, 9-0	R. Dicken
211	000044	Lemert Command, R. Hannon, 9-0	B. Rouse
212	0	Dr Spike, N. Vigors, 9-0	P. Waldron
215		Faithful Play, J. Tree, 9-0	R. S. Elliott
220	00	Hills Forecast, M. Stoute, 9-0	G. Starkey
234	00	Leodegrance, M. Jarvis, 9-0	—
232	00	Never A Clown (B), R. Houghton, 9-0	—
235	00	Queen's Music (B), P. Hern, 9-0	W. Carson
236	0	Red Rufus, P. Walwyn, 9-0	P. Eddery
240	00	Regional, P. Mitchell, 9-0	—
244	000	Sea Chimes, J. Dunlop, 9-0	G. Baxter
246	30	Sea Keeper, C. Britain, 9-0	B. Raymond
247	0	Simla, P. Walwyn, 9-0	—
249		Synapse, T. Gosling, 9-0	B. Jago
250	0000	Trial, H. O'Neill, 9-0	P. Perkins
252	0000	Woodacre Park, D. Whelan, 9-0	—
254	0	Carrymita, L. Balding, 8-11	J. Matthias
260	000000	Royal Proclamation, P. Arthur, 8-11	R. Varnham
262	00	Starrie (B), R. Houghton, 8-11	J. Reid
265		Tamarind Gem, M. Francis, 8-11	B. Taylor

3-1 Red Rufus, 4-1 Hills Forecast, 5-1 Simla, 6-1 Queen's Music, Sea Master, 10-1 Faithful Play, 12-1 Carrymita, Sea Chimes, 16-1 others.

2.35 ROOKERY HANDICAP (£2,250: 1m)

303	131224	Evesboy (B,D), G. Harwood, 3-9-13	G. Starkey	1
305	0-14040	The Adriansten (C), J. Sutcliffe, 3-9-2	W. Carson	2
306	002030	Prince Gabriel (B), R. Hannon, 4-8-13	P. Eddery	3
311	020000	Loh, R. Hannon, 5-8-5	B. Rouse	4
312	000402	Connors (D), H. Price, 4-8-4	B. Taylor	5
314	312030	Gypsy Castle (D), J. Winter, 4-8-5	B. Raymond	6

7-4 Evesboy, 7-2 The Adriansten, 4-1 Connors, 5-1 Prince Gabriel, 8-1 Gypsy Castle, 12-1 Loh.

3.10 COOMBE HANDICAP (£1,598: 1m 6f)

401	003003	Crested Grebe (C), B. Hobbs, 3-10-0	G. Baxter	2
402	104111	Falls of Lora (B), J. Dunlop, 3-9-8	W. Carson	3
404	312300	Hardirondo (C), J. Goodman, 3-9-1	B. Taylor	1
406	001212	Taffy (D), H. Candy, 3-8-10	P. Waldron	4

5-4 Falls of Lora, 2-1 Taffy, 9-2 Hardirondo, 5-1 Crested Grebe.

3.40 LEATHERHEAD STAKES (3-y-o: £1,362: 1m 2f)

501	033211	Landa's Friend, P. Ashworth, 9-5	P. Eddery	5
502	201	Nicoletta, R. Wragg, 9-2	G. Baxter	6
503	00	Rusty, D. Kelly, 8-11	P. J. Cowen	9
507	200	Essex, J. Dunlop, 8-11	W. Carson	8
512	0	Prince Jessa, F. Maxin, 8-11	P. Waldron	7
513		Silent Missile, W. Wildman, 8-11	P. O'Leary	3
514	00	Terry Paine, H. Blagrave, 8-11	G. Taylor	4
515	0-30000	Theocritus, C. Britain, 9-11	B. Raymond	1
518	33	Kaftan, M. Stoute, 8-8	G. Starkey	2

2-1 Landa's Friend, 9-4 Kaftan, 5-1 Nicoletta, 6-1 Essex, 12-1 Terry Paine, 16-1 others.

4.10 WEY HANDICAP (Nursery: 2-y-o: £1,794: 7f)

606	0414	Gregorian, M. Stoute, 8-10	G. Starkey
607	2201103	Fair Mark, M. Jarvis, 8-10	B. Raymond
608	000221	Rectitude, P. Walwyn, 8-10	P. Eddery
609	143	Years Ahead (B), D. Keith, 8-7	B. Rouse
610	04522	Misters Song, J. Sutcliffe, 8-5	W. Carson
611	2310	Carousel, C. Balding, 8-5	R. Weaver
613	00014	Cougars Surprise, B. Hills, 8-5	P. D'Arcy
615	04130	Paul Falla, R. Hannon, 7-13	B. Rouse
616	01112	Silver Horseshoe (D), R. Akehurst, 7-12	G. Baxter

3-1 Rectitude, 4-1 Gregorian, 5-1 Cougars Surprise, 6-1 Silver Horseshoe, 8-1 Fair Mark, Minors Song, 10-1 Years Ahead, 12-1 Foul Falla, 16-1 others.

Sandown Park selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Sky Grove. 2.0 Hills Forecast. 2.35 Gypsy Castle. 3.10 Crested Grebe. 3.40 Nicoletta. 4.10 Gregorian.

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 La-Don. 2.0 Red Rufus. 2.35 Gypsy Castle. 3.10 Falls of Lora. 3.40 Kaftan. 4.10 Silver Horseshoe.

Hamilton Park programme

2.15 BLACKWOOD STAKES (3-y-o: £484: 1m 3f)

1	0	Royal Lancimer, W. Williams, 8-11	C. Eccleston	7
4	000000	Ann' Away Tee, J. Skilling, 8-8	E. Apter	1
5	000-200	Castle Peep, A. W. Jones, 8-8	M. Wigham	4
7	303041	Devine Life (B,C), W. Craig, 8-8	A. MacCay	6
9	0	Dornelle, L. Becker, 8-8	M. Birch	5
10	000-000	Ickforley, G. Wallace, 8-8	M. Wood	2
11	44-0001	Lutudarum, C. Thornton, 8-8	J. Bleasdale	8
12	00-0000	Rebecca Maid, B. Richmond, 8-8	C. Moss	3

11-8 Lutudarum, 15-8 Devine Life, 7-2 Robecca Maid, 8-1 Castle Peep, 14-1 others.

2.45 MURDOSTOUN STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £671: 5f)

2	002	Dime A Dance, W. Holden, 8-11	J. Bleasdale	3
3	320033	Double Bloom, M. Prescott, 8-11	G. Duffield	4
4	00	Grasshopper Lady, S. Nesbitt, 8-11	U. Gray	2
5	0003	Kishorn, S. Supple, 8-11	K. Leeson	5
6	0	Mozart Quilter, N. Callaghan, 8-11	—	1
8	0	Vivchar, B. Lunness, 8-11	C. Moss	6

7-4 Dime A Dance, 9-4 Double Bloom, 100-30 Kishorn, 9-1 Mozart Quilter, 12-1 others.

3.15 BRAIDWOOD HANDICAP (2-y-o nursery: £979: 6f)

1	010000	Hisit Boy (D), C. Austin, 9-7	C. Eccleston	4
2	200033	Timarack, S. Wainwright, 9-6	S. Perks	7
5	000430	Feethams Flyer, S. Nesbitt, 9-4	U. Gray	3
6	01003	Delta's Pride (C), T. Caldwell, 9-3	J. Bleasdale	2
7	100200	Norton Legend, M. H. Easterby, 9-0	M. Birch	5
8	340000	Straight Schweppes, W. Williams, 8-11	C. Dwyer	8
9	000030	As I Wish, S. Supple, 7-13	K. Leeson	6
8	210000	Stanley Castle, A. W. Jones, 7-12	M. Wigham	1

5-2 Delta's Pride, 11-4 As I Wish, 7-2 Timarack, 5-1 Feethams Flyer, 10-1 Norton Legend, Straight Schweppes, 12-1 others.

3.45 THANKERTON STAKES (2-y-o: £1,197: 1m 40yd)

1	000031	Primside (B,CD), W. H-Bass, 9-4	A. Bond	5
2	020401	Cades, G. P-Gordon, 9-1	M. Rimmer	2
3	000	Hello Isla Boy, M. Naughton, 8-11	A. Mercer	11
5	0	Chastry Lad, S. Wilkinson, 8-11	S. Webster	7
6		Charlie Flower, M. Prescott, 8-11	G. Duffield	10
9	0	Keystone King, B. Lunness, 8-11	C. Moss	8
14	000	Man In The Middle, D. Haslam, 8-11	M. Birch	1
15	3	March Spark, C. Thornton, 8-11	J. Bleasdale	15
17	200000	Mick's Throwpest (B), B. Richmond, 8-11	D. Nicholls	13
18		Nicolae, Mrs. J. Ramsden, 8-11	E. Apter	14
19	00000	Bardwell Fair, J. Powney, 8-8	K. Leason	12
19	3000	Cherchez La Femme, G. Richards, 8-8	O. Gray	6
20	00	Gillymint, J. Barclay, 8-8	—	4
21	00	Pearl's Fantasy, P. Asquith, 8-8	S. Perks	9
23	000000	Sang Sang Fat Fat, S. Supple, 8-8	C. Dwyer	3

2-1 Primside, 3-1 Keystone King, 9-2 March Spark, 11-2 Cades, 8-1 Man in the Middle, 12-1 Cherchez La Femme, 14-1 others.

4.15 SYMINGTON HANDICAP (£1,115: 1m 40yd)

3	043230	Referendum (D), C. Thornton, 5-9-5	E. Apter	6
4	2-21-0	Starstruck (B), I. Walker, 4-8-8	P. Cunningham	7
5	004123	Maimar (CD), J. Calvert, 4-8-8	A. Mercer	4
6	303104	Disc Jockey (CD), W. Williams, 4-8-7	M. Birch	1
8	00-0040	Nisitve, W. Elsey, 4-8-6	M. Wigham	5
12	000000	Ladies' Man, W. Crawford, 5-8-4	A. Auld	2
15	322204	Willicress, G. Richards, 4-8-0	M. Wood	3
16	03040b	Manhunter, C. Austin, 3-7-13	C. Eccleston	8
21	040200	Hard Held (C), J. Barclay, 6-7-10	—	8

7-2 Maimar, 4-1 Disc Jockey, 5-1 Referendum, 6-1 Nisitve, 8-1 Startingo, 10-1 Willicress, 12-1 Hard Held, Manhunter, 25-1 Ladies Man.

4.45 ABINGTON STAKES (3-y-o maiden: £749: 1m 4f)

5	20-0403	Cousin Ribby (B), T. Fairhurst, 9-0	C. Eccleston	2
5	3-02042	Derring Gift, M. Stoute, 9-0	M. Wigham	3
6	00-00	Dorisime, J. Barclay, 9-0	—	1
7	40-000	Glaston, J. Prescott, 9-0	G. Duffield	7
8	432243	Hand Over Fist, (B), B. Nesbitt, 9-0	O. Gray	12
14	0000	Birichina, D. Sasse, 8-11	S. Perks	10
15	0300-	Gemini Street, W. A. Stephenson, 8-11	M. Wood	9
18	0003304	Great Optimist, G. P-Gordon, 8-11	A. Bond	5
17	0403003	Miss Friendly (B), M. Naughton, 8-11	A. Mercer	11
19	00-4304	Slouan, C. Thornton, 8-11	J. Bleasdale	6
20	200444	Trapalanda, J. Calvert, 8-11	C. Dwyer	13
21	003000	White House Lady, J. Calveri, 8-11	M. Birch	8

11-10 Derring Gifte, 7-3 Hand Over Fist, 6-1 Great Optimist, 8-1 Cousin Ribby, 12-1 Slouan, Trapalanda, 16-1 others.

Hamilton Park selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Double Bloom. 3.45 Primside. 4.15 Startingo. 4.45 Derring Gift.

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Lutudarum. 2.45 Dime A Dance. 3.15 Delta's Pride. 3.45 March Spark. 4.15 Disc Jockey. 4.45 Derring Gift.

Leicester programme

1.45 CUB HUNTERS STAKES (£642: 2m)

1	1	Collemore (D), D. Garrston, 4-12-0	P. Harman
6		Grace Hill, P. Allingham, 6-11-13	Mr S. Andrews
8		Highly Likely, Townson, 6-11-13	Mr J. Townson
9		Impus, R. Robinson, 6-11-13	Mr C. Lundril
11	2	Nun Burn, M. H. Easterby, 6-11-13	Mr T. Easterby
12		Running Clear, D. Wintle, 5-11-13	Mr A. Wintle
13		Sams Treasure, D. Smith, 5-11-13	Mr P. O'Connor
17		Tame Spar, R. Horton, 5-11-13	P. Carrill
19	3	Vinny, J. Allingham, 6-11-13	J. Emes
20		Western River, C. Dingwall, 5-11-13	Mr J. Darlington
21		Ashfields Kanda, R. Pugh, 4-11-7	Mr J. Darlington
22		Blazing Saddles, M. Saleman, 4-11-7	M. Haslard
23	p	Caspeus, Mrs J. Fraser, 4-11-7	Mr P. Scudamore
24	s	Clever Awoss, Miss S. Hall, 4-11-7	Mr C. Platts
25		Deander, W. Mann, 4-11-7	Mr R. Mann
26		D J Bless, R. Atkins, 4-11-7	Mr L. Fogerty
27	0	Flaming Tanwood, H. Trigg, 4-11-7	E. Wallis
30		Gadabout, E. Owen jun, 4-11-7	Mr S. Brookshaw
31		Glaswyvern, E. Owen jun, 4-11-7	Mr H. Wilding
32		Independent, R. Armytage, 4-11-7	Mr F. Ransom
34		Karrene, J. Edmunds, 4-11-7	—
35	0	Marys Gold, S. Mellor, 4-11-7	Miss E. Mellor
36	2	Michael Swift, D. Morley, 4-11-7	—
38	0	Papa Dora, R. Bethell, 4-11-7	Mr W. Bethell
39	00	Randall Lad, E. Wagner, 4-11-7	J. Davis
45		Society Lad, J. Hurley, 4-11-7	Miss E. Evans
47		Sterling Gift, W. Marshall, 4-11-7	N. Doughty
48		Swift Albany, R. Robinson, 4-11-7	J. Isherwood
49		The Odd Sock, J. Webber, 4-11-7	Mr P. Webber
52	0	Upper Class, Miss C. Mason, 4-11-7	Mr T. Walford

6-4 Num Bun, 11-4 Michael Swift, 7-2 Collemore, 7-1 Welby, 14-1 Upper Class, 20-1 Independent, Marys Gold, Sterling Gift, 25-1 Blazing Saddles, Impus, Papa Dora, 33-1 others.

2.15 WREAKE CLAIMING STAKES (2-y-o: £995: 1m)

1	013	Kindly Look, R. Hannon, 9-2	W. Wharton	2
5	020000	Card Palmer, R. Hobson, 8-11	P. Kelleher	11
6	0	Castle Lad, J. Hindley, 8-11	A. Kimberley	1
8	0000	Charlottesway (B), W. H.-Bass, 8-11	M. L. Thomas	10
10	000080	Mad Philip, W. Marshall, 8-11	R. Marshall	9
11	00000	Seasonal Samba, S. Norton, 8-11	N. Crowther	6
12	0000	Dear Octopus, G. P-Gordon, 8-8	P. Cook	7
13		Hopeful Hylda, R. Kelleway, 8-8	—	8
22	0002	House Brincek, J. Hale, 8-8	J. Mercer	5
23	00	Master Boad, R. D. Peacock, 7-12	J. Lowe	3
25	000000	Stephouette, R. Murphy, 7-12	J. Lynch	4

15-8 House Brincek, 3-1 Kindly Look, 6-1 Card Palmer, 7-1 Hopeful Hylda, 8-1 Castle Lad, 12-1 Dear Octopus, 14-1 Charlottesway, 20-1 others.

2.45 WHISSENDINE STAKES (Handicap: £620: 1m 2f)

1	0-40000	Super Knight (B), G. Hunter, 3-10-0	J. Lynch	4
2	0-000	Adjarle, J. Hardy, 3-10-0	P. Madden	5
7	103310	Bushbranch (CD), G. Balding, 3-9-11	M. Chilton	9
10	100000	Divine Sunshine (B,D), Dever, 4-9-9	W. Wharton	3
11	233440	Doughty, M. Saleman, 3-9-8	A. Cousins	1
12	00-0000	Shemala (B), D. Wintle, 3-9-8	S. Sendilova	8
13	400002	Comlesse Etoile, S. Kernick, 3-9-7	J. Blanks	2
14	04030	Lassles Bell, W. Stephenson, 3-9-6	D. Ryan	6
15	400000	Free Game (B), W. Elsey, 3-9-2	—	7

11-4 Bushbranch, 4-1 Super Knight, 11-2 Adjarle, 6-1 Doughty, 8-1 Comlesse Etoile, 12-1 Free Game, 14-1 Divine Sunshine, Lassles Bell, 16-1 Shemala.

3.15 STEWARDS STAKES (Handicap: £2,130: 1m)

4	031200	Boxberger Prins (C), M. Ryan, 3-8-13	P. Gunn	5
5	400014	Jazz King (B,CD), R. Armstrong, 5-8-9	—	6
12	240430	Monte Acuto (D), C. Britain, 4-8-6	P. Cook	11
13	220120	Can Run (CD), D. Gandolfo, 5-8-5	M. L. Thomas	14
17	013144	Galadriel (D), D. Kent, 7-8-3	—	13
18	00-0000	Alpine Alice (B), D. Kent, 3-8-1	K. Darley	9
21	30-0020	Portal Prince, J. Bingham, 4-7-13	J. Lynch	8
25	002211	St Theresa, W. H.-Bass, 3-7-10	—	3
26	033000	Farmers Choice, R. Akehurst, 5-7-8	J. Lowe	12
27	04000	Prince of Light (D), Denys Smith, 6-7-8	R. Street	10
28	310171	Perfect Fit (CD), J. Tarnay, 4-7-11	L. Charnock	15
33	000002	Another Chapter, Mrs L. Dingwall, 3-7-7	N. Howe	4
34	203000	Placid Pet (D), K. Bridgwater, 4-7-7	M. Stroud	7

7-2 Perfect Fit, 4-1 St Theresa, 6-1 Jazz King, 7-1 Galadriel, 8-1 Can Run, 12-1 Monte Acuto, Boxberger Prins, Prince of Light, 16-1 Another Chapter, Portal Prince, 20-1 others.

3.45 WIDMERPOOL STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £1,103: 1m 4f)

1	030	Almasest, J. Dunlop, 8-11	R. Muddle	3
6	00	Farefield, C. Miller, 8-11	—	4
11	000-00	Gallisian, J. Hardy, 8-11	P. Madden	15
15	0	Hopeful Polly, N. Adam, 8-11	J. Lowe	10
18	024233	Loppingdales, D. Weeden, 8-11	P. Young	12
19	00000	Love Petrel, K. Bridgwater, 8-11	R. Fox	8
20	023	Malmaison, P. Walwyn, 8-11	A. Kimberley	6
25	004300	Ment More, T. Marshall, 8-11	J. Mercer	5
26	000-00	Monjanayr, A. Fishor, 8-11	W. Whar	

Law Report October 23 1978 — Court of Appeal

Juries need not agree on details of evidence

Regina v Agbim

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Lawson and Mr Justice Boreham

[Judgment delivered October 18]

Where a doctor was charged with procuring the execution of valuable securities by deception in that he had submitted National Health Service claim forms for expenses which were incorrect, it had not been necessary for each juror to take the same view about the details of the evidence of incorrectness as every other juror; it was sufficient if they had all agreed that the prosecution had proved the charge or charges. Accordingly the judge had not erred in omitting to direct the jury that in respect of each count they all had to be agreed about at least one of the pieces of evidence relied on by the prosecution to prove that the claim forms had not been correct.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Dr Osita Godfrey Agbim, a registered medical practitioner in Willesden, from his conviction at Middlesex Crown Court (Judge Solomon and a jury) last November on six accounts of procuring the execution of a valuable security by deception, contrary to section 20 (2) of the Theft Act, 1968. He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

The particulars of the counts were that Dr Agbim on dates between April 24, 1975, and September 9, 1976, dishonestly and with a view to gain for himself had procured the execution of cheques by the Brent and Harrow Area Health Authority by deception, namely, that statements of gross pay received by ancillary staff employed by him attached to claims for payment in respect of them had been true and correct statements, and that (counts 3 and 6) he had been entitled to make relief claims in respect of ancillary staff.

Mr Quentin Edwards, QC (who did not appear below) and Mr Jonathan Caplan for Dr Agbim; Mr Graham Boal for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON, in a reserved judgment, said that Dr Agbim was entitled to claim from the area health authority 70 per cent of the cost of ancillary staff such as receptionists and secretaries employed in his NHS practice. He had to submit each quarter a record of the ancillary staff employed by him, a claim form (ANC 2) for payment and a statement (ANC 3) of the gross pay received by the staff. Form ANC 2 had to be signed by him: "I certify that the attached statement on Form ANC 3 of the gross payments made to ancillary staff directly employed by me in connection with my practice are correct." In the case of any relief staff employed, a supplemental form had to be completed.

The prosecution's case was that Dr Agbim had dishonestly submitted incorrect claim forms. Counts 1, 2, 4 and 5 related to quarters in which he had submitted what were alleged to have been incorrect ordinary claim forms; counts 3 and 6 related to quarters in which he had submitted the ordinary claim forms, supplemented by claim forms for relief employees. The prosecution had led a mass of evidence in support of the indictment. Its nature fell under three heads: (1) that he had claimed that he had paid two employees higher wages than he had in fact paid them; (2) that he had claimed that he had employed a number of persons whom he had not employed; (3) that he had claimed that some of his employees had been employed for more hours than they had been.

The prosecution's case had been a formidable one for Dr Agbim to answer. If the jury did not accept the various explanations and denials that he made, there was ample evidence to justify his conviction on every count, provided that they had been properly directed. Mr Edwards submitted that they had not been.

The gravamen of Mr Edwards's main submission was that the judge had not directed the jury that they could not find that any one of the claim forms mentioned in the indictment had not been a true or correct statement unless they were all agreed that one, and the same one, of the many pieces of evidence led by the prosecution proved falsity. He submitted that it would have been possible for them to have returned a verdict of guilty on a count without there being unanimity about any one piece of evidence, the jurors disagreeing among themselves as to the respects in which Dr Agbim had made a false claim, although for differing reasons they were all sure that he had.

At the trial, defending counsel had asked the judge to take special verdicts from the jury so that he would know what evidence the jury had accepted. The judge had rightly refused to do so. Mr Edwards did not challenge that decision, but he submitted that the judge should have asked the jury what evidence they had accepted. In the opinion of the court, judges should not try to find out why juries had decided as they had, save in special circumstances, such as, for example, where a defendant to a charge of murder pleaded by way of defence both provocation and diminished responsibility and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The present was not a case in which questions should have been asked by the judge.

When a jury retired to consider their verdict they had to decide whether on the evidence the charge or charges in the indictment had been made out. Each juror had put on him by his oath the responsibility of giving a "true verdict according to the evidence". He could accept or reject what evidence he liked. He did not have to take the same view about the details of the evidence as every other juror. One juror might accept one piece of evidence, another might reject it. What they all had to be agreed about, if the verdict was unanimous, was that the prosecution had proved the charge or charges. The jury in the present case had said that they were sure. The court could see no reason for quashing any of the verdicts. The judge had not been at fault in omitting to direct the jury that in respect of each count they all had to be agreed about at least one of the pieces of evidence relied on by the prosecution to prove that the claim forms had not been correct.

In the case of counts 3 and 6, the prosecution had not had to prove both deceptions for the jury to be able to return a verdict of guilty.

The appeal against conviction was dismissed.

The case was a tragedy. A useful life, full of promise, had been ruined by greed. Dr Agbim was 46. He had been born and educated in Nigeria. He was an excellent doctor, much liked by his patients. Many people had written to the court on his behalf. But he had been dishonest in a manner that was important to the public. The NHS in its dealings with doctors trusted them to make honest and correct claims for expenses. The court owed it to the public to take a serious view of Dr Agbim's breach of trust, over a long period. The appeal against sentence must also be dismissed.

Solicitors: Simons, Muirhead & Allan; DPP.

Arrest by warrant: 'unnecessary fetter'

De Costa Small v Kirkpatrick

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Wien and Mr Justice Smith

[Judgments delivered October 19]

A police constable cannot be said to have made a lawful arrest in a civil matter on the strength of a warrant that is not in his possession at the time of the purported arrest but in a police station half a mile away. If the constable makes such arrest, he is not acting in the execution of his duty, and accordingly the Divisional Court allowed an appeal by Tyrone de Costa Small against conviction by Hertfordshire justices at Hitchin of assaulting Constable Alan John Cook, of Hertford Constabulary, in the execution of his duty, contrary to section 51(1) of the Police Act, 1964, and of resisting the constable acting in the execution of his duty, contrary to section 51(3) of the Act. The convictions were quashed.

He had been committed to prison for a month on the first charge and fined £25 on the second. He had been given bail pending appeal.

Mr Nicholas Browne for the defendant; Mr Roger Henderson for the police respondent, Chief Superintendent John Kirkpatrick.

MR JUSTICE WIEN said that Constable Cook was on duty with other officers in a police car parked in Market Square, Hitchin, early on Sunday morning, February 26, 1978. A fight broke out, and the defendant emerged from a crowd and went up to the police car. Constable Cook recognized him and was aware that a warrant of committal was in existence against him. The warrant was for non-payment of fines and had been issued on February 22 but not executed. The warrant was at Hitchin police station.

The officer took the defendant's arm and told him: "You are being nicked on warrant". The defendant struggled violently, punched him in the chest and kicked him in the legs. The justices had found that the defendant was told several times that he was being arrested on a warrant of committal to prison for 180 days' imprisonment. At no time did he ask to see the warrant. He escaped, and was arrested some days later.

If the officer was acting in the execution of his duty the convictions must stand; if not, the convictions must be quashed.

For the defendant it was submitted that it was a question of fact and degree whether the warrant was in the officer's possession at the time of arrest: there was possession if the warrant was in a police car 60 yards away, as in *R v Purdy* ([1975] QB 288), but not if the warrant was 880 yards away.

In *Purdy* Lord Justice Roskill, discussing the mischief at which the common rule that an arresting officer must be in possession of a warrant was aimed, said (p296-7): "Where a person is arrested on a warrant otherwise than for a criminal offence, it is essential that he should be able to know for what he is being arrested and whether he is being arrested for a matter of non-payment of a fine, arrears of maintenance, arrears under an affiliation order, or for something else; he can . . . 'buy' his freedom from arrest by instant payment of the sum stated on the warrant. This therefore is the basic reason for the rule."

The warrant in *Purdy* was in the police car 60 yards away. Possession by the police officer did not cease to be possession merely because the warrant was not in his presence. In the present case the most that could be said was that Constable Cook believed that the warrant was at the police station at Hitchin.

His Lordship saw no reason to depart from the principles laid down in *Purdy*, and the convictions should be quashed.

Counsel for the defendant had contended that if the warrant was not in the possession of the officer, then the matter was governed by section 102(4) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, which provided that "A warrant to arrest a person charged with an offence may be executed by a constable notwithstanding that it is not in his possession at the time; but the warrant shall on the demand of the person arrested be shown to him as soon as practicable".

His Lordship did not think that the subsection applied. The Act had been referred to in *Purdy*, but nowhere in that case was the subsection related to anything other than criminal proceedings.

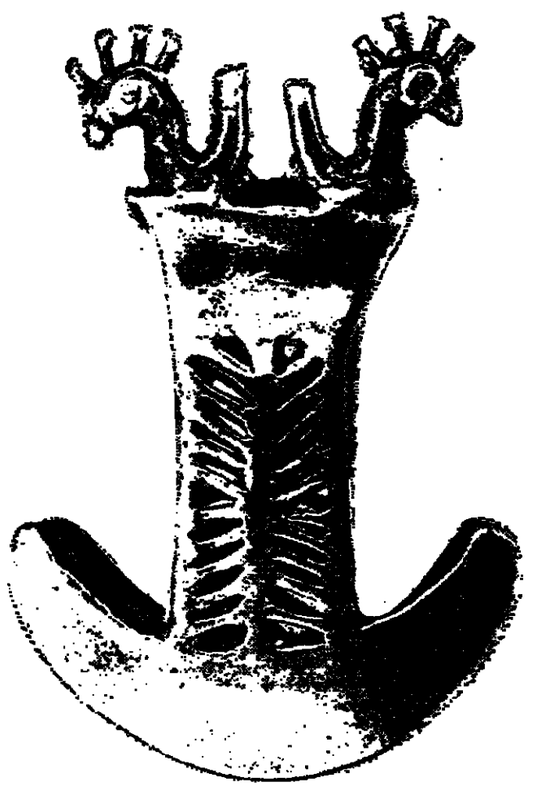
The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, in a concurring judgment, said that the court would invite the attention of the Home Secretary to the possibility of amending legislation. It might be thought that the existing law produced an unnecessary fetter on the powers of the police. The idea that police officers should go around with a pocketful of warrants was perfectly sensible in the days of the village constable, but such an approach was quite hopeless today.

The appeal was allowed and the convictions were quashed.

Solicitors: Hawkins & Co, Stevenage; Passingham & Hill, Hitchin.

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THE TIMES

Social Focus

Providing for exceptionally gifted children



In recent years priority has been given within the state education system to meeting the needs of the backward child. Now there is some evidence of a swing toward making provision at the other end of the ability range. All over the country educationists are working quietly on special projects to help children of exceptional ability.

Ironically, the abolition of grammar and direct grant schools and the rapid spread of comprehensive schools has been the greatest factor in stimulating the new awareness of and sensitivity to the needs of the gifted child.

It is now widely recognized that the 11-plus examination was an extremely blunt and inadequate instrument for assessing a child's academic potential. Many children were late developers whose gifts were not revealed until they were in their teens. Some children were highly gifted in one subject, but of average or below average ability in others. Some very bright children gave unconventionally brilliant answers to the multiple choice questions which were marked "wrong". Others were simply bored by what they saw as a silly test and refused to make a serious attempt at it.

Until a few years ago it was generally assumed that highly gifted children were finding their way into the grammar and direct-grant schools and were being adequately provided for within those schools. But even grammar schools were geared to cater for the top 25 per cent of the ability range and not the highly gifted top two per cent.

It was not until comprehensive schools became widespread that serious thought was given to the need to make special provision for the exceptional needs of children across all ability ranges, including the gifted.

In 1965, when the then Labour Government first made the abolition of selection a central feature of its education policy, only eight per cent of pupils of secondary school age were in comprehensive schools. By 1970, the proportion had risen to one third. The next four years of Conservative rule was the period of fastest growth for the comprehensive schools and the proportion of children in those schools almost doubled. Now more than 80 per cent of secondary pupils are in comprehensives and only about six per cent are in the few remaining grammar schools.

Most of Britain's gifted children are therefore in non-selective schools, though some of the better independent schools continue to make a significant contribution to the education of the nation's academic elite, at least for those whose parents can afford to pay. Fees at the top public schools average about £1,000 a year for day pupils and £2,000 for boarders and can go up to more than £3,000. About five per cent of pupils are in independent schools, though by no means all those schools are able to make suitable provision for gifted pupils or would even claim that they do.

The Government's decision two years ago to phase out the direct grant schools and now, from last month, to stop local authorities from paying for bright children to go to independent schools, has provided a new stimulus to the consideration of what provision needs to be made for academically gifted children. Local authorities may continue to pay for pupils gifted in music or dance to go to special schools.

Britain has never had elite state-supported schools for academic high-flyers along the lines, for example, of the special mathematics and physics boarding schools in the USSR. Both the 1967 Plowden Report on primary schools and the report last year on gifted children in comprehensive schools by Her Majesty's Inspectorate (HMI) came out against the establishment of such "hot-house" schools, and in favour of the integration of gifted pupils within ordinary state schools, though with special provision made for them through the "enrichment" of their work.

"Enrichment", the HMI explained in their report, "is an activity which is a function of the teacher's flexibility, sensitivity to individual needs, mastery of subject area and sense of timing. It is therefore difficult to find the appropriate kind of enrichment in text books, or other forms of commercially prepared curricular material. It is easy to underestimate a teacher's skill and capacity for extending pupils."

The HMI expressed strong reservations about allowing the all-round gifted child to jump a year at school; while academically ahead of his peers, the child was often not emotionally or physically mature enough to mix happily with older children. On the other hand, putting a child into a higher class for some subjects was a useful form of provision for children with specific gifts, they suggested.

On the question of whether children should be divided into different classes according to their different abilities, or whether the bright, average and slow learners should all be taught together, the HMI found that as far as the gifted are concerned, there was little evidence to suggest that one form of grouping was more helpful than another: no form of class grouping was in itself adequate provision for gifted pupils, they say.

Mixed ability teaching is often blamed for having contributed to the alleged decline in standards in state schools and is clearly seen by many as the enemy of the bright child. Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Opposition spokesman on education, has just called for an end to all mixed-ability teaching, save in exceptional circumstances. Mixed-ability teaching is in fact far less widespread than is commonly supposed. Only two per cent of comprehensive schools have mixed-ability classes for most subjects for pupils up to the age of 16, and less than a quarter have mixed-ability classes for more than the first three years (up to the age of 14).

The HMI's report, published in August last year, provoked widespread interest and caused further heart-searching among local education authorities. It was followed last November by the first government-sponsored national conference on gifted children, which was organized jointly by the Department of Education and Science and the National Association of Inspectors and Education Advisers, representing the local government inspectors.

No members of the press were invited and the conference received no publicity. It was typical of the quiet, unobtrusive way in which the Government is supporting a variety of projects concerned with the gifted. Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has gone on record as saying that special provision should be made within comprehensive schools for the gifted, but on the whole she tends to keep rather quiet about it, no doubt realizing that singling out the gifted for special attention would not go down well with some of the left wing members of the Labour Party.

Last November's conference revealed an astonishing array of projects and programmes for the gifted, most of which had either recently been put into operation or were still being planned.

One of the most advanced is that which Surrey has been operating and refining over the past two years. The county has developed a highly sophisticated three-stage procedure for identifying gifted children, involving teachers, parents, educational psychologists and inspectors, and for then placing the child in a school best suited to his or her particular gifts.

From among 12,000 12-year-olds in the county, head teachers put forward 250 names of pupils who they believed were exceptionally gifted in some way. Of those, 57 were finally assessed as having exceptional needs, including 29 who were gifted in academic subjects and 31 who were gifted in music or dance. All but four of the academically gifted were found suitable places within the county's comprehensive schools, where a careful eye will continue to be kept on them and provision made to "enrich" their work in various ways.

Much interest is being shown in the "bank" of teaching materials and audio-visual aids for gifted children which Surrey is developing both with commercially-produced materials like "Linguaphone" records and film strip tapes of Sir Kenneth Clarke's "Western Civilization" television series, and with its own home-produced low-cost video-tapes.

The subject matter ranges from navigation, aeronautics and Latin to home economics, woodwork and drama. All the materials are designed to be used by one or two gifted children on their own with minimum assistance from a teacher. One 14-year-old recently got a grade A on his O level French after using the "linguaphone" records at the county's resource centre.

One of the most ambitious projects for the gifted is the £200,000 pilot scheme recently announced by Nottinghamshire. It involves the employment of 22 additional peripatetic specialist teachers to provide advanced classes for gifted children within school hours and also possibly after school and at weekends in mathematics, English, science, modern languages, design, history and geography, and music. Educational psychologists are to be appointed to help teachers identify gifted children and a resources centre may be developed. The pilot scheme will be restricted to secondary schools catering for about 4,000 children in only one are of the county.

Several authorities already provid special classes for the gifted, sometimes i conjunction with the local polytechnic college or university. One of the longest running schemes is a weekly afternoo course for gifted 11-13 year olds i Bristol schools, which was set up eigh years ago by Dr J. Wilks, senior lecture in the school of education, Bristol Univer sity.

The children, who this year number 32 work individually or in small groups with post-graduate students who are training to become teachers, on topics which are stimulating and mentally stretching and which would not normally be provided by the school, such as architecture, geochemistry, campanology, and computing. The programme is designed as much to help the student-teachers become more aware of the needs of the gifted as to help the children themselves.

Many authorities are trying to refine their techniques for identifying gifted children. While an IQ of 140 or more is generally taken as an indication of giftedness, it is only one of the signals. Devon last year produced a 50-page guide fo teachers to help them "find the gifted child." It was the product of a one-year study by a working party on the gifted chaired by the chief education officer.

A working party in Hertfordshire ha just completed its report on the identif cation of and provision for the gifted i maintained schools. Ealing is experimen ing with peripatetic teachers. Essex an Somerset have both recently appointed full-time "teacher-adviser" for the gifte Other projects are going on in Cambridg shire, Hampshire, Avon, Birmingham, Do set, the Isle of Wight, Lancashire, Oxfor shire, Suffolk, Doncaster and Warwick.

The National Association for Gift Children, which was set up 12 years ag runs Saturday classes for gifted childr in a wide range of creative and intellectu subjects in its 43 branches, including che art, mineralogy and debating. It receiv a small grant from the Government. 1975, it organized the first world confe ence on gifted children, which was held London. The third world conference due to take place in Jerusalem next Ju

The Schools Council, which is join financed by the Government and the lo authorities, gave a £35,000 grant in 19 to Dr Eric Ogilvie, principal of Northam ton College of Education, for a two-y project to develop learning materials gifted children aged from eight to 11

The Schools Council has now finish editing Dr Ogilvie's work, which cov four subject areas—mathematics, en onmental science, humanities and expressive arts, and they are due to published next spring. However, it is certain whether there will be any gr demand for the materials which are pensive and are designed for the top per cent of the ability range rather th the top two per cent.

On the teacher-training front, the partment of Education and Science been running one-week in-service resi tial courses on the gifted and ot exceptional categories of children for past six years. A few initial teac training courses are now including s material of the gifted.

It is clear that much unsung acti is going on in education to meet the ne of gifted children. The situation is certainly much better than it was five y ago, but provision for the gifted is fairly limited, very patchy, relatively coordinated, and largely exploratory.

Diana Gede
Education Correspon

A problem that will not go away

Teenage sex is one of the many subjects on which middle-ground opinions are scarcely audible for the strident clamour of extremists at both ends of the spectrum. The facts show there is cause for concern. In the mid-1960s only 6 per cent of 15-year-old boys and 2 per cent of 15-year-old girls were sexually experienced. In the mid-1970s those proportions had risen to 26 per cent for boys and 12 per cent for girls. The number of abortions in girls under 20 years has risen from 9,000 in 1969 to 28,000 last year.

Why so many more teenage girls are becoming pregnant is less clear. One factor is their earlier maturity. Each decade this century the average age at which girls have begun menstruation has dropped by about one year, and is now 13. There is usually a delay of a year or two before girls become fertile, but there can be no doubt that the proportion of 15-year-olds physically capable of pregnancy is now higher than ever before.

Yet, says Dilys Cossey in *Safe Sex for Teenagers* (Brook Advisory Centres, 50p), most area health authorities have given little priority to birth control clinics for young people. The Brook's own centres are well known to offer both counselling and contraceptive advice to teenagers (including those aged less than 16), but they cannot cover the whole country.

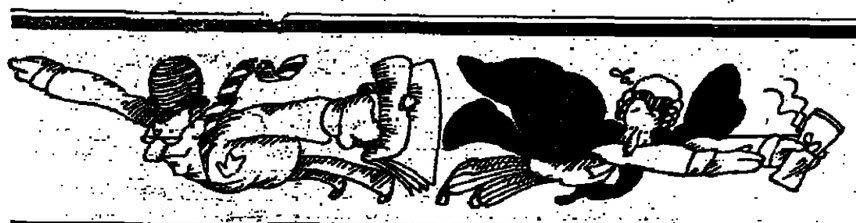
Local health authorities that have set up clinics for young people have sometimes had to face vociferous criticism. When the community physician in Doncaster opened a weekly clinic the *Daily Express* had a front page headline "Child Sex Clinic Shock" and the *Sun* referred to it as the "gymslip pill clinic"—though the *Daily Mail* recognized that "in an unhappy choice between two evils contraception is preferable to pregnancy for a 12-year-old".

Unwanted pregnancy is always distressing and its outcome may be disastrous for both mother and child: and the younger the mother the worse the problems tend to be. Why is it, then, that contraceptive clinics for teenagers arouse so much moral outrage?

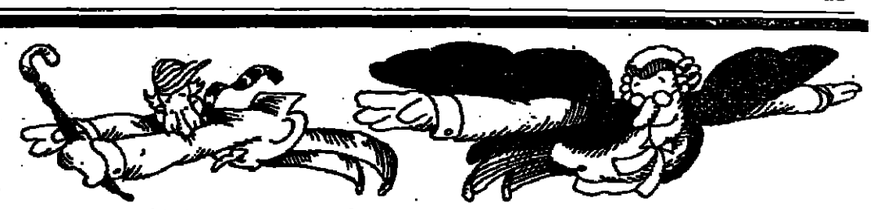
Their opponents seem to assume that the existence of such clinics will encourage teenagers in sexual experimentation —though there is no evid to support that belief. In we know very little of reasons behind the increas teenage sex: but with ill mate teenage pregnancies ning at 30,000 a year the is surely on the opponen contraceptive clinics to their case rather than the way round. The Brook have found that young p of both sexes will use ser provided specially for them there are far too few ce Teenage sexuality will n away if we ignore it: it wil tinue to exact a heavy from society so long as the vision of contraception is as being in some way repr sible.

Dr Tony Sr
Medical Corresp

هكذا من الأصل



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(Excellent lease on slope) 18½ acres freehold development land, at Base in beautiful British Columbia, Canada. Offers excellent family skiing. $500,000 (Canadian). For information write to P.O. 1736, Vernon, British Columbia, Canada, or C. Dosler, Clifford Inns, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

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LEGAL NOTICES

No. 6 (Rule 23)
In the High Court of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court
No. 003213 of 1978
In the Matter of EUROEXPRESS CLOUD Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 9th day of October, 1978, presented to the said Court by Phoitis Aboustidis trading as Flevia Travel Bureau, of 16 Panepistimiou Avenue, Athens, Greece—Travel Agents.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL, on the 15th day of November 1978, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

SHINDLER & CO., 10 North End Road, London, NW11 7PW.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967. CARLTON STEEL (LONDON) Limited.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 17 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0DN on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1978, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1978.

By Order of the Board.
P. F. IBRAHIM,
Director.

COMPANY NOTICES

The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company Limited

Shareholders in "Shell" are invited to a film show and discussion on Shell Group activities.

Tuesday, 21st November, 1978

The Grand Hotel, Bristol
Times: 11 a.m. and 5.15 p.m.

Film 'Offshore' North Sea talk

This is one of a series of informal meetings for shareholders being held around the country.

For tickets, please write or telephone: The Manager, Shareholder Relations, The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited, Shell Centre, London SE1 7NA. Telephone: 01-633 9383

Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt because of limited accommodation.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ELECTION OF CERTAIN DISTRICT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD. Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 13(1b) of the Public Forestry Scheme, 1955 (as applied to Wales) 1st January, 1979, that the following candidates have been duly elected Members of the Board for a period of three years, as from December 31st, 1978:

DISTRICT No. 1—SOUTH-WESTERN
Mr. R. J. Baldock
Barrabeba, Trant, St. Ives, Cornwall.

DISTRICT No. 4—LINCOLN
Mr. H. J. T. Carter,
Whitegates, Sidney, Spalding, Lincolnshire.
Mr. I. F. Day,
Stonecleigh, Brigg Road, Wrawby, Brigg, South Humberside.
Mr. G. S. Grantham,
Park House, Walcott, Lincoln, Lincolnshire.
Mr. A. W. Speake,
The Laurels, East Keal, Spilsby.

DISTRICT No. 6—WEST MIDLAND
Mr. [illegible],
Packington Moor Farm, Packington, Lichfield, Staffordshire.
Mr. F. C. Newbold,
Walton Grange, High Freall, Telford, Salop.

DISTRICT No. 9.—NORTH-EAST SCOTLAND
Mr. [illegible],
East Balmirmer, Arbroath, Angus.
Mr. [illegible],
Aberuchil, Inchture, Perthshire.
By order of the Board,
[illegible],
Secretary.
Knightsbridge, London, SW1X 0NB.

Lincolnshire

Prosecuting Solicitors

Senior Assistant Prosecuting Solicitor

(male or female)—
Riseholme, Lincoln PO2A £7,044-£7,788 inclusive

Applicants should be solicitors with experience of advocacy and sound knowledge of criminal law. The successful applicant will be required to conduct Police prosecutions in the Magistrates Courts throughout Lincolnshire, to advise in a wide variety of cases, and to contribute to the professional efficiency of a team of admitted and unadmitted staff. The post will be based at the County Prosecuting Solicitor's pleasantly situated office on the northern outskirts of Lincoln. Applicants should hold a current full driving licence and an essential user car allowance is payable.

The cost of housing in Lincolnshire is inexpensive compared with other parts of the country and the County Council has agreed a scheme of removal and lodging allowances in appropriate cases.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Personnel Officer, County Offices, Lincoln (telephone (0522) 29931—extension 346—please quote PS3). Closing date for applications is 10 November 1978.

Applications are invited for the post of

LEGAL OFFICER (PRACTICE)

to

THE BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION

Qualified lawyer, with a law degree, of about 24 to 25, preferably with some experience in private practice or with a local or public authority, is needed to assist the senior Deputy Secretary, initially in dealing with consumer protection and trade practices.

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Bovis Homes Division

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112 Station Road,
Sidcup,
Kent DA15 7BZ.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25 at 11 a.m.
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25 at 11 a.m.
Printed Books. The Properties of The Royal United Services Institute and others. Catalogue 35p.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26 at 11 a.m.
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26 at 11 a.m.
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 30 at 10.30 a.m.
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 30 at 10.30 a.m.
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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31 at 10.30 a.m.
English Drawings and Watercolours. The Properties of D. G. Goodwin, Esq., Lady Stephens, The late Mrs. N. E. M. Joy and others. Catalogue (17 illustrations) 55p.

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The proceeds from the sale of catalogues (50p) will be shared between the Chippendale Society and the National Art-Collections Fund.

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Palazzo Giustiniani-Bandini, Via Virginio Orsini, 5, Rome. Sold by Order of the Trustees of the Will of The N.D. Maria Sofia dei Principi Giustiniani-Bandini, Contessa Gravina di Ramacca, Countess of Newburgh. Furniture, Paintings, Porcelain, Silver, Works of Art, Carpets and The Library. Catalogue £3.00.

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The following sales in Holland are incorporated in one catalogue—price £3.45.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31 at 7.30 p.m.
Silver and Glass.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1 at 10.30 a.m.
Oriental Ceramics.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1 at 2.30 p.m.
Art Nouveau and Art Deco, followed by European Ceramics.

And a third catalogue contains the following sales—price £4.30.

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Foreign Silver.

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Dutch Silver.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2 at 10.30 a.m.
Metalwork.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2 at 2.30 p.m.
Toys, Objects of Art and Sculpture.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2 at 7.30 p.m.
Jewellery.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3 at 10.30 a.m.
Rugs and Clocks.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3 at 2.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m.
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25 at 10.30 a.m.
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 30 at 2 p.m.
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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31 at 2 p.m.
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SILVER AND PLATE

Thursday, 26th October, at 11 am
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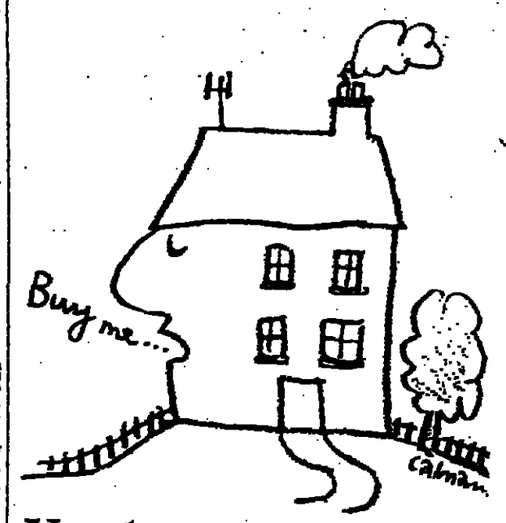
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... of a secretary, when the literary's full, the Board meets tomorrow and you're due in New York the day after ? If this all rings a bell, why not ring us, we have an elite team of temporary secretaries, to whom coping with this sort of situation is just second nature.

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£100 P.W. PLUS BONUS holiday pay. Guaranteed work for good Shorthand Secs.—Phone now ! New Horizons. 01-584 4335.

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RECEPTIONIST for hair and beauty salon.—See Non-Sec.

ARCHITECT REQUIRES part-time Sec. 9.8, 3 half days mid-week. Central London. 589 6198.

SW7. Part-time Secretary required by Director in private residence, 2-3 mornings a week. Telephone : 584 5875.

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

Royal Society of Arts
Design Section

The Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce is looking for three Assistants to help in the expanding work of its Design Section, the main function of which is to give practical encouragement to young designers through its annual Design Bursaries Competition. The Section is, however, responsible for the administration of a range of other design activities.

(1) **Senior Assistant (Development)**—to be responsible for development work for the Competition, i.e. establishing new award schemes and finding new sponsors ; and for the administration of various schemes outside the main Competition. An alert and mature personality, together with a commitment to the objects of the Competition will be essential qualities in order to converse effectively with the senior personnel of sponsoring organisations. Proven ability in a previous job, ideally related in some way to design, will also be required. Probable minimum age 25. Salary around £4,000 depending on experience.

(2) **Administrative Assistant (Publicity and Administration)**—to be responsible for general publicity for the Competition ; for assistance with students' use of their Bursary Awards ; and day-to-day administration of the work of the Faculty of Royal Designers for Industry. Experience in pulicity work and an ability to type are essential. Salary between £3,500 and £4,000 depending on experience.

(3) **Administrative Assistant (Competition Organisation)**—to be responsible to a senior colleague dealing with the day-to-day administration of the Design Bursaries Competition. This encompasses many duties, including the setting of projects, preparation of printed matter, arranging meetings, preparation of design submissions for judging sessions, mounting an exhibition and arranging student interviews. Candidates should have proven administrative competence and must be able to type. Salary between £3,50 0and £4,000 depending on experience.

For all three posts there are four weeks holiday per annum. Further particulars are available on request from Helen R. Auty (Assistant Secretary, Design), *The Royal Society of Arts*, 6-8 John Adam Street, London, WC2N 6EZ (tel : 01-839 2366). Completed applications marked "Confidential" should be received not later than 15th November.

Big Farm Weekly

Building on the success which it has achieved since its launch 18 months ago, Big Farm Weekly is expanding its editorial team to widen its news service to the paper's farmer readers at the top end of the farm market. Big Farm Weekly is mailed regularly each week to over 31,000 farmers with 250 acres plus or with large livestock herds, and further expansion is planned in 1979. Two senior appointments are to be made.

News Editor

An experienced agricultural journalist is required to organise the crisp, intelligent news coverage demanded by today's business-minded farmers. A sound newspaper background is essential, plus a good working knowledge of all aspects of the farming industry. Preferred age around 30.

Technical Editor

An experienced agricultural journalist is required to take responsibility for the paper's technical content and to expand its scope. A background in farming and/or training in agriculture is essential. Preferred age 25 to 30.

These positions are open to applicants of either sex. Applications should be made to Personnel Services Department, Northwood Publications Limited, Elm House, 10-16 Elm Street, London WC1X 0BP, or telephone 01-278 2345, ext. 33, for application form.

RECORDS/RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Cape Industries, a major British group, are looking for an Assistant to set up and maintain their new Health and Safety records system, at their Head Office near Marble Arch. Eventually to be computerized, so experience in the computer field useful. Pleasant telephone manner, numeracy and ability to type useful. Salary negotiable. Hours 9-5. Benefits include 4 weeks' holiday, free lunches and season ticket loan.

Please telephone or apply in own handwriting to :
Miss Jillian Dart, Cape Industries Ltd., 114 Park Street, London W1Y 4AB. Tel. : 01-499 6022.

TOSHIBA

A Japanese electrical manufacturer in E.C.1 are looking for a person with experience in heavy electrical industrial equipment to join their office.

Salary around £6,000 p.a.

Please ring : 01-405 4572 for appointment.

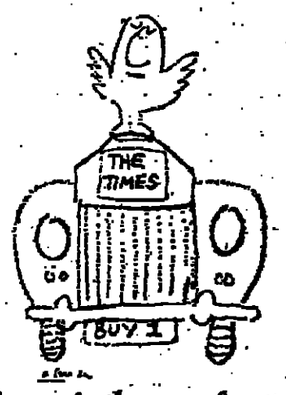
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We are looking for people aged 18-30 who are reliable responsible, hard-working. Who live within easy access to the Knightsbridge, Victoria, Piccadilly areas and are on the phone.

If you are out of work or waiting to start at University or College and can commit yourself to working for at least 3 months then ring us now for more details.

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Other Appointments Vacant appear on page 30



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Stepping Stones



OPPORTUNITY

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The requirements for the job are a love of food, wine, entertaining people, music, the country and sea ; and a capacity for very hard work.
The main reward will be the opportunity to learn in detail the way in which a business such as this works, as well as the satisfaction given to those visiting and staying at Peacock Vane. The salary is negotiable to the individual applicant's circumstances.
Please write to John Wallenden at Peacock Vane, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, for full details.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

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COLISEUM. Credit cards 01-240 5258 Reservations 01-836 3161
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight & Fri. 7.00 Don Carlos. Tomor. 7.30 Iolanthe. Thur. & Sat. 7.30 The Tales of Hoffmann. Tilt balcony seats avail. for all perfs. from 10.00 on day of perf.

COVENT GARDEN. cc 240 1066 (Gardencharge Credit Card 836 6903)
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tonight & Sat. 7.30 Mayerling. Tomor. & Thur. 7.30 The Sleeping Beauty. Fri. & Mon 7.30 Serenade, A Month in the Country, Facade. 65 Amphi seats avail. for all perfs. from 10 a.m. on day of perf

GLYNDEBOURNE TOURING OPERA Die Zauberflote, Cosi fan tutte, The Rake's Progress. This week: Hippodrome Theatre, Birmingham (021) 622 3316 (final week).

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave., E.C.1. 837 1672.
ENGLISH MUSIC THEATRE
Tonight, Thur & Sat. 7.30 Henze's vaudeville LA CUBANA. Tomor. & Fri. 7.30 Rossini's CINDERELLA.

CONCERTS

GRAY'S INN HALL (Entrance High Holborn)
GLORIANA
A Portrait of Elizabeth I
Dame Peggy Ashcroft
& supporting cast
FRIDAY at 8 p.m.
Tickets £2 (01-387 6203) & at door on night.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL (01-928 3191). Lunchtime 1.15. LINDSAY STRING QUARTET. Janet Hilton, Brahms Clarinet Quintet in B minor; Hugh Wood: Quartet No 3 (1st London perf.); Mozart: Clarinet Quintet in A. K581.

WIGMORE HALL (935 2141). Tonight 7.30 RAYMOND COHEN violin Anthya Raef piano. Works by Brahms, Bach, Schubert, Bartok, Paganini-Szymanowski.

THEATRES

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"THOUSAND TIMES WELCOME IS LIONEL BART'S MIRACULOUS MUSICAL" Financial Times.
OLIVER!
with ROY HUDD & BILLIAN BURNS.
NOW BOOKING FOR CHRISTMAS AND THROUGH '79

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ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
in repertoire
Tonight, Thur. & 7.30 Tomor. 2.00 7.30
Middleton & Rowley's THE CHANGELING. "Sets the palate skipping" T.Sp. With AS YOU LIKE IT (last perf Fri.). Also at the WAREHOUSE. See under W1.

THE ALMOST FREE THEATRE 6-13 Rupert Street, W1. Tel. 437 6294
Musicians Play Theatre at 8.30 p.m. 26 Oct.-11 Nov. Episodes. The Sean Side Show by Martin Raphael (late Perse). 28 Oct.-11 Nov.

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JAMES BOLAM
"A SUPERB PERFORMANCE." FT.
GERALD FLOOD
WHO KILLED "AGATHA" CHRISTIE . . . ?
A NEW THRILLER
"WILL RUN AND RUN" Guardian.

APOLLO. cc 01-437 2663. Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
Paul DANEMAN Lana MORRIS
Dennis RAWSDEN & Carmel McSHARRY
SHUT YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND
"WICKEDLY FUNNY" Sunday Times.
"Very, very funny. Great entertainment"—News of the World.

ARTS THEATRE. 836 2132
TOM STOPPARD'S DIRTY LINEN
"Hilarious. See it"—S.T.
Evgs. 8.30. Th. Sat 7 & 9.15

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BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR
EVENING STANDARD AWARD

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EXCITING BLACK AFRICAN MUSICAL
"Pulsating Musical"—L. News.
Seat Prices £2.00 to £3.50
Dinner & top-price seat £5.50 inc.
FOURTH GREAT YEAR
TRANSFERS TO WHITEHALL THEATRE DECEMBER 6TH

COMEDY. cc 01-930 2578. Red. Price Preview Tonight 8.0 Opens Tomorrow 7.30 Sub pres. 8.0 Mats. Thur 3.0 Sats 5.15 & 8.30.
BILLIE WHITELAW
T. P. McKENNA in
MOLLY
by SIMON GRAY

CRITERION. 930 3216. cc 836 1071 (9 Lines). Mon. Sat. 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Thurs. 3.
NOW IN ITS 2ND YEAR
LESLIE PHILLIPS
SIX OF ONE
—and half-a-dozen Lunks a minute.
SECOND HILARIOUS YEAR!
"VERY FUNNY" S. Tel. Last 2 weeks

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GLOO JOO
by Michael Hastings

DRURY LANE. cc 01-836 8108
Monday to Saturday Evgs 8.0
Mats Wed. & Sat. 3.0
A CHORUS LINE
"A RARE DEVASTATING JOYOUS ASTONISHING SPECTACLE" S. TIMES.
3RD GREAT YEAR

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Mon.-Thur. Evgs 8.0 Fri & Sat. 6.0 & 8.40.
OH! CALCUTTA!
"The nudity is stunning"—D. Tel.
4TH SENSATIONAL YEAR

DUKE OF YORK'S. cc 01-836 5122. Last week. Mon. to Fri. 8 p.m. Sat. 5.00 & 8.30. No before show bar sales 6.15 to 7.45 on Curtain Nights. Mon. to Fri. 8 p.m. Sat. 5.00 & 8.30.
TOM COURTENAY FELICITY KENDAL
CLOUDS
A COMEDY BY MICHAEL FRAYN

FORTUNE. 836 2238
Tues. 8. Thurs. 3. Sat. 5 & 8.
Warren Mitchell as Alfie Morris in
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE
FOURTH GREAT YEAR

GARRICK. cc 01-836 4601. Previews tonight & Tomor. 8.0 opens Thur. 7.0 Mon.-Wed. 8.0 Sat. 5.0 & 8.0.
DENIS QUILLEY in IRA LEVIN'S
DEATHTRAP
A New Thriller Directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE

GLOBE THEATRE. cc 01-437 1592. Evgs 8. Mats Wed. & Sat. 3. Last Perf Saturday 15th. BENJAMIN WHITROW in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S New Comedy
TEN TIMES TABLE
"HIS MOST HILARIOUS HAPPIEST FARCE SINCE BAKER IN LONDON"—D. Tel. "AN IMPECCABLY ENJOYABLE EVENING"—Sunday Times.

GREENWICH THEATRE 01-858 7755
Tonight 7.30. Sat. 5.30.
Stephanie Beecham, David Burke, Sarah Hamshire, Jeremy Irons, Dee de Rocco, James Taylor in
AN AUDIENCE CALLED EDOUARD
by David Pownall

HALF MOON. 580 9162/3737. Tues. Sat. 8.0. ARTURO UI. A gangster speech by B. Brecht

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301. Evgs. at 8. Sats 5 & 8
GLOO JOO
by Michael Hastings
"THE MOST HILARIOUS PLAY FOR YEARS" B. A. Young, F.T.
Opens 1st Literson 15 Nov 7

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3.0 & 8.0
GERALDINE McEWAN
CLIVE FRANCIS
NIGEL STOCK
PETER BOWLES PAUL HARDWICK
and FENELLA FIELDING in
LOOK AFTER LULU
by NOEL COWARD
with GARY RAYMOND

HER MAJESTY'S. cc 01-930 6606. Prev. Evenings 7.30 (Sat Sat. at 5.0) Opens Oct. 31 at 7.0
BAR MITZVAH BOY
THE NEW MUSICAL

KINGS HEAD. 226 1916. Last Week. Dec. 7 Sun. LIBBY MORRIS in HOLLY By Ann Cummins. 1 p.m. The Success A Verse of Ogden Nash directed by Robert Cushman

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0. Fri. Sat 7.30 & 9.30
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
DAILY DREAM IT SET IT

LYRIC THEATRE cc 01-437 3686. Evgs 8.0. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
JOAN PLOWRIGHT FRANK FINLAY
FILUMENA
by Eduardo de Filippo
Directed by
FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
"TOTAL TRIUMPH"—D. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE"—D. Mirror. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS."—S. Times.

MAYFAIR. 629 3036. Evgs. 8. Sats 5.30, 8.30. Wed. Mat. 2.30 Welsh National Theatre Co.
DYLAN THOMAS'S
UNDER MILK WOOD

PALACE. 01-437 6834
Evgs 8.0. Fri & Sat 6.00 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber

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Tuesday, Nov. 14 for 5 days only
MARY O'HARA
SWINGLE II & CHARLIE SMITHERS
BOOKING NOW OPEN.

PALLADIUM. C.C. 01-437 7373
Opening Dec. 20 for a Season
DANNY LA RUE
as "MERRY" WIDOW TWANKEY in
ALADDIN
ALFRED MARKS as Abanazer.
Dilys WATLING, Brian MARSHALL and WAYNE SLEEP
Previews December 19 at 7.30

PHOENIX. 01-836 2294
OPENING NOVEMBER 8th
DIANA RIGG, JOHN THAW in
NIGHT AND DAY
A NEW PLAY BY TOM STOPPARD
Directed by PETER WOOD

PICCADILLY from 8.30 am. 437 4506 Credit cards 836 1071. Mon-Thur. 8 Fri & Sat. 5 & 8.15. "Dominating with unforced panic and humour the BROADWAY STAR" D. Exp.
SYLVIA MILES
"Towering performance."—D. Mail.
VIEUX CARRE
"Works like magic."—Fin Times, by
TENNESSEE WILLIAMS
"There is hardly room to mention satisfying evening in the West End . . . the BEST COMIC WRITING IN LONDON" Obs. "Sex running like an electric current. Ends Nov 18.

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EVITA
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber
Directed by Harold Prince

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681 Credit card bkgs. 930 0846. 11 weeks only before New York. Opens 7 Nov. (previews Nov 6)
ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
smash-hit comedy
BEDROOM FARCE
"If you don't laugh, sue me"—D. Ex.
A National Theatre production.

QUEENS. cc 01-734 1166
Evgs 8.0. Wed 3.0. Sats 5.0 & 8.30.
ROY DOTRICE, GEORGE CHARRIS
JAMES VILLIERS RICHARD VERNON
THE PASSION OF DRACULA
"DAZZLING. E. Stan. "MOST SCENICALLY SPECTACULAR SHOW IN TOWN." Punch. "THEATRE AT ITS MOST MAGICAL." Times Lit Sup.

ROUNDHOUSE 01-267 2564
Mon.-Fri. 8.00. Sat. 5.00 & 8.30
FUTURE SHOCK
"Intelligent rock"—F. Times
FINAL WEEK

ROYALTY 405 8004
Monday-Thursday Evgs. 8.0
Fri. 5.30 and 8.45. Sat. 3 and 8
London Critics Vote
BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR
Best musical of 1977
Tel bookings accepted
Major credit cards
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NICOL WILLIAMSON
"A virtuoso performance"—D. Tel.
in JOHN OSBORNE'S
INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE
"This is one of the few great plays of the century"—D. Mail

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WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN
26TH YEAR

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 8888
cc bks 734 8722. TOM CONTI in
WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY?
by Brian Clark
"A MOMENTOUS PLAY. I URGE YOU TO SEE IT"—Gdn.
Evgs. at 8.0. Tue. & Sat. 5.45 & 8.45

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Evgs. 8 (5). Thurs. 3.00. Sats. 5.00 and 8.30
TERENCE STAMP IN
EDWARD GOREY'S
DRACULA
with DEREK GODFREY
"ABSOLUTELY STUNNING"
LAST 3 WEEKS—ENDS NOV. 4.

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Thur 3.0 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
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LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH
OVER 5,000 PERFORMANCES

TH. ROYAL STRATFORD EAST. 534 0310. First perf. 8 pm "SNAP-SHOTS" by Rhoda Cooperson, Opens 1 Nov. "THE FOOTBALL APPRENTICES".

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Mon to Thu. 1.30, Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 11.0. Thurs. Th. Prod. of THE SLAB BOYS by Bryan Forbes.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8 p.m.
AN EVENING WITH DAVE ALLEN
"UNDOUBTEDLY THE FUNNIEST SHOW IN TOWN"—Sun. Express
LIMITED SEASON Until Dec. 2.

VICTORIA PALACE. 01-834 1317 or 834 4735 or 834 6262
STRATFORD JOHNS
SHEILA HANCOCK
ANNIE
Evgs 7.30. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2.45
"A BLOCK-BUSTING SMASH HIT MUSICAL" DAILY MAIL.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre Covent Garden Box Office 836 6808. Seats available now. Tomor. Thur 8 on for Stephen Poliakoff's SHOUT ACROSS THE RIVER "Outstanding"—D. Times. "Compulsive"—Obs.

WESTMINSTER. cc 01-834 0283. Opens Four Evgs. Tues.-Fri. 7.45 Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
LOVE ALL
THE BUNNY AUSTIN STORY.

WESTMINSTER THEATRE. 834 0283. Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber's JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOR DREAMCOAT Starring Paul Jones Twice Daily. Opens Nov 22. Tickets £2. £3. £4. Box Office.

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Credit card bookings 01-379 6565. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
"LAUGHTER!"—Guardian.
ONCE A CATHOLIC
"sure fire comedy on sex and religion"—Mary Kenny, Telegraph
"MAKES YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER!"—Guardian.

YOUNG VIC. 928 6363. Tom Conti, Tonight 7.30, Thu. 2. RICHARD III. Thu. Fri. Sat 7.30 HAMLET part of Shakespeare History ACTION MAN.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363. Sat 8 p.m. Youth Th. Co. in Terence Greer's BALLROOM.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. Air Conditioned From 8 Dining Dancing.
RAZZLE DAZZLE
at 11 PETER GORDENO

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2. Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: DEATH ON THE NILE (A) Today 2.30 5.20 8.10 then Sund Only 2.30 5.20 8.10
2: DEATH ON THE NILE (A) Mon. & Sun 2.00 5.00 8.10
ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Last 2 days. THAT OBSCURE OBJECT OF DESIRE (X) 1.20 3.30, 5.40, 8.05.
ACADEMY 2. 437 4018. Visit Kenneth's PROVIDENCE (X). Progs. 1.50, 5.50, 8.15, 9.40.
ACADEMY 3. 437 4018. Genevieve's THE LACE MAKER (AA). Progs. 11.15, 2.40, 5.20, 8.00. Sat Sun. 11.15, 2.40, 5.20, 8.00.
CAMDEN PLAZA. Camden Town Tube. 485 2443. THE BOB DYLAN FILM "Renaldo & Clara" (AA) with BOB DYLAN & JOAN BAEZ. In 4-TRACK STEREO. Progs. 2.30, and 7.30 daily.
COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. 734 8181. POWER PLAY (AA). Progs. Daily 1.15 (not Suns.) 3.50, 6.25, 8.55.
CURZON. Curzon St. W.1. 499 3737 YOUR LOVE IS MY AFFAIR (AA) NOW LAUGH AT HERS
PARDON MON AFFAIR TOO! (AA) (English Subtitles) Then at 1.45, 5.30, 9.20 and 11.20. Sep. Perfs.
DOMINION. Tott. Ct. Rd. 580 9551. STAR WARS (U) In 70mm. Sep. progs. Daily 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Seats bkable for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. MAS & all progs. Sat. & Sun.
EMPIRE. Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for 1pm and all perfs Sat. & Sun. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs Sat. & Sun. and late night shows at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings.
GAUMONT. (A). Sep. progs. daily. Last matinee (X) 1.15 and matinee 3.00 (A) 3.30. Last perf (X) 8.15 (A) 8.30.
GATE CINEMA. Notting Hill Gate. 727 4043. Agnes Varda's ONE SINGS. THE OTHER DOESN'T (15). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. VALENTINO (X) and VIVA MARIA (X) 11.15 p.m.
CATS TWO CINEMA. 437 1177-8402. Russ. Sq. Tube. "GIRL FRIENDS" (AA). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.05, 9.00. TWO LANE BLACKTOP (X) and IF (X). 11.00 p.m. COME EARLY—ENJOY A DRINK AT OUR NEW BAR.
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Sep. perfs. 12.30, 3.10, 5.55, 8.35. (Sun. 3.10, 5.35, 8.35). Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15. Seats bookable. Licensed bar.
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4: Agatha Christie's DEATH ON THE NILE (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. Late Show Thurs., Fri. Sat. 11.15. Seats Bkble.

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from Oct. 25 to Nov. 10 at the Alpine Gallery
73 S. Audley St. London W1. 10.30 to 5 daily (except Sats. & Suns.). Late opening to 8 p.m. each Tues. Tel 629 8820.

GAINSBOROUGH, TURNER, Callow, Cox, Shotter Boys, Chinnery, Copley Fielding, Lear, Roberts, Rowlandson, Warwick Smith, De Wint at THE LINCOLN GALLERY, 41, Lincoln Rd., Wimbledon Village. Thurs, Fri, Sat. 10.30-5.30. Tel. 947 2839.

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J. P. L. FINE ARTS, 24 Davies Street, W.1. 01-493 2550. RAOUL DUFY drawings, watercolours 1900-1939. Oct. 10-Dec. 8. Mon-Fri 10-6.

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THE ARTS

Two Bergmans prove better than one

PARIS

It is one thing for a film festival to make a splash in an out-of-season spa or seaside resort, but quite another to establish itself in a city like Paris—particularly at the time when the great Festival d'Automne is added to the normal proliferation of cultural events. This year, therefore, the fourth Paris International Film Festival tried for Glamour. They revived *le smoking* which other festivals long ago abandoned as a cause thankfully lost. The result in Paris tended to defiant, colourful compromises like black bow, tail coat and string vest. They organized a *Gala d'Ouverture* in honour of Jeanne Moreau, "Jeanne la Française". This did not work out too well: anticlimax followed anticlimax till the moment when Jeanne la Française herself appeared on stage warbled "Always" in English, rather frailly, and walked off leaving the audience, at the very least, nonplussed.

The festival triumphed over such minor disasters, however, by more practical strategies. Michel Guy, a former Minister of Culture and director of the Festival d'Automne, was invited to be president of the festival. Besides providing an informal fraternity with the major event, M Guy added his own dynamism to that of the film festival's founder-director, the demonically energetic Pierre-Henri Deleau.

Again, as it had done last year, the Paris Festival won out by the sheer bulk of films available, at every hour of the day. As well as the main competitive selection there were surveys of recent German, French and Japanese cinema, a film market, and a selection of *Premières Oeuvres*, which unfortunately produced little of note apart from Philip Noyce's already well-known *Newsfront*, from Australia.

Perhaps the greatest coup of the festival was the European premiere of Ingmar Bergmans' *Autumn Sonata*, shown out of competition as a *film surprise*. This magisterial and exquisite chamber work inevitably dwarfed everything else in sight. Ingrid Bergman (working for the first time with the other Bergman) plays a great concert pianist; Liv Ullman her plain, church-mouse daughter, married to a pastor and patiently caring for her physically and mentally sick sister.

The mother's lover for 16 years has died, leaving her lonely and for the first time in need of the companionship of her family. She descends upon her daughter. Both women begin the visit with the best and kindest intentions; but the daughter's resentment of her mother's lifelong, exclusive selfishness, and the mother's impatience with the daughter's dullness, cannot for long be contained.

The duet is a double *tour de force* such as the cinema rarely sees. Bergman the actress has never been so excellent as



Jerzy Stuhr, 'hero' of the hour in Feliks Falk's The Master of Ceremonies

under the guidance of Bergman the director (who is reported not to have enjoyed very much working with her). In one small scene alone she is more expressive than in whole films she has made before: as she sits listening to her daughter bravely playing a piano piece specially practised in her honour, her attempts at concealment are the most eloquent possible declaration of her feelings, the mixture of a mother's sentimental gratitude and an artist's astute dismay. The scene like much of the rest of the film has a quality of rich comedy, rare in later Bergman but necessary to alleviate the pain of so much resentment.

The festival this year devised a novel system of awards. Separate juries made up respectively of directors and critics each awarded a prize for the best film, while a popular jury of 150 voted for the actors.

Directors are rarely good judges of other people's films, so it is maybe not too disturbing that they gave their prize to *Les Rendez-vous d'Anna* by the Belgian woman director Chantal Akerman. The film is superficially stylish, and in theory a good idea. A woman film-maker (28, Belgian, expatriate, just like the director herself, who nevertheless denies any autobiographical intention) crosses Europe presenting her film. On the way the confidences she receives from people—friends, relations and strangers—reveal the malaise of our countries and our age. That's the idea, at least; but Anna, mooning in trains, railway stations and hotel rooms, seems just a dull sponge, and the confessions she soaks up are dreadful in their portentous banality.

It is the sort of film which has so much nerve and so little humour in its pretensions that it often commands attention and admiration by that alone. *Les Rendez-vous d'Anna* was certainly not without its supporters in Paris (though the public made clear its displeasure at the prize), and it has a modish look about it which will probably earn it a sort of reputation. I fear, in fact, that we have not heard the last of Akerman's Anna.

It was, by and large, a festival of estimable films but no real award-winners; and the Critics' prize for Reinhard Hauff's *Messer im Kopf* (*Knife in the Head*) from West Germany was a case of *faute de meilleur*. It is a solid, unpretentious and quite gripping morality about a scientist whose brain is damaged when he is unjustifiably shot by the police in the course of a demonstration.

As a member of the Critics' jury, I would rather have seen the award go to *80 Hussars*, directed and photographed (superbly) by the Hungarian Sándor Sára. The film synthesises a number of documented historical incidents of the revolutionary days of 1848. A Hungarian regiment stationed in Prague decides to desert its repressive role there and make its way home to Hungary. The awful odyssey, the crises of individual conscience within the collective decision, the ultimate defeat and decimation of the regiment as they arrive on Hungarian soil—defended by foreign troops—are related with a documentary integrity. The reflections on land and loyalty and imperialism clearly have reverberations in Eastern European history much larger than the actual context of the anecdote.

From the rest of Eastern Europe the Soviet Union could field only a dully academic Tolstoy adaptation, starring the leaden Russian director-actor Sergei Bondarchuk, who is nobody's idea of the tormented *Father Sergius*. The Polish entry, Feliks Falk's *The Master of Ceremonies*, however, was an amiably vicious and subversive satire about techniques of power play in a socialist society. The hero—a ferocious performance by Jerzy Stuhr—uses graft, calumny, sex and every dirty game to become the hero of the hour, the MC at a grand ball to celebrate the fifth centenary of a provincial town.

Italy's single entry was another historical anecdote about the last years of the Austrian Empire. In the 1860s, with Garibaldi on the march and revolution in the air, the Church wields its last temporal powers with increased repressiveness. A priest, discovering his own illegitimate son among suspected revolutionaries, himself begins to question the New Inquisition of which he is a part. Luigi Magni has directed half a dozen films since 1968 without attracting much attention, but this one, with a fine leading performance by Nino Manfredi, is a very skilful juggling of drama and high comedy.

From the United States, *Blue Collar*, which will shortly open in London, is the first film directed by Paul Schrader, writer of *Taxi Driver*, *The Yakuza* and *Obsession*. It is about three blue-collar workers in a car factory who attempt to defy corrupt and mafia-like unions, and has enough

dramatic drive to delay questions about its social veracity, at least till after it is over. Alan Rudolph's first film *Welcome to L.A.* had its European premiere at the second Paris Festival. His latest film *Remember My Name* is more conventional and more emancipated from the influence of Rudolph's master, Robert Altman. Admittedly influenced by Forties melodramas, it is the story of a convicted murderess who leaves jail determined on revenge on her ex-husband and his new wife, and gives a rewarding role to Geraldine Chaplin, who seems to respond best to more sinister characters.

High expectations of Eric Rohmer's *Perceval le Gallois*, after his success with Kleist's *Die Marquise von O*, were sadly disappointed. Rohmer's idea of capturing the visual and literary stylisation of medieval ballads and illuminations was defeated by arch playing and by plastic decors that recall only the Christmas windows of chic stores. France's other entries did not fare much better, though Patrice Chereau's *Judith Therpauve* provides Simone Signoret with a nice part as an elderly intellectual and veteran of the Resistance who unwillingly takes over a newspaper and kills it and herself in the attempt. Hugo Santiago's *Ecoute, Voir* . . . with the ubiquitous Catherine Deneuve as a mixture of Fantômas and Bruce Lee, battling with a gang of (rather aimless) criminals operating from a radio station, hit bottom for sheer silliness. To judge from Paris, the French just now make festivals better than films.

David Robinson

Huntingtower
BBC 1

Stanley Reynolds

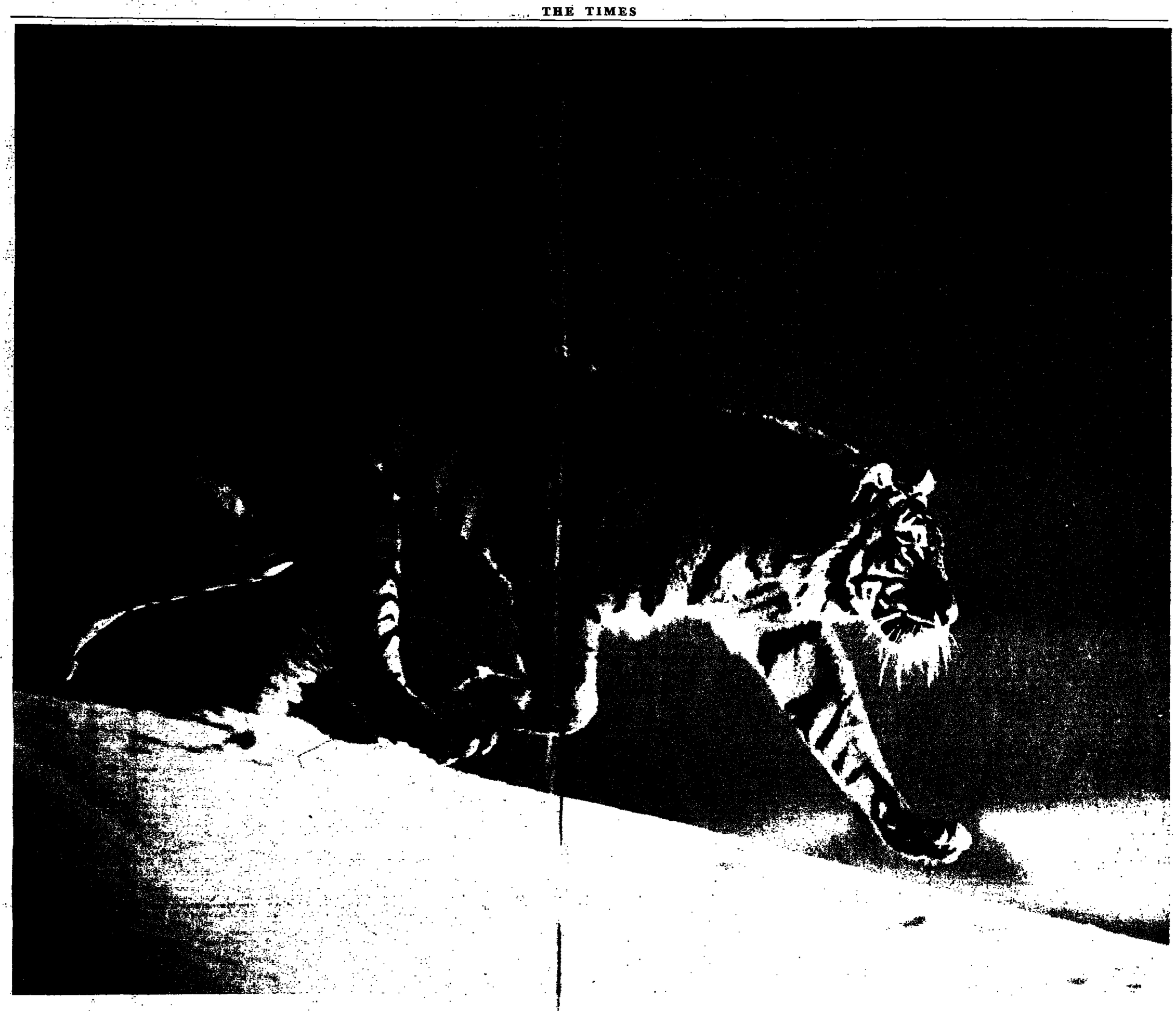
How splendidly middlebrow and sentimentally bourgeois it is on an autumn Sunday evening to gather round the comforting glow of the box, all the family together watching a splendid middlebrow classic like *Huntingtower*, by that arch bourgeois sentimental romancer, John Buchan.

Certainly Buchan's 1922 tale of a Russian princess, here played by the lovely, dark-eyed Emma Jacobs, an English poet (Peter Settelen), a Glasgow grocer (Paul Curran), and a band of Gorbals street arabs, all battling the dreaded Russian Bolsheviki on the rugged Carrick coast where Burns's Ayrshire meets Galloway, is a bit far fetched.

But the scenery is so lovely to look at. And BBC Scotland, always very good at producing plays which seem to be filled with Scots who were pressganged off the streets, has really outdone itself casting Buchan's Gorbals Diehards, the street gang that plays such an important part in the novel.

One would have to be a very steely-hearted old Bolshevik and possessed of not a trace of humour to fail to appreciate the face of that child playing Wee Jaikie. He is one of those lads with a great round face like a pan of Irish stew. And, amazingly enough, he also has crossed eyes. One wonders where the BBC Scotland found little

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Men with such courage deserve to be heard

Yet another bloodstained irony has emerged from the graveyard of South-East Asia; the struggle between Vietnam and Cambodia, rival clients of rival communist empires, has led to still more tyranny in both countries, and to still more suffering for their peoples. There is, of course, a certain amount of gallows-humour to be extracted from the sight of the Soviet Union's leaders becoming indignant at communist atrocities in Cambodia and the rulers of China trying to portray their bloody puppet as an innocent victim of Vietnamese aggression, but it is unlikely that the humour is fully appreciated in the concentration camps of Vietnam or the corpse-pits of Cambodia. (Though it would be interesting to hear how Mr Neville Maxwell, say, or another of those who drool and fawn over China without the smallest apparent qualm, manage to square their presentation of Chinese communism as a new and higher order of civilization with China's support for a Cambodian regime that has so far killed roughly a seventh of the country's population and is by no means finished yet.)

I have said my say about Cambodia too recently to wish to return to the subject for the moment, but I have news from Vietnam that not only contrasts sharply with the fashionably uncritical slop we are now hearing from the Western partisans of Vietnamese "liberation", but suggests that those of us who (without special prophetic powers) forecast what kind of terror would follow the engulfing of South Vietnam fell some way short of the reality.

Earlier this year, two remarkable messages reached the West, brought out of Vietnam by a man who had managed to escape from the vast prison that that country has become. One is the text of a statement read out in front of Saigon Cathedral last year; the declaration was compiled by a group of eight Vietnamese, of whom six took part in the public reading. For this, of course, they were arrested and imprisoned and while in prison they passed it on verbally (naturally, prisoners in communist Vietnam are denied writing materials) to a fellow-prisoner, *Mr Doan Van Toai*, who learnt it by heart, and, after being released and escaping from Vietnam, wrote it down and brought it with him to France, whence I have received a copy. Before I quote from it, I must say a word about the eight signatories: almost all of them were active opponents of the authoritarian regimes in South Vietnam during the war, some being imprisoned for their activities (one even being banished to North Vietnam). But, as I have so often remarked, those who oppose undemocratic actions by right-wing regimes in the name of democracy rather than of communism are the enemies that communism most fears. And rightly; if a man was prepared to suffer for his democratic beliefs because these led him to oppose the governments of Diem or Thieu, how much more intensely would he oppose the far more brutal rule of victorious communism.

With courage, then, of an order we can hardly grasp, the six heroes stood on the steps of Saigon Cathedral and read out their protest, or as much of it as they could get through before they were dragged away to prison. They began with a statement of the point on which they take their stand:

> We, with what remains of our failing strength, with what remains of our mutilated spirits, resolve to struggle non-violently for the respect of Human Rights in Viet Nam. We have chosen non-violence, as it is the only way of avoiding the bloodshed and sacrifice of a people martyrised relentlessly over the past decades.

> They stood on the steps of Saigon Cathedral and read out their protest before being dragged away

Then the signatories appeal to the peasants and workers of the world:

> Look at your brothers in Viet Nam. The Vietnamese peasant labours in the sweltering heat of the tropics, at the mercy of nature, only to find his harvest confiscated in the name of building a so-called "socialism". The water buffalo, after pulling the plough all day, is allowed a few moments rest. The Vietnamese peasant, after toiling all day in the rice fields, is forced to spend his rare moments of leisure undergoing indoctrination lessons and senseless discussion. . . . Imagine the working conditions of the Vietnamese labourer. Forced to work all the month long without hope to receive in the end nothing but a pittance of a wage, and on top of this obliged to declare that he is working of his own free will.

Then they appeal to "Clergymen, scientists, artists and progressive intellectuals" to come to their aid—a request which shows how out of touch they are with "progressive" opinion in the West, where the vocal clergymen, scientists, artists and progressive intellectuals are indifferent to their fate, if not, indeed, enthusiastic supporters of their oppressors. But "We have seen", said the declaration,

> Workers and peasants forced to work unpaid during their leisure hours for fear that their family's rice ration be cut and they die of hunger. Old people and women feigning smiles and enthusiasm in meetings and gatherings, for lack of enthusiasm can be punished by the refusal of rice rations and basic necessities for the whole family involved. Prisoners, who even after their release must keep silent, not daring to tell of the horrors they have seen in the prisons. They are haunted by the constant fear that if they are caught speaking out, their wife and children will be deprived of their rice ration and die of hunger.

And this moving cry from a suffering people concludes with these words:

> Every day that passes is one more day of torture and suffering for millions of Vietnamese. They live in waiting for the outcry and action of humanists all over the world.

They may have to wait some time.

The other document, which reached the West at the same time, though it was drawn up somewhat later, is the testament of some 350 men and women who were all in Vietnamese prisons or concentration-camps when they signed it; some had been held since the fall of South Vietnam, some had been tortured, all knew what reprisals they faced when their smuggled message was published outside. Yet no fewer than 49 out of the total attached their real names.

This document gives some of the facts that made the other one so necessary:

> . . . despite the already impressive number of prisons left by Thieu Government, the existence of which at one time was severely condemned by international opinion, the Communist Government can no longer find enough room to incarcerate their numerous prisoners. Apart from the accelerated construction of new prisons, the Secret Police has hastily had to transform schools, hotels, office buildings and even orphanages into prisons. Such has been the case with Hotel Dai Nam, Dai Loi Building (in central Saigon), Long Thanh Orphanage. The prison system of the former Government (the object of vigorous condemnation and severe protest by international opinion) has been replaced by another system in which cruelty and atrocities are more subtly conceived and planned. All communication between the prisoner and his family is absolutely forbidden, even by letter. Thus, the family of the prisoner, totally ignorant of the prisoner's fate, is plunged into unbearable anguish, and in the face of these humiliating discriminatory measures, is forced to keep silent for fear that the prisoner, used as a kind of hostage, could be murdered at any moment without their knowledge. . .

Nor is that all:

> It must be stressed that living conditions in prisons are utterly unthinkable. For example, at Chi Hoa Prison, the official prison of Saigon, nearly 8,000 persons were detained under the former Government and that situation was severely condemned. Today, this same prison is stuffed with nearly 40,000 persons. Often prisoners die of hunger, of lack of air, under torture or by suicide. Among these deaths can be cited: Father Hoang Quynh, 80 years old, President of the High Council of Religions in Viet Nam; the writer Duyen Anh; etc. . . . Even today we are ignorant of the fate of Father Tran Huu Thanh, President of the Anti-Corruption Movement under the Thieu Government; the Venerable Thong Buu, official representative of An Quang Pagoda, and Gia Dinh District; the lawyer Tran Dang San, President of the Movement of Human Rights in Viet Nam; the cartoonist Nguyen Hai Chi. All were gravely ill and deprived of medication.

But those two documents reflect only a small part of the agony of communized Vietnam. Exile and refugee organizations in Europe have been collecting information about conditions there since soon after South Vietnam fell, and it is a horrifying catalogue that they have compiled, offering a grim corrective to the mush we have been hearing about the admirable society the communists are building upon the ruin. The total number of prisoners in Vietnam's hideously overcrowded prisons and camps is impossible to estimate exactly; at one point the Government announced that there were 400,000, but now claims that there are 50,000 left, the rest having been "reeducated". But the estimate of Que Me (the Vietnamese Committee for Human Rights) is that as many as 800,000 men, women and children are still deprived of their liberty. And tomorrow I shall say something about conditions in which they live, and of their fate.

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(To be concluded)

His presence and style place him apart from any recent Pontiff

A Pope perfect for the part

ROME

There is nothing very dashing about cardinals: as a rule not about Popes either, for that matter. But this Polish Pope showed such affection, such consideration for his predominantly elderly electors as they came, one by one, to be embraced by him at his investiture on Sunday that they might, with no great stretch of the imagination, have been transformed into knights awaiting a kiss from King Arthur before setting off on another legendary venture.

They may well have felt the same. And with every reason. They have suddenly given the Roman Church a comparatively young leader from Europe's most romantic country which actually invented the armoured cavalier. His physical presence and assurance, like his sometimes disturbing instinct with the crowds, place him apart from any recent pontiff.

Looking back over the line, the last Pope, John Paul I, reigned only a month but that was long enough to show that he could attract the world's sympathy by his simple ways yet could never have moved with anything like assurance in the Papal Palace and the Curial corridors.

They were, however, the special preserve of Paul VI who spent most of his adult life in and about the palace. His finer side emerged in private, or in his writings, many of which improve constantly on reading. Publicly he gave a spinsterish impression until practically the end of his life when he suddenly aroused affection.

He had had to follow John XXIII who performed the miracle of showing that goodness combined with shrewdness, even in a man too old at his election and soon to be too sick to plan a reign, could exalt the Papacy to heights totally unexpected in contemporary affairs.

Before John's election, Pius XII had spent his last years as practically a recluse and such appearances as he made gave an impression of fragility.

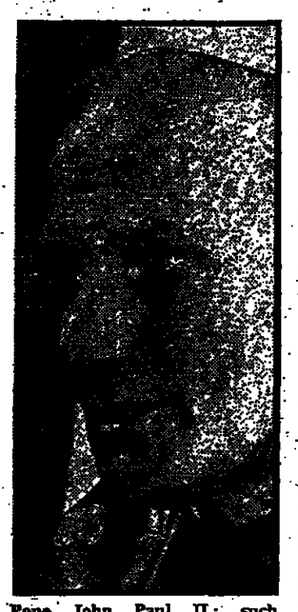
The new Pope's spirituality seems to add to his formidable physical presence. He behaves as though he knows exactly what he is doing. He reads his prepared texts without improvising like John Paul I, but his pauses and his moments for reflection and his sudden emphasis on a crucial phrase say more than do just the words.

When he declared that Christ came to establish "a kingdom . . . a kingdom of priests", the pause and repetition gave time for a vocal underlining of the word, for applause and then, with a hand raised to stop the clapping, completion of the phrase.

The fact that one notices so clearly what he does is a sign of the fascination with which one follows his actions. It can be said that it is the actor in him, the poet in him—he has been both—but what really is so impressive is the concentration which he brings to everything he does.

He can be disconcerting. Sometimes the enthusiasm appears almost too great. One fears that he might be mobbed. Doubts begin to return, even if the heart of what he is saying is to cast aside doubts. Not doubts about what he is saying and doing but whether by doing it so splendidly, with such outstanding gifts, he is not inevitably expanding the whole role of the Papacy within the framework of the Church when the bishops of the world, or many of them, were expecting a time of more autonomy from the centre.

The lesson may be that only a Pope with the intellectual powers and conviction to dominate would be strong enough to encourage a process of decentralization.



Pope John Paul II: such affection

Certainly outside the Church's framework, his influence is already proving great. His electors say that they agreed on his candidature because he was the right man and only, as a secondary consideration, did they study the issue of whether the political repercussions would be acceptable.

The world is inclined to reverse the order of priorities, seeking to assess what the consequences will be of this dramatic idea of turning to eastern Europe for the first non-Italian Pope since the sixteenth century.

One interpretation is that the Church, with its culture still based westward, is reasserting eastern Europe's place in this civilization of the West and, by obvious implication, condemning Russian influence there as an alien force.

His closest supporters give a still higher evaluation of what they have done. They believe that the Pope's experience of living under communism will have provided him with the right touch to face any angry reactions that may come from the East. But in general they see the long-term consequence as an enforced modification of communist policy towards the Church and its requirements. That is not all.

They see the Church under John Paul II emerging as the leading force in international affairs on the road which will bring humanity away from narrow nationalism. The election was only possible because recent Popes, and Paul VI in particular, had internationalized the sacred College of Cardinals and sharply diminished Italian influence in the Curia itself.

Now was the time, they argue, for the election of a Pope who would personally represent this broadening of the Church's horizons. At the same time, they wanted a deeply spiritual man who was also capable of supervising the Church's central machinery, while able as well to make his mark with the masses.

He may well reach completion of the huge tasks allotted to him before the end of what one can only trust will be a long Pontificate. For the moment attention is on less fateful developments. The first is his choice of officials to help him. It is expected that Cardinal Villot, the French cardinal who was Paul VI's Secretary of State and reconfirmed by the last Pope, will now be able to carry out his intention of retiring.

His successor is expected to be an Italian but, apart from references to the long curial career of Monsignor Agostino Casaroli and his identification with the Vatican's eastern policy, no very likely candidates have been named.

The same can be said of the Italian hierarchy. History may inexorably take its course but one fact widely seen to mark the last Conclave is that the Italians actually lost the Papacy because of differences among themselves. Sooner or later the Pope is going to be faced with the Italian problem. He is Primate of Italy as well as Rome's Bishop.

The National Episcopal conference is due to have a new chairman next spring and this—unlike the situation in any other country—is a Papal appointment.

Some of the bishops fear that his hand will be less flexible than the final Italian variety they have been used to for four centuries. They now have a Pope who knows their country well, but from outside, and will certainly not be distracted for long by purely Italian considerations from the overwhelming importance he places on the country's capital as Peter See: "How could one not tremble", he said at his investiture, "before the greatness of this call and before the universal mission of this See of Rome."

After the scale of his first appearances, one can only add: who indeed?

Peter Nichols

China: showing a new face to the business world

Lord Roll has visited China with 16 prominent industrialists, a trip organized—as was a similar visit yast year—by *Business Perspectives* and *The Times*.

Eleven months is a long time between trips to present-day China. Last November, I had the privilege of leading a mission of 20 eminent British industrialists, most of them, like me, on their first visit to the People's Republic of China. I have just completed a rather longer visit with a slightly smaller, but equally important group.

The outward changes in China are impressive enough, but the change in attitude is very striking indeed. There are many more buses, truck and passenger vehicles on the roads; and with the literally millions of bicycles, Peking, Shanghai, Canton and many smaller cities are beginning to experience serious traffic problems. There are many more consumer goods in the shops, radios are plentiful and even modern cameras quite numerous.

The number of visitors—trade delegations as well as tourists—has increased greatly and has created a serious accommodation problem. New hotels are planned (it is said that discussions are also going on with foreign hotel groups); and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade is having to cope with the formidable task of housing foreign delegations and arranging their programmes. There are discussions on increased air links; a twice daily Canton-Hongkong service has already started and a Shanghai-Hongkong one is also contemplated. A hovercraft link between Hongkong and Canton is said to be under discussion.

But far more significant are the changes in the atmosphere in which the discussions are now taking place. Last year we always had a lengthy historical introduction from ministers and trade officials, ending up with the story of the delinquencies of the "Gang of Four" and the terrible legacy they had left behind. This time, they were hardly mentioned: significantly one such rare occasion was when I had a discussion with a Vice-Minister of Finance on a number of topics including incomes policy. He mentioned as something totally incredible that the "Gang of Four" believed in uniform wages! It is quite clear that, at the centre at least, the impression is one of a régime that has thoroughly consolidated its position.

Our own talks got down to business very quickly. As a result at least one contract was concluded; the news of the signing of another which had already been under negotiation came through while we were there; and a number of studies and surveys were initiated which will be followed up in visits by technical experts. Appointments, for the whole group, for subgroups or for individuals, were arranged at short notice, despite the great pressure of business. A mountaineering member of our group even had a talk with the two Chinese who had reached the top of Mount Everest. A most illuminating discussion which we had with the Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade responsible for trade policy brought much greater detail into the list of Chinese import priorities, with coal, oil, transport and communications generally (including railways), development of ferrous and non-ferrous metal industries, construction material, petrochemical and fertilizer industries heading the list.

The emphasis is even stronger than before on advanced technology and on the Chinese developing their own production by importing equipment and know-how rather than on importing products. But the latter are not excluded, particularly where the need for the end use is urgent and domestic production cannot be developed for some years. With the emphasis on speeding up the industrial programme for the next few years and the consequent importance of quickly expanding agricultural output, agricultural machinery is a case in point. Even imports of some consumer goods, virtually excluded last year, are no longer taboo. The Vice-Minister also strongly emphasized defence industries.

In this connexion it is important to note that in a final session with Vice-Premier Ku Mu, in the course of a very wide-ranging discussion, he made it abundantly clear that readiness to supply required defence material will be an important factor in assessing a country's "ranking" as to its willingness to trade with China.

The trade agreement with Japan and the contracts concluded—very quickly, apparently—with West Germany were strongly highlighted, as examples to be followed; and the agreement with the European Community was said to provide an excellent basis for each member country, including Britain to expand its trade. Joint offers in certain areas by a group of Community firms would be considered. The Vice-Minister also confirmed that China would be prepared to see individual firms or groups of firms open representative offices in Peking. China's need to export was stressed and quotas and the application of anti-dumping measures were criticized.

Most striking of all perhaps, is the much greater flexibility regarding methods of trading and of financing imports. This came out very clearly in talks with the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Finance and with the Bank of China. Agreement was reached on the terms of a new form of export credit/parallel deposit scheme which had been under discussion since shortly after our last visit. In addition, discussions were started on possible financing independent of particular exports.

Even government-to-government loans were mentioned, though it was made clear that no decision to accept these had been taken. What we were told was "you are, of course, free to make proposals". There was a hint that in some particular situations, something approaching joint ventures might be considered. In short, the pace has quickened enormously even in the past two or three months. Certainly, compared with last year the role to be played by international commercial and financial relations in the "four modernizations" (agriculture, industry, defence and science and technology) from being a somewhat abstract concept has become an operational reality possessing a tremendous momentum.

There can be no doubt that this tendency will continue and will accelerate. It is of great significance that there is a concurrent theoretical trend as regards the domestic economy. Professor Yu Kwang-Yuan, Vice-Chairman of the State Commission on Science and Technology and also Vice-Chairman of the Academy of Social Science, with whom I had discussed last year some problems of planning, this time drew my attention to an article which had appeared in *The People's Daily* while we were there, written by the Chairman of the Academy, the distinguished economist Hu Chiao-Mu.

Its theme was that a socialist system could not "automatically guarantee that our economy will develop at a high speed". "It is erroneous to think that the will of society, of a government or of superiors can take the place of economic law or that this law can change to accommodate political needs." Throughout the article the emphasis is on management, on enterprise, on a greater role for the banks, and on restricting "purely administrative means of management". I was, therefore, not surprised when the manager of one factory with whom we discussed the present system—under which all capital for investment is provided by the State but all surplus of sales proceeds over costs is handed over to the State—remarked: "Now we have no control over our profits; perhaps in future we will".

This is not the moment to speculate on what this will mean for China's future. It is, however, important as a further proof that we can completely accept the declaration of the Chinese authorities of their readiness to trade with Britain on a scale several times—even 10 or 20 times—the present. It is up to us to make the most of these great possibilities. This does not, however, mean that we are in for an easy time. The Chinese are good traders and know how to drive a hard bargain. But, significantly, one Vice-Minister said that in order to redress their present heavy dependence on Japan they would deal with us "if the terms are similar". The world is rushing in and not surprisingly the emphasis is on competitiveness. Having invited all the advanced industrialized countries to "make us offers", the Chinese have put themselves in an excellent position to make the best bargain.

However, I do not believe that they want us to indulge in cut-throat competition. They know that one cannot do business for nothing. It is up to us to take some risks, to spend some seed money, and to do the best negotiating we can. The opportunities are all there.

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The Buchanan Blend

THE SCOTCH OF A LIFETIME

LONDON DIARY

Who really cares about our roots?

The future of London's past is in jeopardy. Unless somebody in the Government shows a flicker of interest in our archaeological heritage, we are going to lose our last chance to piece together the jigsaw of early London. In the five years of its existence the Department of Urban Archaeology has rescued much of Londonium from oblivion, in particular the waterfront of the first port, and the palimpsests of Roman, Saxon, and medieval topography. Because of a change of policy by the Manpower Services Commission the archaeologists have lost a third of their annual budget of a third of a million pounds. Unless something is done to replace it, by the end of the year the Department of Urban Archaeology will lose half its staff of 62, almost all archaeology graduates, who are paid under the job creation scheme.

Rescue archaeology cannot wait. At the rate that development of the City is wiping out the past, in 20 years the remains of 2,000 years of London life will be lost for ever. Brian Hobley, the chief urban archaeologist, reckons that on his reduced budget he will be able to put only a token presence in the trenches next year. Most of his diggers will be processing what they have already dug. He says: "All the signs are that national and local government consider our historic archaeological archive of little importance".

The 330 acres of walled city form one of the most important and mysterious archaeological sites in the world. The vanishing past matters. A philistine government that lets it go deserves no future.

Robert Mark, please note. New police instructions for London. "The police constable will be expected to possess a knowledge also of the inhabitants of each house in his beat. He will be able to see every part of his beat at least once in 10 minutes or quarter of an hour. And this he will be expected to do, so that any person requiring assistance, by remaining in the same spot for that length of time, must certainly meet a constable." The date? 1829. Admittedly we have telephones now, but how long would you have to wait in a London street these days before a policeman came along?

Mums' soft-shoe shuffle

Some jog. Others diet. Others do painful press-ups on the bedroom floor. Others simply let it all hang out. A troupe of youngish to middle-aged London mothers have more fun kicking their legs above their heads, swivelling their pelvises across the boards, adopting wildly improper postures, and dancing with abandon and fantasies of *Chorus Line*.

They met because their children went to the same swimming class. They asked Suzanne France, a professional teacher of dancing, to put together a course for them. Every Tuesday she has them wearing leotards (and their husbands' boaters and soft-shoe-shuffling around the Jubilee Sports Hall, Kilburn. Inside every housewife there is a Petra Siniawski tapping her toes to get out.

Suzanne France says: "They wanted to keep fit, but they did not want to do boring exercises. They want to dance like their teenage daughters."

Once a week they throw away middle age and their inhibitions and dance, dance, dance, some of them jolly well. There is a dance in the old dame yet.

Positions of trust

Question: which club has the most and grandest premises in England and Wales? Answer: the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, of course, dumbo. It also has the most members, having just recruited without fanfare its 750,000th. The biggest landowner in the United Kingdom also runs the biggest and most useful club.

The oak has grown gradually from a puny acorn. It was founded in 1895. By the end of the year it had a hundred members, who were concerned among other matters about whether to accept the sea-cliff at Barmouth on behalf of the nation. Membership grew to 725 by the first war, when, like civilization and much else, it fell sharply. By the end of the 1930s there were 7,100 members.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, president of the trust for the first forty years of the century, expressed misgivings: "How can members recruited by propaganda, many of whom will join for what they can get rather than what they can give, have the same knowledge, the same dedication?"

What would the princess have made of the recruiting campaign that has increased the guardians of the national heritage from 226,200 in 1970 to three-quarters of a million yesterday? She ought to have judged that this was a fine example of the trust pulling itself up by its own bootstraps, which sounds an old-fashioned as well as a precarious activity.

When inflation took off, the trust was particularly vulnerable, because so much of its work is labour-intensive. The jealously independent lads decided not to run to the Government for subsidy. They disliked the thought of the Treasury strings that are tied to Treasury help. "We looked hard at whether our salvation lay in our own hands."

They found two answers. First, they went into trade in a big way. They now have more than a hundred shops open at their properties. Those and the mail order scheme that the trust runs at Christmas will make a profit of £500,000 this year. Second, they trebled the membership in the past eight years. Rest, rest, perturbed spirit of Princess Louise. Subscriptions will raise £3m this year.



How green is my City

Next month the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association and the Gardeners' Company are laying out a garden at Somerset Tower, off Upper Thames Street. This will be the 142nd patch of green in the City. It will take the number of trees within the square mile to more than 2,000.

The big man in the bowler hat organizing the ceremonial digging and backing bashfully into the limelight will be Fred Cleary, London's modern equivalent to Johnny Appleseed. Greening the City is only one of his activities. In any spare time left after planting trees *Fred Cleary is that fashionable* modern malediction, a property developer.

With his company, Haslemere Estates, he has restored more old houses in London than anyone since the Great Fire. He qualified as a chartered surveyor in 1929, and drifted into property development after the war. Four lovely Georgian houses in Piccadilly were due to be pulled down. Instead he restored them, and has carried on bringing fine houses back to life: six in Belgrave Square, four in Portland Place, and so on, around the handsome parts of London.

He has just rescued four derelict Georgian houses in Chiswick High Road. He says: "There are no votes and no money in the environment, and it does not sell papers. But I believe people would be better citizens if they lived in better surroundings."

He surrounds himself at home with a huge collection of cricketing curios. There are mugs, statuettes, and prints of all the archaic heroes from Julius Caesar onwards, bowling roundarm or playing disdainful strokes. In addition he is treasurer of the Samuel Pepys Club and his civilized benefactions have made the Pepys Library at impoverished Magdalene College, Cambridge, self-supporting. If he does not look out Fred will shatter modern prejudice and give property development a good name.

Philip Howard

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A QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE

A single system of examinations for children at sixteen-plus is desirable in principle but could be disastrous in practice. It would be obviously right if the country's educational system were thriving and secure in public confidence. When it has lost the confidence of parents, is shaken by structural upheavals and is widely believed to be failing to maintain standards, this additional change threatens to add to the confusion and mistrust. There are formidable practical obstacles to running the two existing exam systems into one without merely substituting new faults for old ones. Mrs Shirley Williams, who yesterday accepted almost all the main recommendations made by the Waddell committee this summer, was wise at least to reject their proposed time-scale until the Government could be fully satisfied that the difficulties can be surmounted.

It is merely an historical accident that two systems exist. The General Certificate of Education boards—who are responsible for O levels—closely linked with the universities, cater for the top 20 per cent of the ability range, those who would in the past have expected to go to grammar schools. When new exams were set up in 1965 so that the next 40 per cent should have a certificate to show for their years at school, a university link seemed inappropriate, since few of the pupils concerned would be seeking higher education. The CSE boards have elected teacher majorities and strong local authority representation. The CSE has succeeded in the sense that many more children now leave school with some form of certificate. But they are often disillusioned to find that employers give the CSE no weight simply because it is not the GCE, even though a grade one CSE is equivalent to a "C" pass at GCE.

Opinion in the educational world runs strongly in favour of eliminating this ghostly survival of the grammar school system, for some good reasons and some bad ones. The division corresponds to no objective gap in the range of ability among children. Individuals close to the borderline have to choose whether to go all-out for GCE *and risk being left empty-handed* if they fail, or working for two exams with different curriculums, set by different boards. This would happen wherever the boundary was drawn. A pupil who appears to be CSE material two years beforehand and is put in a class working on that curriculum cannot easily transfer if he gains ground later. Children capable of attempting O level are often dissuaded because the school is reluctant to provide the necessary small classes (a problem likely to grow as pupil numbers fall after 1980). The multiplicity of examining boards creates administrative and educational problems in schools, and has led to a situation where far too many exams exist with similar but marginally different significance.

Unfortunately it is impossible to devise a paper in maths or French, for instance, which gives the ablest and the least able an equal chance to show what they are capable of. Practicability has always been the stumbling block. There is nothing to be gained by replacing a system unfair to a group in the middle with one that is equally unfair to as many pupils at the upper and lower ends of the scale. Some teachers, it must be suspected, would prefer a single system just because it would be more likely to obscure the true range of attainment among pupils and make comparisons with past standards more difficult. A single exam may seem to strengthen the case for mixed-ability teaching, a growing practice which in secondary schools appears to lead to neglect of children of high and low ability, except in the hands of exceptionally able teachers.

Since the Schools Council pointed out the advantages of amalgamation eight years ago, much work has been done to find ways of getting over these problems. In several areas, GCE and CSE boards have cooperated in running joint exams as well as or instead of their normal ones. Some subjects were found to be more amenable to joint treatment than others. In some, like English Language, a single set of papers could probably be given to all candidates. In others, alternative questions or quite separate papers covering different parts of a single curriculum would be needed. The proposed sevenpoint grading corresponding to the seven grades in the existing systems above the CSE pass-mark would make comparison with past standards possible.

There is still much work to be done. Some of the experimental exams seem to have neglected the extremes of ability just as had been feared. There is no guarantee that schools will provide the separate instruction that will often be necessary for pupils aiming to tackle the more difficult papers. There is much public mistrust of the motives of teachers who seek a change that may make it harder for employers to assess the abilities of job applicants. The real danger at present is that amalgamating CSE and O levels would not strengthen the CSE, but destroy the esteem in which O levels are held.

WORKING FOR A STERILE SUMMIT

It was confirmed in Damascus on Saturday that President Assad of Syria will pay a "working visit" to Baghdad this week. The object is to prepare the ground for the Arab summit conference which is to open in Baghdad on November 2, preceded by a foreign ministers' conference beginning next Monday.

The importance of these developments should not be underestimated. It now appears probably that there will be a summit conference at which Egypt will be absent but every other Arab state will be represented and in the capital of the one Arab state which (with Libya) has resolutely refused to consider even the theoretical possibility of a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It appears moreover that there is now on both sides a serious intention to end the bitter feud between the rival Baath regimes of Baghdad and Damascus, which has been comparable in its intensity to that between Moscow and Peking, and has been for the past ten years almost the only unchanging feature in the Middle Eastern kaleidoscope.

Syria already gave clear indications of a desire to end the feud last year, after President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Iraq at that time was not ready. She insisted that Syria explicitly repudiate Resolutions 242 and 338 of the United Nations Security Council, which provide for a peaceful settlement with Israel to be achieved by direct negotiations—a step the Iraqis well knew Syria was not prepared to take, as it would imply repudiation of the existing ceasefire with Israel and also foreclose Syria's option of regaining her lost territory by negotiation should favourable diplomatic circumstances arise.

Iraq's real motive for this "principled" position was probably unwillingness to accept membership of a front in which Syria would appear the natural leader. One may surmise that things look different to Baghdad now that the implications of President Sadat's peace initiative are clearer: Egypt has effectively destroyed President Assad's pretensions to dominate the Palestinian issue and deal with the United States from a position of strength, and thereby also his pretensions to hegemony over the whole of "greater Syria". Syria is left exposed, frightened, struggling desperately and clumsily to stabilize her Lebanese flank.

Yet Egypt has done this by a gesture which other Arabs find it impossible to follow, at any rate for the time being. The leadership of the Arab world is left vacant—and it is a position to which Baghdad, once the capital of Haroun al-Rashid, now that of the most populous Arab oil-producing state, must naturally feel itself entitled. Iraq, it seems, is going to try to make the "eastern front" a source of real military pressure on Israel, and to make itself the centre of an Arab front rejecting the Camp David agreements.

It would be a tragedy, particularly for them, if the Arabs agreed to follow that line, however understandable their dissatisfaction with the framework negotiated at Camp David for an overall (as opposed to Israeli-Egyptian) peace. For it is essentially the same negative, rejectionist line which has brought the Arabs so many defeats in the past and is thus responsible for their present unsatisfactory position. They should learn more from their enemies. The Zionists have always acted on the principle of accepting whatever was offered them even when (as in the case of the partition proposals in 1937 and 1947) they considered it thoroughly inadequate, on the grounds that something is better than nothing and that no chance of improving one's position should be lost.

The Camp David framework provides such a chance to the Arabs. True, Israel does not commit herself to full withdrawal from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or the Golan Heights, or to eventual recognition of a Palestinian state. Her leaders even proclaim their continued determination to accept none of these things. But the concessions they have made to Egypt show that they can, in certain circumstances, be brought to unsay what they have once said. The circumstances in that case were direct negotiations, in a climate of commitment to a peaceful solution, and with the active involvement of the United States at the highest level. The other Arabs, especially those whose interests are most directly involved, ought to consider whether this is not a road worth exploring for them too, as an alternative to the well-tried and so far very stony road of rejection and confrontation.

It may be unfair to expect King Husain to accept the role allotted to him at Camp David in negotiations to which he was not a party. It may be unfair to expect him to throw away the Arab respectability he has painfully earned by embarking alone on negotiations with Israel. But would it not be sensible to give him an Arab mandate to request a "Camp David" of his own, at which he would negotiate on behalf of the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular? It might not work, but it would surely be worth trying before the Arabs resign themselves to a new confrontation which is bound to be costly and is all too likely to end in yet another disaster.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Electing a union leader

From the General Secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union

Sir, Like Sir Leonard Neal (October 18), I have been waiting to see my reply to Sir Geoffrey Howe's extraordinarily long letter of September 28, but apparently my letter, which was sent to you on October 2, by express post, has mysteriously disappeared.

In view of the lapse of time, may I recall the original issue—the false figures used by Howe in stating the size of the vote by which I was elected as General Secretary of my union and the proportion it represented of our membership at the time. Beneath the welter of words in his reply, it emerges that one figure he used—the size of my vote—was a guess derived from somebody else's guess and the other—the size of our membership, a publicly available figure—was plainly false. Although the distortions suited his argument, I accept Howe's assurance that there was no wilful misrepresentation.

Space limitations (and your staff have asked me to be brief) prevents me from replying in detail to all the points raised by Howe and echoed by Neal, but I should like to deal with some of their points in general terms.

First on trade union democracy. I am elected under rules determined by my members and my opponents were defeated under those rules. The members have the power to change the rules. In my industrial and political expressions I am governed by the decisions of a democratically elected Annual Congress and by my Executive Council. Were I to cease being representative of the membership as they express themselves through the democratic mechanisms which they have established, irrespective of whether I am elected until retirement age, I would soon find my position untenable.

Second, trade unions are governed by majority rule. As any elementary text book on trade unionism will show, majority rule (with any minority having rights to try to change majority decisions) is fundamental to the effective pursuit of collective bargaining and other objectives and the orderly running of trade union governments. Neal, an ex-trade union official, must be completely familiar with this basic element of trade unionism.

Oddly enough, the concept of majority rule is accepted as a basic necessity of representative democracy in the running of the country and other organizations, but with trade unions is seems to arouse challenge.

Which brings us to the question, of which Neal and Howe make much, of whether trade unions in terms of jobs and real wages really serve the best interests of their members. Implicit in Howe's position is not only that we do not, but we cannot. That is why he wants, in contradiction to his concern for trade union democracy, government and employers to have a say in "developing a new trade union role". Obviously within the constraints which *The Times* have suggested, I cannot deal with the question at length; but may I say that it is a sterile exercise to try to apportion blame among governments, trade unions and employers for our present position.

The essential question over the next five years (and beyond) is not the one Howe poses at the end of his letter; the question is what balance can be struck between the apparently conflicting interests of government, trade unions and employers which will create a sound basis for the pursuit of the interests they have in common and whose realization would be good for the country as a whole. It is reasonably clear from the letters of Howe and Neal that they do not have much to contribute to the answer.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BASNETT,
General Secretary,
General and Municipal Workers' Union,
Thorne House,
Rudley Ridge,
Claygate,
Esher,
Surrey.

From Mr J. W. West

Sir, Many will share the concern of Mr Philip Muston (October 11) at the excessive power of the trade unions and at the danger of an extension of its misuse. Many will share his concern at the harm to the nation of the inadequate, inconsistent and partisan policies of the trade union movement. Many will agree with him that there is a threat to parliamentary democracy, but not all will agree with him as to the nature and direction of that threat.

The Government has a voluntary pay policy which must mean that it offers those concerned the option either of acceptance or of rejection. The trade union movement has decided on rejection which is one of the two options offered. This cannot possibly be called a confrontation with the Government; nor, of course can it be regarded as frustrating the will of Parliament.

Of course, we all known that the truth of the matter is that the Government wishes its voluntary pay policy to be regarded as compulsory. But it has no power to make it compulsory. Only Parliament has the power to do that and Parliament has not done so. It has not even been asked to consider doing so, since the Government discerns that if it were to initiate such action it would thereby impair its electoral chances.

It therefore tries to obtain the equivalent of statutory powers by extra-statutory means. It is the attempt to replace law made by Parliament by law made on the basis of "What the Prince wishes is the law" which constitutes a grave implication for parliamentary democracy.

We are all under an obligation to obey the law. We are under no obligation whatsoever to obey the Government, which holds power at our pleasure. It is high time Parliament and people reasserted their authority. Liberties not defended become liberties lost.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN W. WEST,
La Ville Danet,
Paimpont,
35380 Plelan-le-Grand,
France.

NHS dispute

From Mr J. S. Eastwood

Sir, Your leader on the Health Service strike (October 19) was remarkable for its restraint; Mr Drain's letter on the same page, for its absolute predictability.

It seems even more remarkable how little public debate there is about the justification, or lack of it, for this kind of strike. Surely, in a supposedly civilized country, it is in general intolerable that anyone should refuse treatment for the sick. It must be even more so for *anyone to obstruct or interfere with* their treatment.

The Health Service employees, however they choose to represent their action, cannot deny that it is deliberate, and that its direct consequence is to deprive the sick of treatment. They cannot, by any argument, deny that that deprivation is, even if they choose to say only partly, their responsibility because it was always the foreseeable consequence of their action.

Can such action be justified by the justice of their grievance? That may indeed be considerable and worthy of sympathy. But simply to call the action "industrial" does not justify it. The fact that such action is legally permissible does not make it right, any more than breach of the law can be justified by showing that there are grounds for saying it is a bad law.

Nor can it be justified by saying that someone else's conduct, however unjust, has "left no alternative". The alternatives are to continue to pursue the claim by other means, or to accept that it cannot be made good. These alternatives may be extremely hard to accept and may in themselves outrage a sense of justice, but can the justice of a claim for money outweigh the justice of a sick person's claim to treatment?

Any more than the justice of a hijacker's claim to political rights can outweigh the rights of innocent passengers to life and liberty? Of course there is a difference—the hijacker's action is also illegal; but the absence of legal sanctions does not make an action right.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. EASTWOOD,
20 Gipsy Lane,
Kettering,
Northamptonshire.

Sponsoring the arts

From Sir Robert Mayer, CH

Sir, I am an unbounded admirer of the Arts Council and of British genius which has erected through the Council, a buffer between politics and the arts. No other country has the sense or courage to follow our example and I say so whenever opportunity offers.

I am sure that others, beside myself, look upon the Council's Secretary General as a leader who, without ignoring commercial publicity should point to the social value of the arts as a means of life enhancement.

In music, my subject, the state grants annually about £15 million, the private sector £3 million. Believers in a mixed economy have the chance of proving the latter's value by increasing their support. If this means a sacrifice on the part of donors it will strengthen their case and public esteem.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT MAYER,
22 Blomfield Street, EC2.

Involving council tenants

From Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, MP for Camden, Hampstead (Conservative)

Sir, Mr David Steel's article (October 19) on his visit to Eastern Europe holds one of the keys as to why the people of London have rejected Liberal MPs and Liberal GLC members.

He seems suddenly to have discovered from his visit that communal responsibility for council estates helps to prevent vandalism and suggests that Tory and Labour councillors should go to Romania to examine this phenomenon.

I suggest to Mr Steel that if he and his Party were in touch with events in the capital city of the United Kingdom he would know that many local authorities have been involving their tenants more and more closely in management and in particular the Greater London Council has gone a very long way by encouraging the creation of tenant cooperatives to manage and subsequently part-own their flats.

I am sure the Director of the Greater London Secondary Housing Association would be only too glad to assist Mr Steel rather than his having to go outside Great Britain for his knowledge.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY FINSBERG,
House of Commons.

Army cadetships

From Mr Roderick Goldsworthy

Sir, Of 130 men awarded Army undergraduate cadetships and bursaries whose names are in today's *The Times*, 90 come from Headmasters' Conference schools. Why?

Other statistics are also revealing. Thirty-four of the 40 going to Oxford, Cambridge or Durham are from these schools, as are 60 of the 71 destined for cavalry or infantry. Three battalions of the Royal Greenjackets will acquire 11 officers from the universities by this method, eight battalions of the Kings Division will get none: the Army itself might be able to correct this last anomaly.

It appears sometimes that there is rather less opportunity for unmarried potential leaders or academics to shine than there was in the bad old days of the grammar schools.

Yours faithfully,
RODERICK GOLDSWORTHY,
Houghton House,
Playden,
Rye.

Lord Boothby on Churchill

From Lady Soames

Sir, I cannot let Lord Boothby's letter, published by you today (October 23), with its insulting references to Sir John Colville, pass without comment.

Lord Boothby refers to the "comparatively brief period" during and after the War when Sir John was one of Sir Winston Churchill's Private Secretaries. Jock Colville was a member of Mr Neville Chamberlain's Private Office in 1940, when my Father became Prime Minister. The continuity of his service as Private Secretary was, it *is true, interrupted for three* years when he went off at his own urgent request to train as a pilot in the RAFVR. My Father greatly regretted his departure, while of course approving the reason for it. He had formed a high opinion of Jock Colville's professional capacity, and was anxious to have him back as soon as his tour of duty was completed.

After my Father's resignation in 1945, Jock Colville remained a close friend of both my parents; and on my Father becoming Prime Minister once more in 1951, he was appointed his Joint Principal Private Secretary, in which post he remained until my Father's final resignation in 1955.

But the close friendship already formed between my parents and Jock Colville and his wife was to continue undimmed during their lifetime. The Colvilles were frequent guests in my parents' house: my Father confided completely in Jock Colville's discretion and judgment, making him a Trustee of his own and our family's affairs, and an Executor of his Will. He was without doubt among my Father's most intimate and trusted friends.

Lord Boothby also states that Sir John Colville is "of no importance at all". I do not know by what criteria Lord Boothby judges "importance". But as a close friend and witness of my Father's private and public life from 1940 until his death in 1965, he is, and will remain, among the most important sources of accurate information.

Lord Boothby's friendship with my Father dated from 1926, when he was appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to my Father, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer (until 1929). Thereafter they were colleagues in the fight to awaken Britain to the threat of Germany's growing power, and of our weakness. During that period, Mr Boothby, as he then was, came a good deal to Chartwell. But neither the postwar Chartwell visitors' book nor the Chequers book (1951-1955) bears his signature. I personally do not remember him coming to 28 Hyde Park Gate; but if he did, his visits were most infrequent.

Sir Robert Boothby (he was made a KBE on my Father's recommendation in 1953) had political dealings with my Father after the War, chiefly on European Unity, of which they both were protagonists. Indeed, Lord Boothby tells how he was appointed to the Committee for a United Europe by my Father.

As to the accusation that my Father conducted a "man-hunt" against Mr Boothby, as he then was in 1941 at the time of his resignation as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, it would not have been in my Father's nature to do so. And perhaps your readers, Sir, will recall that at that time Winston Churchill was engaged on a man-hunt of a somewhat larger proportion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MARY SOAMES,
St Albans Mansion,
Kensington Court Place, W8.
October 23.

An Amnesty appointment

From Mr Brian Crozier

Sir, Mr David Simpson, in his reply (October 18) to my letter, misses the point of my argument. By definition, all communists and Marxist-Leninists are hostile to the kind of free society in which an organization like Amnesty International can exist and flourish. They are committed to the destruction of such societies, and their *explicit* duty is to penetrate such organizations and subvert them from within. What the British section of Amnesty International has done, by appointing Professor Derek Roebuck as Head of Research, is to make it easy for these objectives to be fulfilled.

It is rather as though the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were to invite some prominent dissident, such as Bukovsky or Solzhenitsyn, to join its Central Committee; or as if Hitler had invited a Zionist leader to join his immediate entourage.

If only one third of all individual prisoners of conscience adopted by AI are in communist or socialist countries, as Mr Simpson declares, then it reflects both the closed nature of these societies and the imbalance of which I complained.

Cuba alone, for example, has more political prisoners than all other Latin American countries put together. I cannot, off hand, remember Amnesty International devoting any attention to Cuban prisoners of conscience; but would be glad to be proved wrong.

Perhaps the only communist country which does not have a large population of political prisoners is Cambodia, where they are shot instead. A dead dissident is not, statistically speaking, a prisoner of conscience.

Yours very truly,
BRIAN CROZIER,
112 Bridge Lane,
Temple Fortune, NW11.
October 20.

Primacy of the Pope

From the Reverend D. N. Samuel

Sir, The significance of the Archbishop of Canterbury's decision to attend the enthronement of the new Pope must be carefully weighed by members of the Church of England. It will undoubtedly be regarded as a sign of the esteem and honour in which the Papacy is now supposed to be held by Protestants.

It will also be interpreted as a step towards the goal sketched out by the Agreed Statement on Authority in the Church: that in any future union of Churches the Papacy should be accorded a primacy of honour.

Yet it must not be forgotten that the claim of the Papacy is not merely to a primacy of honour, but of jurisdiction over all Christians. The decree of Vatican I declared *that the primacy of the Roman* Pontiff is not a "primacy of honour only" (let him who says so be anathema), but of "true and proper jurisdiction".

The claim to jurisdiction is distinctly a Papal claim, and the cosmetic reforms of Vatican II did nothing to alter it. The decree on the *Dogmatic Constitution of the Church*, which takes over where Vatican I left off, affirms, ". . . all this teaching (of Vatican I) about the institution, the perpetuity, the force and reason for the sacred primacy of the Roman Pontiff, this sacred Synod again proposes to be firmly believed by all the faithful".

The rock of the Papal claim to jurisdiction and sovereignty, which split the ark of the visible Church into East and West, Roman and Protestant, is now covered by a rising tide of ecumenism and euphoria generated by the mass media, but it is still there, and is none the less real because some do not see it and others choose to ignore it.

The present is not, therefore, the time for the leadership of the Church of England to ignore these unpleasant facts, but rather to face them. Nor is it the time for the Church of England to be departing from precedent when there is no indication of the Church of Rome doing the same.

It is surely the duty of those *who are entrusted with the safety* and integrity of the Church of England to insist that there can be no acknowledgement of the Papacy's claim to a primacy of honour until there is a change in the Papal claim to a primacy of jurisdiction.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID N. SAMUEL,
General Secretary,
Protestant Reformation Society,
East Ravendale Rectory,
Grimsby.
October 20.

Protecting people

From the Reverend Nick Earle

Sir, The reported statement (October 18) of a former Metropolitan Police Commissioner that "the belief that the state can or even wishes to protect people effectively from burglary . . . should be abandoned" invites the response: what, then, is the function of government?

The first duty of institutions is to maintain what they establish—in the case of government, writ—and to establish only what they can maintain. Governments cannot create human life and in the last resort its sustenance and protection must be left to those who can.

But in striving to maintain themselves and their children, men may be expected to rely on that security both of territory and property which government alone can provide. This in a developed country, also requires currency which, in its turn, depends for protection on the state.

Society may have other hierarchies of value, or it may have none at all. But no body of men and women claiming the title of *government* is worthy, in my judgment, of a vote which substantiates that claim unless it gives to the defence of the realm, the security of property and the stabilisation of the currency a higher priority than to any scheme of social welfare, however well conceived.

Yours faithfully,
NICK EARLE,
Headmaster's House,
Bromsgrove School, Worcestershire.

From Dr J. G. Bourne

Sir, I read with special interest your report of Sir Robert Mark's speech, in which he said that shortage of police made it necessary for the public to assume responsibility for protecting its own property.

Having recently suffered a break-in and burglary while asleep in the room above, I have installed a burglar alarm system.

Strangely, the annual rental and maintenance charge that such installations carry attracts VAT, and at the luxury rate of 12½ per cent.

Waiving this tax is one way in which the government might help the police. They might go farther and contribute to the cost of installation, as they now do with loft insulation.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. BOURNE,
Melstock,
Nunton, Salisbury.

Unisex pronoun needed

From Lady Wootton CH

Sir, Is it not time that some linguistic expert applied his or her mind to making good one of the deficiencies of the English language, namely the lack of any sexually neutral (but not neuter) pronoun? Even in writing this letter I am obliged to say "his or her", and the growing contemporary emphasis on non-discrimination makes resort to this cumbrous formula increasingly frequent.

The common practice of using the plural "they" in this context is linguistically improper, and the assumption that the masculine embraces the feminine is objectionable on other grounds. (A well-known university institution once asked for my opinion as to the influence which an applicant for a post with a distinctively female first-name "would be likely to exercise as a man over his students".)

Already the (unsatisfactory because unpronounceable) "Ms" has got into circulation to avoid marital discrimination.

Is not the need for a unisex pronoun a more urgent matter on which one of the articles which you publish from time to time on the development of our language might make constructive suggestions?

Yours, etc.,
WOOTTON OF ABINGER,
House of Lords.

'Chicago boys' in Chile

From Mr Tim Congdon

Sir, As usual, Lord Kaldor is wrong. In his letter (October 18) he says that the conditions of "dictatorship" in Chile have made it "easy . . . to keep wages down and thereby gradually bring inflation to an end".

Real wages in Chile rose by 29.2 per cent in the year to April, 1977, and 15.2 per cent in the year to April, 1978. The increase to April, 1977, was the highest ever recorded.

However, incomes have only just caught up with their levels at the begining of the 1970s. A massive fall occurred between the all-time peak in April, 1971, when an index compiled by the Instituto Nacional de Estadisticas stood at 122.1 (1970 = 100), and October, 1973, (the month of the military coup), when it was 34.0.

The explanation for high real wages in early 1971 is to be sought partly in buoyant copper prices at that time, and partly in price controls and government subsidies. These controls and subsidies disorganized the Chilean economy, leading inevitably to the disasters of 1973.

If Lord Kaldor visited Chile, he might revise his views about the consequences of its "dictatorship" for the ordinary people and also learn something about what needs to be done to create a successful economy.

Yours *sincerely*,
TIM CONGDON,
Cambridge Street,
London, SW1.
October 19.

Bail in Northern Ireland

From Mr Alastair D. W. Logan

Sir, The Legal Secretary of The Law Officers' Department (letter, October 3), takes me to task over my letter regarding bail in Northern Ireland. On the matter of High Court judges dealing with bail I stand corrected. As to the remainder of his letter I would comment as follows:

1. The Catholic and Protestant communities both regard the lengthy custodial remands as internment by remand.

2. If there is no policy decision by the DPP to oppose consideration of evidence by the calling of witnesses at committal for trial then the sooner this is made clear the better, for lawyers I have spoken to in Northern Ireland believe there is such a policy decision. It would, incidentally, be interesting to note in how many cases consideration of evidence at committal proceedings has taken place since 1976.

3. There are about 160 men in H Block 6 Long Kesh Prison. These men are transferred there after serving about six or eight months on remand in the Crumlin Prison. Fr Faul, whose work in relation to Northern Ireland is internationally known, says Mass there every Sunday. He estimates that there are about 90 men in that block who have been on remand for more than one year, many of them teenagers. Of my own knowledge, apart from the case I referred to in my letter, I know of another case where five teenagers arrested in July 1977 were told in September 1978 that their case had been remanded *indefinitely*, ie, no date was proposed to be fixed for trial in the forseeable future.

4. A significant number of those who are remanded in custody do not recognize the court. Thus, the suggested delays in preparation of the defence could not apply in these cases, neither does the availability of counsel for the defence. As to availability of witnesses, pressures on courts and "other factors", these are almost entirely within the province of the Crown to remedy.

5. The system in Northern Ireland does not compare favourably with the system in *this* country, and I suggest that this country is a more appropriate yardstick.

6. The figures quoted by Mr Beckett would be more comprehensible if he could tell in how many of the 211 cases bail was not opposed by the Crown. Further, it would be interesting to know how many of the 211 cases are persons charged solely with membership of an illegal organization where the evidence is that at the time of arrest they were no longer members.

Yours faithfully,
A. D. W. LOGAN,
187 High Street,
Guildford.

Strike at HMSO

From Mr F. H. Smith

Sir, What is the position of a person, local authority or any other body who offends against some recent piece of legislation, in view of the fact that no government publications have been reaching the public for some weeks due to a strike that has received remarkably little publicity?

Yours faithfully,
F. H. SMITH,
6 Egley Drive, Mayford, Woking.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 23: The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh and Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, this evening honoured with her presence the premiere of the film *Death on the Nile* in aid of the Royal British Legion and the Variety Club of Great Britain at the ABC Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.

The Duchess of Grafton, Mr William Heseltine and Captain the Hon Charles Harbord-Hamond were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales left Heathrow Airport, London, this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to visit Yugoslavia.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 23: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester was entertained to luncheon today at County Hall, Nottingham, by the Chairman of the Nottinghamshire County Council (Councillor Mrs M. Whittaker). Later Her Royal Highness, Patron, Winged Fellowship Trust opened "Skylarks" Holiday Home at Holme Pierrepont.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

October 23: The Duke of Kent today opened British Rail's International Hoverport at Dover. His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain James Greenfield.

The Earl of Ulster is four today.

The Garter King of Arms (Master of the Scriveners' Company), the Norroy and Ulster King of Arms, the Lancaster Herald and the Norfolk Herald Extraordinary were among those present at the memorial service for Dr Francis Steer held on Friday in Chichester Cathedral.

Birthdays today

Sir Geoffrey Bateman, 72; Lord Brock, 75; Mr Robin Day, 55; Lord Elwyn-Jones, 69; Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, QC, 77; Mr Wally Herbert, 44; Professor Dame Elizabeth Hill, 78; Miss Marghanita Laski, 63; Sir Terence Morrison-Scott, 70; Professor W. Linford Rees, 64; Brigadier Sir John Smyth, VC, 85; Lord Wilson of High Wray, 70.

Blizzard Ball

The Blizzard Ball, for young people aged between 15 and 21, will be held at the Hilton hotel on Thursday, January 4, in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind.

19th-century sculptures find new niche in Christie's

By Huon Mallalieu

In the past Christie's have sold nineteenth-century sculptures and bronzes in their weekly furniture sales. Yesterday they held their first specialist sale in that field, and in future they will do so four or five times a year.

The sale produced £67,131, with 16 per cent bought in, and a record price of £13,000 for a work by Sir Alfred Gilbert, the sculptor of Eros, in Piccadilly Circus, and the memorial to Queen Alexandra outside Marlborough House. The piece was a bronze figure of Icarus wearing his wings and standing on a rock (estimate £3,000 to £4,000).

A bronze group of Macaroni, the winner of the 1863 Derby, with T. Chaloner up, by P. J. Mêne, was sold for £4,600 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000), and a bronze group of a troika, dated 1877, by Grachev made £2,100 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

Christie's also sold Chinese export ceramics and works of art in two sessions. The morning was devoted to the collection of Chinese armorial porcelain decorated with British coats of arms formed by the late G. W. Marshall. It is said to have been the best such collection to appear on the market since 1923. It produced a total of £40,658, with 7 per cent failing to sell.

The highest price, £4,700, however, was paid not for an armorial piece but for a pair of *famille-rose* figures of eagles dating from about 1800. The pair was bought by Michael Hogg, the London dealer, and carried an estimate of £2,000 to £3,500. The same buyer paid £1,000 for a pair of *famille-rose* candlesticks of about 1755 decorated with the arms of Bellewell impaling Tamworth (estimate £400 to £700).

In a mixed property session which followed in the afternoon, a large pair of *famille-rose* globular fish bowls, the interiors painted with carp and crustaceans and the exteriors with birds and flowers, reached £7,500 (estimate £4,500 to £6,500). A pair of cloisonné enamel pear-shaped vases decorated with lotus flowers made £3,000 (estimate £1,200 to £2,000). The afternoon session yielded a total of £72,052, with 15 per cent bought in.

A sale of printed books at Sotheby's made a total of £55,203, with 0.4 per cent unsold.

The first day of the sale of the contents of Roche Court, Winterslow, near Salisbury, the former home of the Nelson and Codrington families, which was conducted by Humberts King & Chasemore, produced £108,790, every lot finding a buyer.

Pictures and books were on offer, and among the former there were two record prices, £38,000 paid by Mitchell, the London dealer, for a pair of pretty canvasses by Jean Grimou of a girl reading and a girl sewing, and £9,500 for a painting of a naval action in 1758, originally catalogued as "Monamy", but in fact by Richard Paton. The Grimous were dated 1726. Previously the highest price for a work by him was £8,000.

A painting of fishermen seining, with fishing vessels and a man o'war anchored offshore, by Jacob Adriaensz Bellevois, made £15,000. A chalk drawing of Edward VII when he was Prince of Wales dated 1858, by George Richmond, was bought by Leggatt on behalf of the National Portrait Gallery for £3,600. It was presented to General Sir William Codrington, who had conducted the Prince on a European tour.

Two lots escaped the vigilance of the auctioneers but not of the bidders, a very attractive pastel portrait of a young woman with a mask by Daniel Gardner, and a pair of small views on the Nile in watercolour by Edward Lear. Both were catalogued as "English School; the former made £3,500 and the latter £900.

Of the books, a copy of *L'Art des Armées Navales*, by Père Paul Hoste, made £2,200. It had belonged to Admiral Sir Edward Codrington and was inscribed: "This book was wounded in two places in the Battle of Navarin in the cabin of HM Ship Asia on October 20, 1827".

Luncheon

Trinity House

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs attended a luncheon given by the Elder Brethren of Trinity House yesterday. Captain Miles Wingate, Deputy Master, presided. Among other present were:

Sir Harold Wilson, MP, Sir Eric Drake, Admiral Sir Terence Lewin, Commander and Alderman Sir Robin Gillett (Elder Brethren); Viscount Leathers, the Lord Chief Justice, the Chairman of the GLC, Sir Nicholas Cayzer, Sir John Cuckney, Field Marshal Sir Geoffrey Baker, Rear-Admiral D. W. Haslam, representatives of maritime, civic and professional organizations and the Masters and Prime Wardens of livery companies.

Dinners

Anglo-American Sporting Club

The Anglo-American Sporting Club held a boxing dinner at the Hotel Piccadilly, Manchester, yesterday evening. The guests of honour were the 1978 Australian Rugby League touring team. Mr Kevin Humphreys was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Alex Murphy, Mr Peter Robinson and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club.

Builders Merchants' Company

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, attended the livery dinner of the Company of Builders' Merchants held at the Mansion House yesterday. The toast of the Lord Mayor, the Corporation and the Sheriffs was proposed by Mr J. A. Hunter, past Master, and the response was given by the Lord Mayor, who also proposed the toast of the company. Mr David Gandy, Master, replied. The toast of the guests was given by Mr L. W. E. Gibbs, Junior Warden, and the response was made by Mr D. S. Morpeth, Master of the Company of Chartered Accountants.

Reception

Order of Christian Unity

The 1976 Valiant for Truth Media Award was presented to Dr Sheila Cassidy on behalf of the Order of Christian Unity by Mrs Jane Ewart-Biggs at a reception held at the Press Club yesterday. The Marchioness of Lothian presided and Father Michael Hollings was the speaker. Among those present were:

Miss Margaret Alexander, the Hon Mrs Hugh Astor, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, Miss Sandra Brown, Mr James Buchan, Mr Neville Clarke, Lady Collins, Mr B. E. S. Collins, Professor and Mrs Ian Donald, Miss Mikki Doyle, Miss Shirley du Boulay, Dr Jacqueline du Pre, Miss Carolyn Faulder, Mr Anatol Goldberg, Mr M. J. Hussey, Miss Wyn Knowles, Miss Maureen Lane, Miss Frederica Lord, the Marquess of Lothian, Mr and Mrs Ian McIntyre, Mr James McMillan, the Countess of Mar and Kellie, Mr Julian Mitchell, Mr Guthrie Mohr, Prebendary Dewi Morgan, Miss Iris Murdoch, Mr and Mrs Henri Pierre, Baroness Pike, her Honour Judge Rowland, Mrs Verena Schumacher, Sir David and Lady Scott-Fox, Lord and Lady Stamp, Miss F. Stewart-Murray, Mr Antony Thomas and Mr Philip Wrack.

Distinguished Company Luncheon

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will be present at the Distinguished Company Luncheon to be held in aid of the British Foundation for Age Research at the Royal Garden Hotel on November 22. The speaker is to be Commissioner Catherine Bramwell Booth, granddaughter of the founder of the Salvation Army.

Dyers' Company

The Dyers' Company has elected Mr N. D. Crockett Prime Warden and Mr J. L. Turner Renter Warden.

Today's engagements

The Queen opens renovated residents' accommodation, Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen, Richmond upon Thames, 3.

Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips visit Marlborough College, 2.30.

The Duke of Gloucester visits Britax Company, Chichester, 10.20.

Lectures: Claude: subject and content, National Gallery, 1. French Impressionism, Tate Gallery, 1. Frank Pick—The V & A Connexion, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15. The New Testament: its relevance today, Gospel of Matthew, St Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, 1.

British bridge internationals win Welsh event

By Our Bridge Correspondent

More than 400 competitors played in the Welsh Bridge Union Congress held at Porthcawl at the weekend. The British internationals, Miss Nicola Gardener and Mrs Rita Oldroyd, who have resumed their partnership after two years, won the Red Dragon Cup.

Results:

Red Dragon Cup (pairs championship): 1, Miss N. Gardener (London), Mrs R. Oldroyd (Yorkshire); 2, Mr and Mrs G. E. H. Fox (London); 3, T. Hirst (Wales), J. Dimon (North-west). Little Dragon Cup: 1, Mrs J. M. Fox, R. Baker (Warwickshire); 2, Mr and Mrs T. S. Brook (Kent); 3, D. J. Hudson, Mrs S. Lobley (Essex). Seagull trophy for mixed teams: 1, Mrs I. Ashcroft, Mrs M. Edwards, G. A. Hart, N. L. J. Davies (Surrey); 2, Mrs M. Baker, R. D. Gardiner, Mrs J. de Boult, Mrs J. Bradshaw (Surrey).

Mixed pairs: 1, Mrs P. Garnett, R. Mahoney (Wales); 2, Mrs L. John, R. Nash (Wales); 3, Mr and Mrs H. P. Newton (Wales). Women's pairs: 1, Mrs G. C. H. Fox, Mrs P. M. Williams (London); 2, Mrs J. Chadwick, Miss M. F. Lancaster (Devon & Cornwall); 3, Mrs P. Garrett, Mrs M. Boynon (Wales), Mon's Pairs: 1, M. D. Reed, P. D. Jourdain (Wales); 2, D. J. Simpson, N. J. Morton (Surrey). Porthcawl Cup for championship teams: 1, D. Hamilton, A. Pierce, B. Clowes, P. Shields (Wales); 2, Mr and Mrs V. White, D. Pannikers, J. Pilborough (Wales); 3, Miss I. Ashcroft, Mrs M. Edwards, Mrs N. de Boult, Mrs J. Bradshaw (Surrey).

Consolation teams events: Tusker Rock Cup, R. B. Norton, D. J. Guild, J. Payne, T. Coulson (London). Sker trophy: Mr and Mrs D. Absalom, N. L. J. Davies, G. A. Hart (Surrey).

Memorial service

Dr D. W. Kent-Jones

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Dr Douglas William Kent-Jones was held on Friday at St Clement Danes. The Rev G. R. Renowden officiated. Mr Geoffrey G. J. Davis and Mr H. C. H. Graves read the lessons and Dr A. J. A. Amos gave an address.

Poppy Day target

This year's Poppy Day appeal has a target of £3.8m. Last year the Royal British Legion raised £3m of a £3.5m target.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr L. A. Beatson
and Miss J. M. Spencer

The engagement is announced between Tim Andrew, second son of Dr and Mrs J. H. Beatson, of Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, and Jennifer Mary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs E. A. Spencer, of Evelyn Road, Richmond, Surrey.

Mr J. K. Bishop
and Miss S. A. Elliott

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, younger son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Bishop, of Belgrano, Foxrock, co Dublin, and Susan, daughter of Dr and Mrs John Elliott, of Coldham, Little Chart, Ashford, Kent.

Mr N. J. Chaloner
and Miss J. P. Schwerdt

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Chaloner, The Queen's Own Hussars, elder son of Mr John Chaloner, of Cross in Hand, Sussex, and Mrs Katharine Chaloner, of Firle, Sussex, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Schwerdt, of Firle, Sussex.

Mr J. N. Colectough
and Miss C. M. Nowlan

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, elder son of Mr and Mrs Peter Colectough, of Longlands Hall, Stoobam, Suffolk, and Clare, daughter of Dr and Mrs Wilfred Nowlan, of Spalding, Lincolnshire.

Mr S. P. Fatharly
and Miss R. Guilding

The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Mr and Mrs Peter Fatharly, formerly of Cobham, Surrey, and now of Sydney, Australia, and Rosemary, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. W. Guilding, of Laurelston, Torrington Close, Claygate, Surrey.

Mr M. Y. Darling
and Miss D. L. Hamilton

The engagement is announced between Mark Yencken, son of Mr John Darling, of Fernhill, Mulgoa, New South Wales, and Mrs Elizabeth Darling, of Vaucluse, Sydney, and Deborah Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert N. Hamilton, of Yarralumla, Canberra.

Mr G. S. Lees
and Fräulein V. C. Kolodziej

The engagement is announced between Gavin Somerville, only son of Mr and Mrs H. S. Lees, of Lammas Lodge, 59 Station Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey, and Vera Christa, younger daughter of Herrn and Frau G. Kolodziej, of Dannenberg, West Germany.

Mr J. A. M. Muirhead
and Miss S. J. Chrimes

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, younger son of the late Mr A. R. M. Muirhead and of Mrs B. H. Muirhead, of Torrfield, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, and Jane, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs H. B. Chrimes, of Bracken Bank, Dawstone Road, Heswall, Merseyside.

Mr R. Micklem
and Miss J. Hope

The engagement is announced between Robert, eldest son of Captain and Mrs John Micklem, of Maynes Hill, Hoggeston, Buckinghamshire, and Judith, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip Hope, of Grendon, Northamptonshire.

Dr G. W. G. Vevers
and Miss I. E. Hopwood

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey William Gwynne, son of Dr H. G. Vevers and Mrs P. J. Vevers, of London, and Ingrid Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr H. Hopwood and Mrs R. Hopwood, of The Stables, Guildown Avenue, Guildford, Surrey, and of Oslo, Norway.

Marriage

Mr W. W. H. Charlton
and Miss C. O. Holbech

The marriage took place on Saturday, October 21, at All Saints', Burton Dassett, Warwickshire, of Mr Hugo Charlton, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Wingate Charlton, of Great Canfield Park, Takeley, Essex, and Miss Caroline Holbech, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Holbech, of Farnborough Hall, Banbury, Oxfordshire. The Rev John Randall officiated, assisted by the Rev Alan Fermor.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Teresa Holbech, and five children, Emma Seyfried, Louisa Meredith, Catherine Wansborough, Henrietta Lees and Harry Steele. Mr Edward Charlton, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

University news

London

The following appointments are announced:

Dr Elizabeth Robson, BSc, PhD, joint assistant director, MRC unit, University College, to the Galton Chair of Human Genetics at the college. She has been joined by Professor R. J. Berry, MA, PhD, DSc, of the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, as joint head of a combined department of genetics and biometry.

Dr R. Stoneley, BA, MA, PhD, chief geologist, Oil Service Company of Iran, to the chair of petroleum geology at Imperial College.

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL. Lecturers: Dr D. H. Horwell, obstetrics and gynaecology; Dr M. Press, human metabolism; Dr M. J. Reed, chemical pathology; Dr M. Summers, biochemistry.

Manchester

Grants

From Science Research Council: £214,117 to Professor Sir Bernard Lovell for research in radio astronomy; £37,560 to Dr T. A. King for work on optical wave propagation and coherent interactions; £50,000 to Dr C. D. Garner for work on biological systems; £16,518 to Professor F. J. Ursell for research into mathematical theory of wave forces on ships.

From Natural Environment Research Council: £70,517 to Dr Pamela E. Champness for research into the ultrastructure and microchemistry of minerals.

From Cancer Research Campaign: £35,199 to Professor Derek Crowther for research into cancers.

From Harvard University: $41,758 to Dr I. M. Lock for research into international case-control study of bladder cancer.

From Arthritis and Rheumatism Council: £19,428 to Miss Jacqueline B. Weiss for research into neutral proteinases of the human intervertebral disc.

From Department of Health and Social Security: £37,835 to Professor James Parkhouse for study into career preferences of British medical graduates.

From Medical Research Council: £11,021 to Dr M. E. Gent and Dr S. L. Schor for research into metabolism of cells in culture.

From North Western Regional Health Authority: £17,886 to Professor James Parkhouse for research into closed-circuit anaesthesia.

From Leukaemia Research Fund: £11,115 to Professor W. L. Ford for research into migration of rat leukaemia cells.

Bath

Grants

From Wellcome Foundation: £159,000 to Professors E. Haupold and B. Harris for development of a range of surface-grouted flexible structures; £49,300 to Dr J. E. L. Bancroft to investigate a continuous process for edible bone protein; £50,000 to Professor F. J. Wallace and Dr R. J. B. Way to develop diesel-based power plant system for heavy commercial vehicles.

From Social Science Research Council: £42,719 to Professor C. T. Sandford for research into compliance costs of VAT in the United Kingdom; £30,000 to Dr I. D. Furd and a colleague at UMIST, for a study of the marketing and purchasing of industrial products between five European countries.

From Science Research Council: £18,153 to Dr A. E. Wheals for research into coordination of growth and division in budding yeast saccharomyces cerevisiae; £56,000 to Professor F. J. Wallace and Dr R. J. B. Way for research into diesel type combustion studies in a cylindrical chamber with swirling flow; £17,884 to Dr K. D. Longmore for research into the effect of reinforced flexible hoses on fluid-borne noise in hydraulic systems; £15,210 to Mr R. A. Daniels, Dr P. A. White and Dr R. T. Lipczynski for research into stability studies of a multimachine model of a large power system; £39,772 to Dr V. D. Scott for development of a correction procedure with improved versatility for quantitative electron probe microanalysis.

From Department of Industry: £28,649 to Professor D. E. Bowns and an extension of 30 months for impedance tests on pumps in simple pipe systems.

From the Schools Council: £26,568 to Professor T. Ballard for a mathematics and industry project.

£42,099 for design and construction of equipment for use on submarine cable route surveys.

Strathclyde

Appointments

Dr B. Burns, MA, LLB, senior lecturer in law, to be professor of business law; Mr A. I. Clunies Ross, MA, senior lecturer in economics, to be professor of economics; Professor H. B. Bell, BSc, PhD, personal professor in metallurgy, to be professor of extraction metallurgy; Dr C. J. Macleod, BSc, senior lecturer, to be reader in electronic science and telecommunications; Dr W. K. Hogg, BSc, senior lecturer, to be reader in electrical engineering.

Leeds

Dr A. C. P. Sims, senior lecturer in psychiatry, Birmingham University, and honorary consultant psychiatrist at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham, has been appointed to a chair of psychiatry at St James's Hospital.

Birmingham

A new chair of engineering production processes sponsored by Lucas Industries has been established.

Southampton

Ray Smith, BA, has been appointed university fine arts fellow.

Church news

Church in Wales

Diocese of Bangor

The Rev W. Roberts, Rector of Mawddwy with Llanwrin, to be rural Dean of Cyfeiliog and Mawddwy.

The Rev G. Ian Ierwerth, curate of Holyhead, to be Rector of Penmal with Corris.

The Rev H. W. Edwards, Vicar of Llanfihangel-ysgeifiog with Llangwyllog with Llanddeusant, to be Vicar of Llantrisant with Bodewryd with Rhosbeirio with Llanfflewin with Llanrhwydrus.

The Rev R. F. Donaldson, curate of Mold, diocese of St Asaph, to be curate of Dolgellau (otherwise Penllyn) with Arthog.

The Rev H. Davies, Vicar of St Arvans and Penterry and Rector of Itton, to be Rural Dean of Chepstow.

Resignation

The Rev C. M. Hutchin, incumbent of St James's, Pontypool, diocese of Monmouth.

Latest wills

Sir Harold Peake, of Tackley, Oxfordshire, former chairman of Lloyds Bank and of the Steel Company of Wales, left £1,170,798 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Collings, Major John Lawrence, of Worthing .. £779,523
Bowman, Doris Ellen, of Hitchin .. £175,646
Dutton, Miss Ursula Mary Lavinia, of Alresford .. £253,365
Skinner, Mr Robert Banks, of Rickmansworth .. £178,795
Anderson, Mr Donald Wallace Chambers, of Beeston, estate agent .. £125,368
Swan, Mr George Ferguson, of Bramhall, Cheshire, company director .. £158,355

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, Oct 23, 1953.

Sir Muirhead Bone

The death of Sir Muirhead Bone, which occurred on Wednesday at Oxford at the age of 77, deprives the world of art of one of the greatest draughtsmen our age has produced. He was not a technical innovator nor was there such conspicuous emotional content in his art as makes Meryon's work so memorable. As an engraver he was not of the school of Rembrandt but rather a devotee of the detailed treatment found in masters like Durer and Hollar. His special province was the rendering of great masses of buildings under construction or demolition with all the attendant paraphernalia in such a manner that out of superficial chaos there emerged a beautiful and ordered design. He also did portraiture and notable work during the 1914-18 war as an official artist at the front. In the war of 1939 to 1945 he again made many drawings both at sea and on land, in the factories and among the ruins of bombed London. Born at Partick, Glasgow, on March 23, 1876, he was the fourth of eight children of David Drummond Bone, a newspaper reporter. He attended a local school where he made friends with Francis Dodd (later to win fame as a portrait etcher) whose sister he was in due course to marry. Leaving school at 14 he worked at art in the evenings under Archibald Kay, RSA, and then presently under Francis Newbery at the Glasgow School of Art.

OBITUARY

MR GARFIELD WESTON

Notable Canadian contribution to British business life

Mr W. Garfield Weston, the Canadian millionaire who turned his father's bakery here into a huge industrial empire, died on October 22 in a Toronto hospital. He was 80.

Weston, created Garfield Weston Holdings Limited with interests in bakeries, supermarket chains, department stores, canneries, lumber mills and gold mines. He moved to Britain in 1934 to further his business interests and in 1939, won the Macclesfield seat as a National Unionist, holding it until 1945 when he returned from active politics to attend to his still expanding commercial and industrial responsibilities.

The Weston empire introduced wrapped bread to Britain in the 1930s and its most prized acquisition was Fortnum and Mason's of which he was chairman.

Born on February 26, 1898, he was educated at the Harbord Collegiate Institute in Toronto and entered the Royal Canadian Engineers Corps serving in France during the First World War. He became vice-president of his father's company, George Weston Ltd, in 1921, and was its manager a year later. He married in 1921 Rena Lila Howard. They had three sons and six daughters. She died in 1967. He married in 1972 Marguerita Martin de Montoya, who survives him.

In 1967 it was announced that his second son, Mr Garry Weston, was to succeed his father as chairman of Associated British Foods the main United Kingdom offshoot of the Weston food empire and that Garfield Weston was to become first president of A. B. Foods.

Weston was a considerable philanthropist, among his gifts were those of £100,000 in August 1940 to build 16 Hurricane and Spitfire aircraft to replace losses and £10,000 to the Tank fund in 1941. In 1968 he gave £250,000 to the University of Ulster.

For some years after the war he had, too, financed a considerable scheme for the exchange of boys in Britain and Canada, sending parties of 50 at a time to see for themselves conditions in the respective countries, and to meet contemporaries of similar prospects.

SIR ALLAN QUARTERMAINE

Sir Allan Quartermaine, CBE, MC, CEng, FICE, a former Chief Engineer, Great Western Railway, and a past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, died on October 17. He was 89.

He was born on November 9, 1888, and educated at Highgate School and privately. He studied engineering at University College London, gaining the Chadwick Scholarship and taking a First Class Honours BSc degree in 1908: in 1938 he was elected a Fellow of the College.

After a spell in the office of the Hertford County Surveyor, he spent some time with Teesside Bridge and Engineering Works, Middlesbrough, and in 1910 joined the Great Western Railway.

During the First Word War he served from 1915-19 in Egypt and Palestine, with a commission in the Royal Engineers. When the military railway from Kantara to Haifa was constructed (250 miles) he was engaged on location of the line and subsequently on the construction of stations, workshops, locomotive depots and water supplies. He was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Military Cross.

After the war he returned to the GWR, spending a year in the Chief Engineer's office, then four years in Gloucester as Assistant Divisional Engineer on construction and maintenance of bridges, viaducts, permanent way and the relining of tunnels. In 1929 he returned to Paddington as Deputy Chief Engineer (Permanent Way and Docks), and in 1940 he was appointed Chief Engineer to the Great Western Railway (later to become Western Region, British Rail) and so continued until 1951. From 1940-41 he was Director-General, Aircraft Production Factories, under the Minister of Aircraft Production.

Quartermaine's retirement from British Rail after 40 years' service coincided with his accession to the presidential chair of the institution in November, 1951. He was made CBE in 1943 and received a knighthood in 1956.

After his presidency, his services to the institution continued in various way and he sat on many important committees. From 1954 to 1960 he was a member of the Royal Fine Art Commission.

His wife, Gladys Siddons, whom he married in 1914, died in 1956. They had one son.

SIR LINCOLN RALPHS

Sir Lincoln Ralphs, who died on October 16 at the age of 69, was born at Wellington, Shropshire, but spent most of his early life in Sheffield where he went to Firth Park School and Sheffield University. He obtained varying degrees—PhD, MSc and LLB—and served in the city as a teacher.

He entered local educational administration in 1946, and at the age of 41 became Chief Education Officer for Norfolk, a post he held until his retirement on the reorganization of local government in 1974. His interests widened first to regional and then to national educational matters, and he was for many years the secretary of the East Anglian Regional Advisory Council for Further Education. He was also the first chairman of the East Anglian Examinations Board.

He took an active role in the promotion of the new University of East Anglia, and was a member of its council and a particular friend of Homerton College, Cambridge, of whose trustees he was chairman.

Nationally his most important contribution was as chairman of the Schools Council from 1972 to 1975, and as a leading figure in the Association of Education Committees up to its end in 1977. He was also an honorary general secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and chairman of the BBC advisory committee on further education.

This list of offices could be extended at length for example, among other things, he was active as a Methodist lay preacher and in the Sunday school movement. It need hardly be said that he was a phenomenal worker, one of those fortunate people who can survive on only three or four hours sleep a night.

But his great gifts lay in his perceptive mind and wit, coupled with a natural rapport with all manner of people. He was much in demand as a speaker both at conferences and on after-dinner occasions. He emerged as one of the outstanding chief education officers of the post-war period.

He is survived by his wife, Enid, to whose strong personality and support he owed a great deal, a son and two daughters.

PRINCE CLARY-ALDRINGEN

A friend writes:

Prince Clary-Aldringen died recently in Venice at the age of 91. He was the very prototype of a cultured patrician of the Austro-Hungarian empire, a citizen of Europe with relatives and friends in most of its countries, not least in England. Vital handsome, dignified, with much personal magnetism, the owner of great estates in Bohemia, he was for some time chamberlain at the court of the Emperor Franz Josef, and, as a cavalry officer, involved in the First World War. He possessed a fine intellect, an open mind, a serious bent for historical studies, a fluency in at least four languages and an exquisitely refined talent as a raconteur. Berenson said of him that he understood history because he had lived it. He was a most genial friend and host to both young and old. At the core of his character were great faith, courage and idealism.

In 1916 he married a woman of rare beauty and distinction, whose vitality, decisive character, quick brain, keen wit and quirkish sense of humour perfectly complemented his own attributes and talents. Her courage, self-effacement and careful guidance and their perfect understanding of one another made, both in good and bad days, an inspiring marriage.

For the bad days came, with a force which would have destroyed people of lesser faith and resolution. The Second World War brought the death of two sons, and the loss of all his possessions in his native land. He and his wife and daughter were driven penniless from their home to live and labour as peasants and as proscribed exiles. Their adventures were fearsome, but eventually surmounted with matchless courage and resourcefulness.

With difficulty he and his wife (who survives him) regained possession of an old family home in Venice, in part of which they could live in modest comfort. There they rebuilt their family circle and welcomed an ever increasing galaxy of friends and acquaintances from all countries. They set themselves to many occupations and unfailing interest in the lives of others and in the times in which they were living. With the young Prince Clary increasingly established mutual respect, trust and understanding, and they learnt much from each other.

It was a rewarding experience for him to publish in Germany in his ninety-first year a book of reminiscences which has proved a best seller. An English translation is to be published shortly.

MR C. A. COUGHLIN

Mr C. A. ("Con") Coughlin, Old Bailey Correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*, has died at the age of 56.

Mr James Miskin, QC, Recorder of London, in a tribute on Thursday said he was a distinguished journalist who had been a well liked, cheerful and highly competent member of the Central Criminal Court Journalists' Association, of which he was, until recently, chairman.

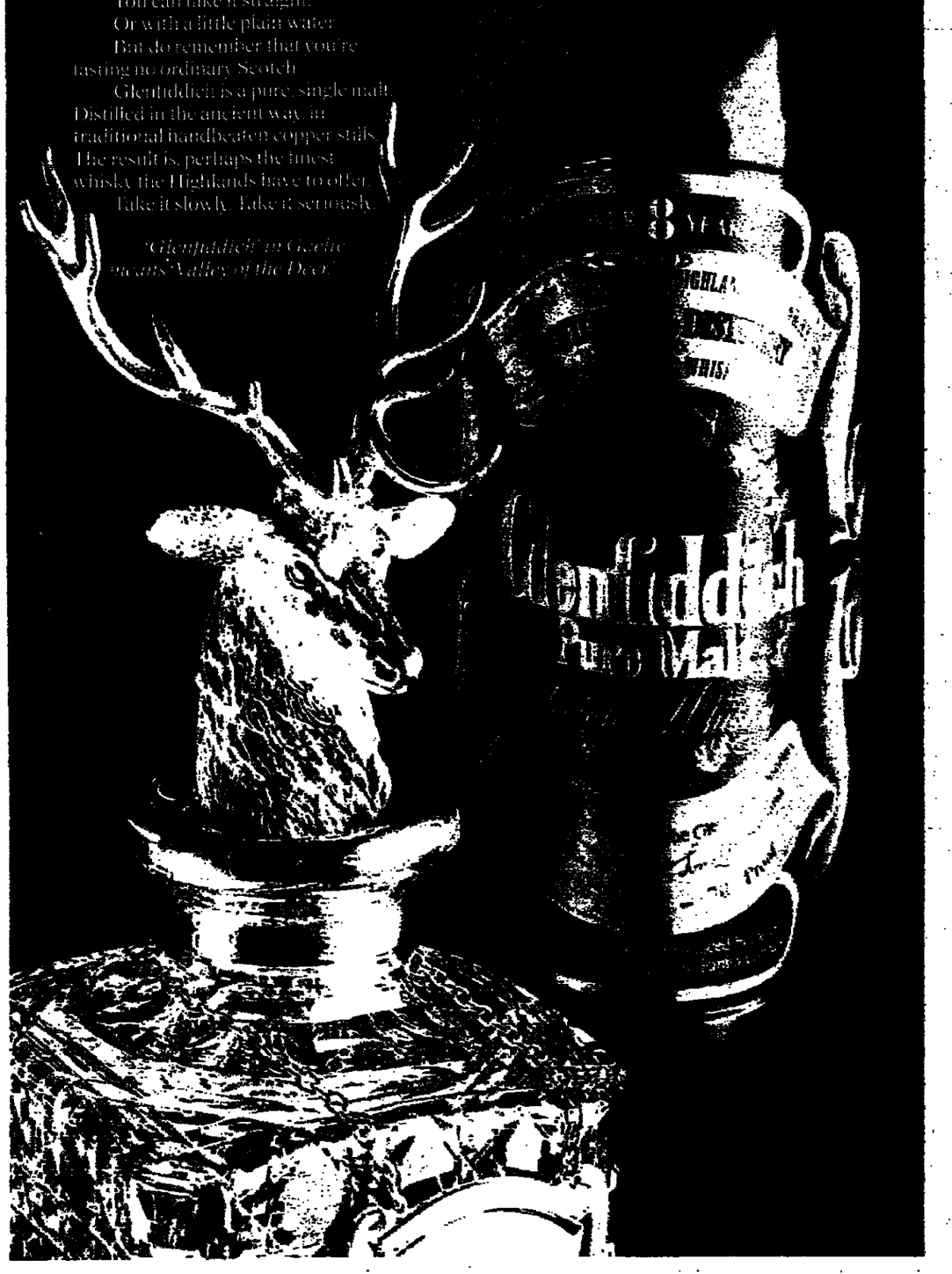
Coughlin began his writing life with an East London newspaper and after wartime service in the RAF he served on papers in South Wales and Brighton before joining the PA High Court reporting staff. After a period on *The Daily Herald* he went to *The Daily Telegraph* in 1960. He reported football matches for *The Sunday Telegraph* in addition to his court work and was a contributor to a highly successful historical booklet on the Old Bailey.

There's only one way to take Glenfiddich.

Seriously.

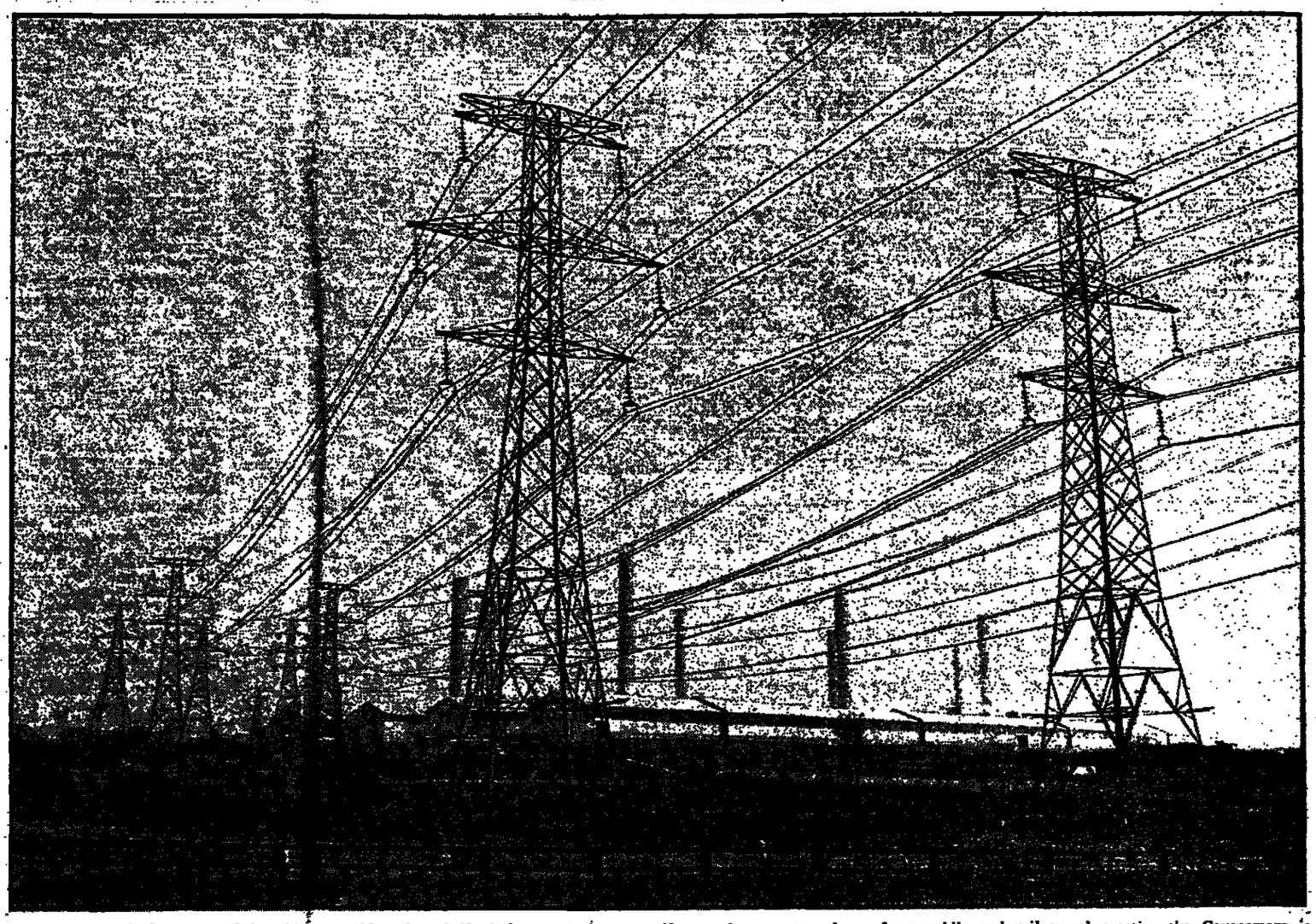
You can take it straight.
Or with a little plain water.
But do remember that you're tasting no ordinary Scotch.
Glenfiddich is a pure, single malt.
Distilled in the ancient way, in traditional handbeaten copper stills.
The result is, perhaps the finest whisky the Highlands have to offer.
Take it slowly. Take it seriously.

"Glenfiddich" in Gaelic means Valley of the Deer.



هكذا من الأصل

ENERGY



Opposing views on best strategy

by Pearce Wright

All the member countries of the International Energy Agency have been rebuked for "inadequate" energy policies. On present performance they will be unable to meet the main target they set themselves of holding imports of oil to 26 million barrels a day in 1985. That shortfall will be worsened with revisions forced on President Carter's energy Bill last week.

More effective programmes of energy conservation and of increased production of indigenous fuel are needed if that goal is to be met.

This discouraging picture has been drawn by the agency's advisers from forecasts of supply and demand and from the evaluating of energy conservation measures introduced over the past four years by the member states. These include the European Community, the United States, Japan and eight other industrial countries.

With the advantage of a mixture of coal, gas, oil and nuclear power supplies, the performance of the United Kingdom is rated higher than most of her neighbours'. The prospect of achieving self-sufficiency in oil in the 1980s is regarded with an optimism tempered by caution, and with criticism of serious deficiencies in developments in Britain.

For instance, transport is singled out as the area in which fewest measures have been introduced to save fuel. On the other hand some of the most impressive achievements in energy conservation among domestic and industrial consumers have been accomplished in Britain.

The most interesting facet of the International Energy Agency analysts' report lies in some tacit assumptions about the rate at which North Sea oil and gas ought, in their opinion, to be exploited. This goes directly to the heart of the British energy policy, and bears directly on the balancing act of industry and government in managing a four-fuel economy (coal, oil, gas, and nuclear) to get the best results.

Last year the spending by energy users exceeded £16,000m — more than £4,115m by industry, £5,425m by transport, £4,295m for domestic use and £2,380m for public services and others.

Needless to say there is far from universal agreement over a strategy which should produce the best results for all these consumers. As other articles by senior energy experts in this Special Report indicate, there are strongly opposing views about the ideal pricing policies and fiscal incentives needed for particular sectors of industry. Each *case is argued cogently in* the national interest.

With a temporary world glut of supplies and good local reserves, there had been a lull in the debate about national energy policy until its revival at the Labour Party conference at Blackpool.

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, found vocal support from the floor on a demand for more public ownership of the resources of the North Sea.

The Government starts with full control. It owns the resources under the British part of the North Sea, selling exploitation rights to the highest bidder. The British National Oil Corporation has been given the best sites in the last round of licensing.

Thus the only big change for the commercial companies would be one of operating as contractors instead of concessionaires of the 100-square-mile blocks in the North Sea. About 70 per cent of the profits of North Sea production by commercial companies is taken in tax.

However, the Blackpool conference debates amounted to an enthusiastic show of dogma, which predictably was derided by the Tories. In practice there is more common ground between the two parties than they, perhaps, care to acknowledge. They share the idea of North Sea oil and gas as giving a vital breathing space in which to build an industrial revival.

The big divergence of *views over the best way of* using this breathing space for recovery does not occur between the two main political parties. It is the ecologists who believe that a new economic order depends on industries and styles of living which use less energy, and on the creation of industries to enable a greater share of energy supplies to come from renewable sources.

Apart from rejecting the conventional economic arguments for fast extraction from the North Sea, they suggest that even the most optimistic forecasts reveal these reserves as too small for the basis of an economic resurgence. They say that more value would come from slower depletion and the development of renewable resources.

The Department of Energy recently allocated a further £4.5m for research and development of wave, wind and geothermal energy. It also allocated £1.5m for an assessment of schemes to build a tidal barrage across the Severn Estuary.

All told, the Government has committed £16m for work over the next few years on these inexhaustible sources of energy, including solar and wind power.

On the other hand the Government is setting aside £450m over the next few years to finance energy conservation programmes in the public sector, private houses and industry. But all these projects are dwarfed by the huge investments for the development of coal, gas, nuclear and oil resources on which attention tends understandably to focus.

Although there are disputes about the best form and most suitable uses of energy, there is agreement that an uninterrupted and secure supply is vital. The panics over oil imports, strikes at power stations and miners' disputes have shown how easily commerce, industry and even agriculture can be strangled.

The policies of the two main parties reflect a traditional belief that there is a causal connexion between an increase in wealth (as measured by gross national product) and social welfare and a rise in the use of energy.

Those who believe in a very different relationship between energy consumption and economic activity should welcome the analyses in the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1978*, which provides data for comparing trends in gnp and the supply, use and pricing of primary energy resources throughout Britain in the past decade.

Analysts at the Department of Energy have also reduced the 100 tables and charts of statistics to a diagram (*see page 26*) showing where energy is used. It pinpoints the sources of waste as well as the general complexity of sustaining a fuel supply.

It also shows clearly the elaborate chain in which so much fuel is lost before a useful supply of energy reaches the consumer. The most glaring waste is that discarded in electricity generation. Over the past 50 years the supply of primary energy in Britain has more than doubled, but the amount delivered as useful power to the factory, office, car and home has increased by only one half. The other half of the supply has gone to fuel the fuel industries.

The need to use such vast amounts of power to sustain the energy industries has come with the development of technologies for the conversion of energy.

It was a pitfall identified by the late Dr Schumacher in his book *Small is Beautiful* well before the actions of the Opec countries forced the industrial countries to stop squandering fossil fuels. Some powerful opposition still exists in the energy industries to his argument that we should *stop treating fossil fuels as* income. He argues for fossil fuels to be given their proper value as capital items, and for more attention to be given to conservation.

Perhaps the electricity generating industry might find more sympathy for its plea for fairer treatment in the pricing of fuel supplies, if more than one ton of useful energy could be delivered to consumers for every three tons burnt in the station.

The generating industry complains of the protective high prices for coal and the duty on fuel oil, which is alleged to put electricity at such a big disadvantage to gas. A counter argument is that a policy of a common price for gas and electricity would mean that many lower-paid consumers who might otherwise have had central heating by gas would not have central heating by electricity because they would not be able to afford it.

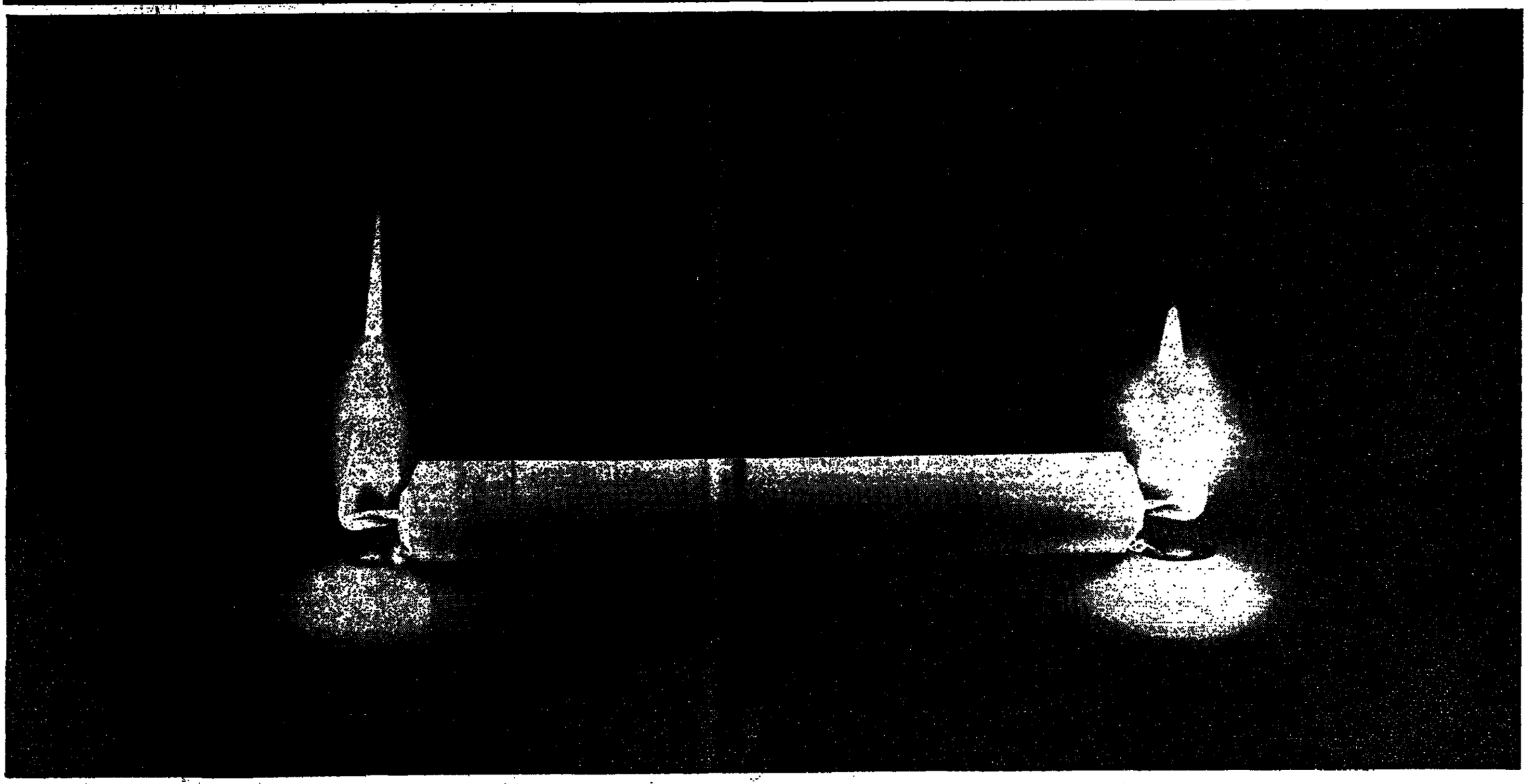
Some of the other factors underlying increases in the use of energy are not so obvious. A study of transport by Mr Gerald Leach describes how the combination of price and convenience offered by the private car led to a big shift from public and rail travel to private road transport, with a greater use of energy.

There is little sign of improvement in energy savings in Britain in this sector, either by better use of public transport or greater efficiency in the operation of commercial vehicles; hence one of the criticisms from the International Energy Agency. However, that opinion has to be seen in the context of what the agency's experts believe to be in the best interest of member countries, and what the Government regards as in the national interest for Britain.

For instance, there is a fundamental disagreement over the approach of Britain to its North Sea reserves. The International Energy Agency believes firm production quotas should be set and a commitment to develop export trade. In practice the Government is working with a range of forecasts about oil and gas production levels. Since the decision of the rate at which to deplete North Sea reserves is inextricably linked with other developments in the energy industries and the economy in *general, Britain is exercising* a flexible policy as far as the national interest is concerned.

When a dispute as basic as this can emerge at an amicable forum such as the IEA, it is hardly surprising to find Mr Benn on a collision course with the Council of Energy Ministers in Brussels. For there the issues of non-proliferation, subsidies for coal, the problems of refinery capacity and others are added to the *negotiations, to find a* common energy policy.

The author is Science Editor, The Times.



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BP Energy at work

Electricity: why it is vital to plan resources policy now

by Sir Francis Tombs



Any country that can get its electricity supply industry set on the right course has probably answered most of the questions on what sort of strategy for future energy supply it ought to have. Adequate supplies of electricity are a necessity of modern life, and ensuring their future provision is bound to be one of our prime concerns. Electricity has a central position in a national energy strategy. Its direct importance is unquestionable, and as a fuel-converting industry, electricity provides a way of making the most effective use of the primary energy resources that are available to us.

At present, for example, the electricity supply industry takes about 65 per cent of the output of the British coal industry, an outlet without which present levels of British coal production could not be sustained. For the future, electricity is the only route by which we can make full use of the resources of nuclear power, or, for that matter, many of the alternative energy sources such as wavepower which may one day become economically viable.

In general terms I believe we have made, nationally, the correct immediate responses to the warnings that were provided by the so-called energy crisis of 1973. Energy prices have been increased, signalling the risk of scarcity. We have made a solid start on conservation policies, and we are examining the potential of all our sources of primary energy.

What concerns me most is the danger of complacency about the future, a very serious danger when one considers the long lead times necessary for investment in energy supply. Since 1974 there have been no further major shocks on oil prices, and general economic recession has reduced the growth in energy demand. Moreover, Britain is almost unique among industrialized nations in its access to reserves of coal, oil, gas and nuclear power.

It is a delusion, however, to believe that our reserves of fossil fuels can meet all our energy requirements into the next century. Nor does it make economic or political sense to suggest parochially that we can insulate ourselves from world energy prices, and from the growing pressures on energy resources in the world as a whole.

The 1977 World Energy Conference in Istanbul demonstrated that the developing world will have an increasing requirement for fossil fuels, and expects the already industrialized nations to play their part by developing alternative energy supplies. I believe, therefore, that we need to plan now for the time when our own production of gas and oil will be declining and when these commodities are so valuable that it makes sound economic sense to have developed any available alternatives.

The uncertainties of energy demand and supply forecasts make it imperative to plan for a flexible response to future events. It would not be realistic now to set out a detailed plan for how we will cope with energy requirements for the next 40 years. We cannot, however, afford to treat our major sources for energy in the future, such as nuclear power, as residual items in the energy balance equation.

In the next five to 10 years with a temporary abundance of fuel supplies, we need to protect our strategic options for the longer term and to provide the means for future flexibility. We can do this by making the best use of our coal, oil and gas, and by evaluating the as yet unproven potential of new energy sources. The pressing need today, however, is to secure the contribution from nuclear power that we shall certainly need to balance energy supply and demand in the future, and to secure our competitive position in a world with an increasing hunger for energy supplies.

Environmental and safety questions are always, and rightly, brought to the fore in discussions of the future of nuclear power. The excellent safety record of nuclear power stations throughout the world reflects the rigorous safeguards that have been applied, safeguards much stronger than those applied to many other industrial processes.

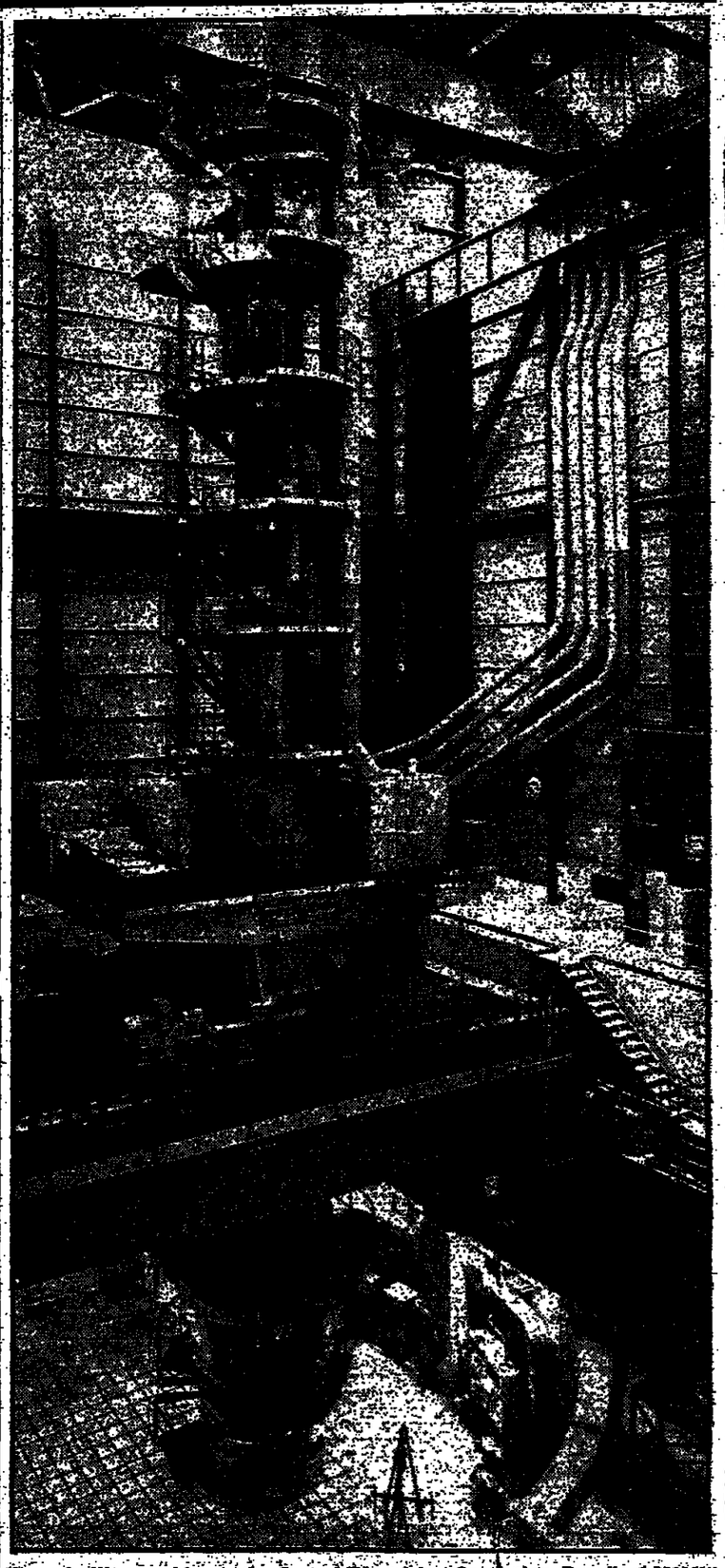
There is a real danger in concentrating our legitimate concern for the environment solely on energy or on one energy form. Concentrating on one issue to the exclusion of others of equal or greater importance inevitably produces unsatisfactory answers. The danger is not only of achieving inefficient, uneconomic solutions to our problems, but that these solutions create more polluted and dangerous environments as well.

The major requirement for government energy policy, however, is the creation of an environment within which sensible investment decisions for the future can be taken. This demands sound strategic approach to energy pricing, and clear specification of the return that the energy industries should aim to achieve on the massive investments they need to undertake.

Energy investment will absorb a substantial proportion of national investment resources in the coming decades. The need for suitable pricing and financing discipline in relation to this investment is essential to the allocation of scarce national resources, to national economic welfare, and to the maintenance of financial discipline in the industries themselves.

American experience of unrealistically low oil and gas prices should provide a warning to us. (Regrettably parallels exist in Britain. The gas industry, for example, is able to purchase its fossil fuel at a fraction of the price at which we purchase power station coal.) If we do not get our pricing policies right, then there will be no financial provision for the investments we need to provide for our future primary energy supply, consumers will have little encouragement for energy conservation, and will have misleading information on which to decide the forms of energy use suited to their future needs.

The author is chairman, Electricity Council.



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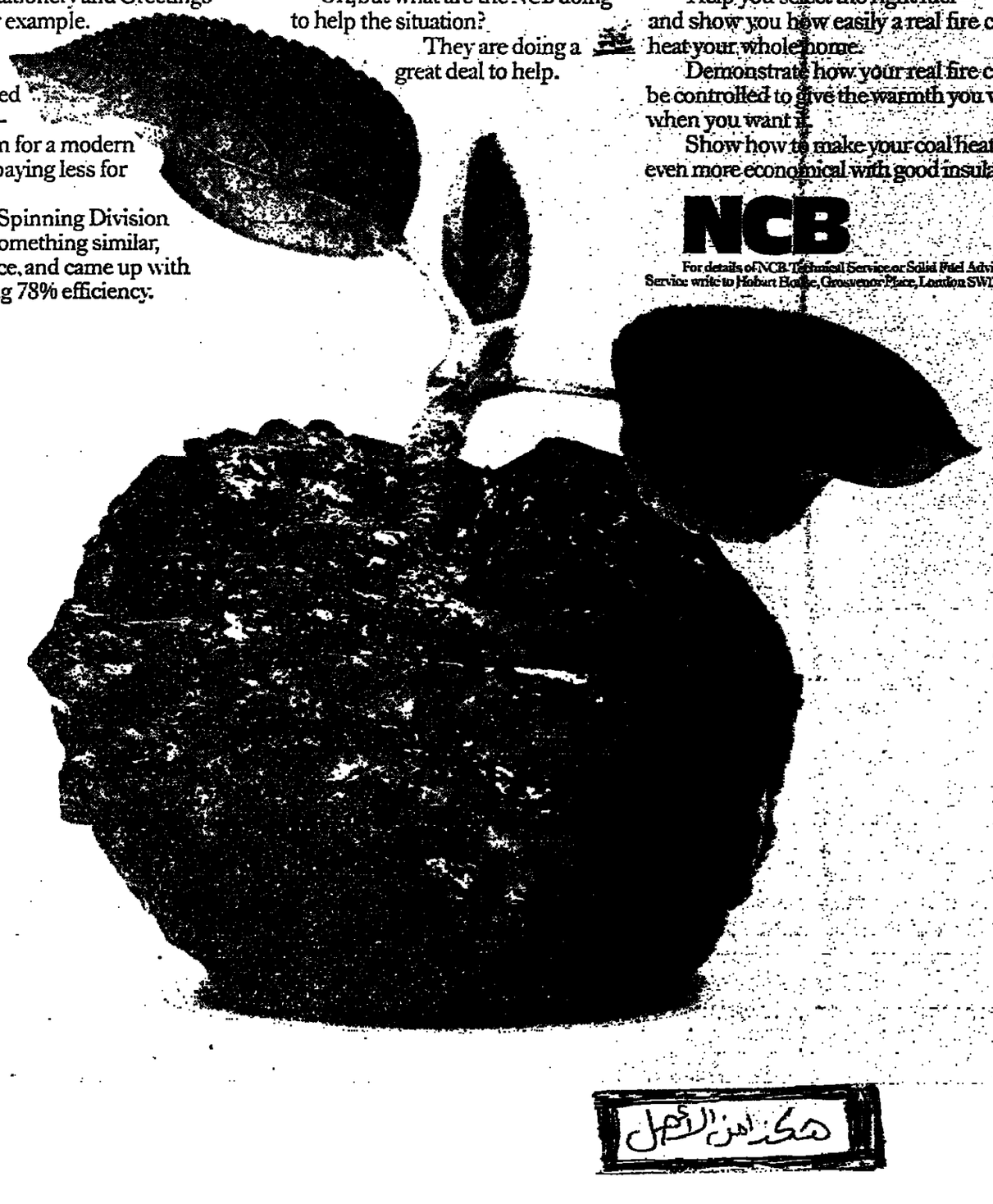
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Nuclear: economic justification

by Sir John Hill



The energy situation in the United Kingdom is not one of shortage but one of glut. This arises from the very low growth in total energy demand and the fact that the growth in supplies of low-cost natural gas is more than absorbing what growth there is in total demand.

This situation is highly satisfactory to the customer in the short term but it is holding back the development of the long-term energy suppliers—particularly nuclear electricity. This in turn could well result in an unsatisfactory energy situation in Britain when gas and oil production from the North Sea starts to decline.

This is likely to occur at about the time when world energy prices can be expected to rise substantially and the cost to the country in switching from self-sufficiency in energy to importing large quantities of expensive fuel could be dramatic.

Nuclear power is providing about 15 per cent of the electricity we consume in Britain and this figure will rise to 20 per cent in about two years' time when the three nuclear stations now nearing completion are brought on line. Although teething troubles have been encountered when important changes have been made to designs—some quite costly in terms of delays in completion of construction—the operating performance has been outstandingly good in subsequent operation, the plants having shown higher availability and load factor than the more conventional fossil-fuelled plants.

This good operating performance combined with comparatively low fuel costs has resulted in nuclear power being the cheapest method of generating electricity in Britain and nuclear stations can justify themselves easily on economic grounds alone. In the future the rise in prices of fossil fuel could well exceed the general inflation rate and the economic advantage of nuclear power will increase further.

Standardized designs of nuclear power stations are now available by repeating and improving the most successful of the gas-cooled reactors developed in Britain or the water-cooled reactors developed in the United States and elsewhere.

As in the aircraft industry the period of important design changes is behind us and we can look forward to a period of greater replication and uniformity in design. What is now required by the nuclear construction industry—and this is well understood by the electricity supply industry—is a stability in ordering pattern for the future. Nuclear power is now a well-established method of generating electricity and the programme can, given reasonable continuity and purposeful direction, be expanded to meet our full needs in the future.

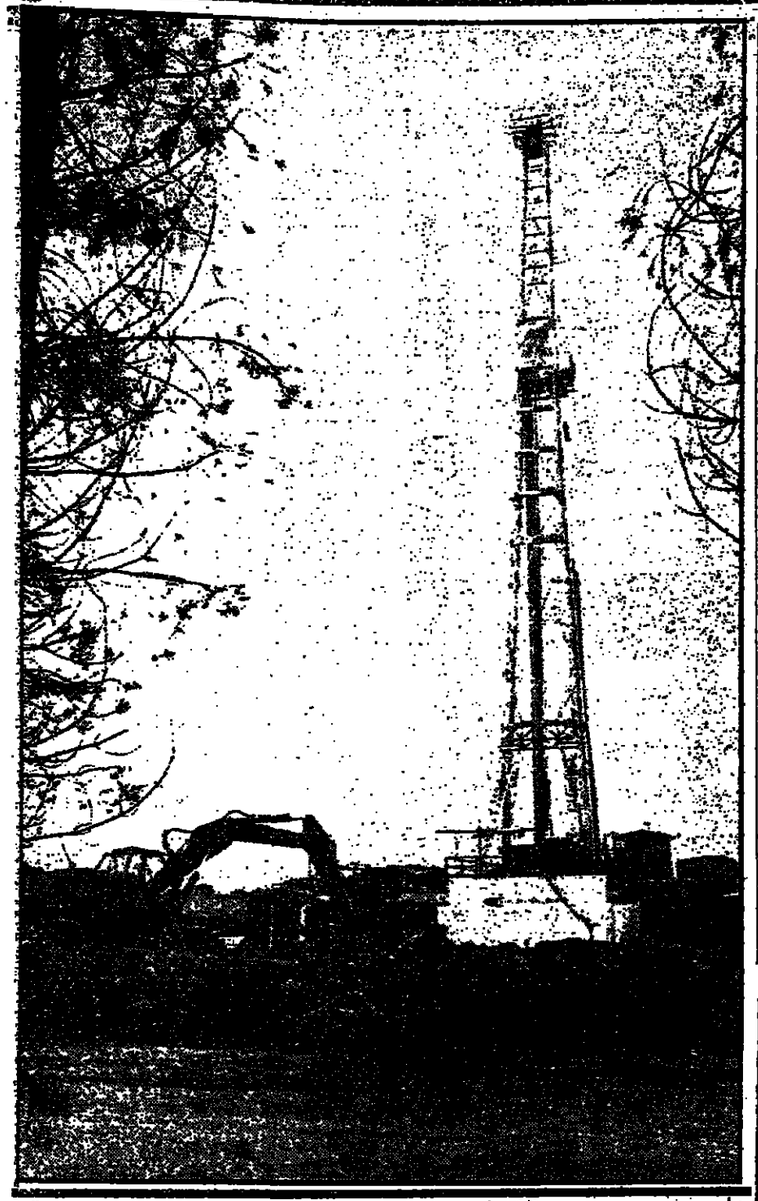
If we look further ahead we can see that the size of the world's nuclear programme and hence the demand for uranium will be determined by the needs of the industrialized energy hungry countries which are deficient in fossil fuels such as Japan, France, parts of the United States, Italy and many others. Present nuclear stations are wasteful in the use of uranium, burning less than 1 per cent and rejecting 99 per cent as unusable.

If we continue to use uranium as wastefully as this shortages or very high prices are certain in perhaps 20 years' time and from a possible political embargo. It is here that the fast reactor will come into our aid in burning the unwanted by-product plutonium of today's reactors and their waste uranium to produce the energy we require.

No one can say with certainty what technologies the world will require in 20 years' time and it is not therefore possible to prove that Britain, or any other country, will need the fast reactor at that time. To have the ability to generate the electricity we require independent of imports of uranium is however an immense safeguard for the future and it is for this reason that the Atomic Energy Authority believes that we should complete the development of the fast reactor by scaling up the existing successful 250,000kW plant at Dounreay to full commercial size. If we do now our children will have an invaluable freedom of choice in the energy budget of the world of the future.

The author is chairman, United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

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Gas: time for further exploration

by Sir Denis Rooke

The Middle East crisis of 1973, and Opec's quadrupling of oil prices focused public attention on energy matters in a way that led to deep and often unreasoning concern. Fortunately, in the interim, a more balanced view has emerged; we hear much less about an energy gap and its date has been pushed farther into the future.

Many people now agree that as far as Britain is concerned any major problem of overall shortage is likely to be well beyond the long-term planning strategy of fuel buyers. This view is in contrast to the tone of the Church House Energy Conference in 1976, where so many were prophesying an energy gap in the 1980s and 1990s.

British Gas took a different line and questioned the whole concept of a gap. And nothing has happened since the conference to make us change our view. Indeed it has been reinforced, as energy usage has adjusted to new price regimes and to government-led fuel-saving policies, and as more hydrocarbon discoveries have been made in the North Sea and elsewhere.

Ironically, despite two years more consumption under our belts there is now too much energy on the market. Oil tankers are laid up, coal stocks mount, and power stations work at a fraction of capacity. That this surplus may be short term does nothing to alleviate the difficulty of policy-making in energy.

But sensible planning there must be. Energy decisions can commit the nation to great expenditure and huge social change. So it is vital for such decisions to be made deliberately and with as much information as possible. In Britain, with our healthy reserves of coal, oil and natural gas, we have time to do this.

Big decisions should be delayed until lead-times make action imperative so that they can be made in the light of up to date economic and technological data. The Government needs to set the framework within which this can happen and to avoid taking premature decisions on the grounds of short-term political expediency.

It is also the Government's role to ensure that research and development on energy is accorded the high priority it deserves and that the money required is channelled into appropriate areas. Although research and development is cheap relative to production, it will not be possible to follow up each and every lead and some choices will have to be made. This may require some realignment of traditional attitudes.

For example, using technology already developed and proved by British Gas, it is already possible to make substitute natural gas from coal at a higher overall efficiency and at lower capital cost than generating electricity from it. Therefore unless some new development takes place, the main competitor to nuclear-based electricity when North Sea reserves finally run down might well be gas from coal.

Another simple assumption that needs to be questioned is that the largest finds of gas and oil on the Continental Shelf and elsewhere have already been made. New technology and perseverance sometimes pay handsome dividends. Some of the world's biggest discoveries have been made in the secondary exploration phase. Round our coasts, including some parts of the North Sea, we have only just begun the primary phase.

British Gas's experience with its gas discoveries in the Irish Sea and its major oil find in Dorset is very much to the point. The need is to ensure that exploration of all prospective areas is carried out thoroughly, while at the same time avoiding a temporary glut of oil or gas leading to unwise use. The aim should be to spread these resources as far as possible into the future, to maintain a stable fuel economy, making a positive contribution to our competitive position in an increasingly tough and economic environment.

There is a potential conflict of interest to be resolved between the short-term needs of investors for a quick return on the huge investment required to bring new oil and gas fields into production, and the long-term needs of the nation as a whole.

A third area where continuing government leadership is required is in energy conservation. I regard conservation as a key element in energy strategy. Energy conservation is not simply about regulating production and saving fuel for the future. It is about using fuel efficiently—getting the same standard of comfort or the same industrial effect by burning less fuel and saving money. Using energy more efficiently will not only conserve energy resources for the future, but also increase productivity now.

As far as British Gas is concerned, marketing policy continues to be directed to selling preferentially into "premium" markets—that is to say markets which can take advantage of the special qualities of gas—cleanliness, controllability, flexibility, convenience, high efficiency in use and reliability. These premium markets include the domestic and commercial sectors, and also many industrial processes where a high-grade fuel is required.

This strategy is consistent with a conservationist approach to depletion of natural gas reserves, but is very different from the pattern followed in other countries where gas has been used indiscriminately in premium and non-premium applications alike. For example, EEC countries burnt 13 billion therms of gas in power stations last year, almost as much as the whole of the gas sold in Britain during the same period—and two thirds of that energy (more than enough to supply every household in Britain) was lost in the generating process.

Correct pricing of energy is another vital factor in ensuring that it is not wasted. The folly of artificial price restraint is at last, I think, universally recognized. What the public-sector energy industries now need from Government is the setting of realistic financial targets, which take account of the opportunities and problems of individual industries, and which are regularly reviewed, perhaps on a three-year rolling basis.

If the temptation to interfere in day-to-day operations of the industries can be resisted and effort concentrated on setting broad long-term policy guidelines encouraging research and giving a lead to energy conservation a natural area of energy policy will emerge.

British Gas has found significant quantities of oil in Dorset.

The author is Chairman, British Gas.

Coal: expanding industry still the aim

by Sir Derek Ezra

While the National Coal Board has argued consistently for a long-term strategy for British coal, we have always recognized that the programme for coal has to be seen within the framework of overall energy policy. We believe the Government's Green Paper on Energy Policy, published earlier this year, represents a major step forward in the evolution of energy policy in such a way as to avoid the extremes of short-term market fluctuation on the one hand and the use of inflexible targets on the other.

A starting point for any determination of energy policy has to be a view of the long-term developing world situation and here the Green Paper recognizes both the extent of the global oil problem and the way in which it will affect United Kingdom policy. The economic value of United Kingdom resources will be related to the international rising oil price and there will be a general tendency for the premium hydrocarbons—oil and natural gas—to be reserved increasingly for premium uses.

In our opinion, the Green Paper follows through the consequences of this world view in a comprehensive way. High priority is rightly given to measures of energy conservation (although there is recognition that such measures, however vigorously pursued, will not prevent a growth in energy needs). A strong case is made for restricting natural gas sales as far as possible to the premium markets. Nuclear power is seen as an important option and the country needs to have the capability to expand this source in the late 1980s and 1990s.

Finally, the importance of a strong and expanding coal industry is recognized and the Green Paper concludes that "using the appropriate financial tests, we should proceed with the creation of further new capacity in the coal industry, over and beyond the Plan for Coal, to come into production in the late 1980s and 1990s".

The framework set out in the Green Paper in our view makes possible the complementary development of all the nation's indigenous energy resources. While energy self-sufficiency is not an aim to be pursued regardless of cost, as the world energy situation gets more difficult later in this century there will, nevertheless, clearly be a premium on indigenous supply for both strategic and economic reasons.

In particular we see as very desirable the long-term development of the coal and nuclear power industries carried out in such a way that they displace oil and gas in the bulk combustion markets (particularly power stations and industry); in the longer-term, of course, we shall see further expansion in the use of coal to augment supplies of natural gas and natural oil in their high value uses. The necessary development work is going on to this end.

In addition to the strategic framework, energy policy needs supportive measures to take account of the inevitable fluctuations in circumstances that occur. For example, when the industry's Plan for Coal was approved by Government in 1974, it was agreed that "short-term fluctuations in the price and availability of competing fuels will not be allowed to interfere with steady progress in the implementation of the plan, while accepting that coal must remain competitive in the light of long-term trends".

This provision is required because of the relative short-run inflexibility of the coal industry to respond to sudden changes in the market without damage to long-term capacity. Thus, the board has maintained that although oil prices have been falling recently because of the decline in the value of the dollar this should not inhibit the continuity of the industry's long-term investment programme.

An effective energy policy must continue to have two major ingredients: a broad strategic framework which will provide guidelines for energy supply and use; and pragmatic measures to deal with the inevitable problems that will arise in the short-term.

I believe that an important step has been taken in this direction in the Green Paper.

The author is Chairman, National Coal Board.



Sir Derek Ezra on the coalface at Kellingley Colliery, near Castleford, Yorkshire, talks to cutter-driver, Mr Jackie Nelmes.

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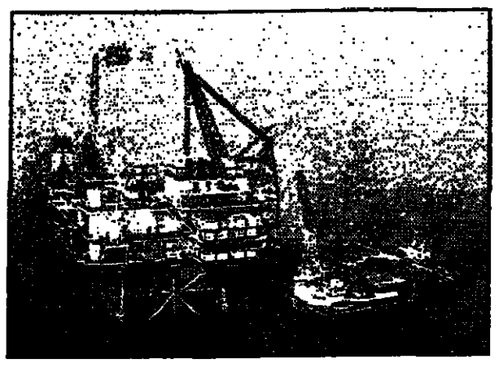
Oil: keeping options open as long as possible

by Nicholas Hirst

The publication of the Green Paper on Energy Policy in February marked the first real attempt by a British government to draw together a whole range of policies covering the individual supply industries.

As early as 1945 Parliament charged itself with co-ordinating energy policy in the Ministry of Fuel and Power Act, but until recently the nationalized power industries were largely allowed to go their own ways. Attempts were made to ease the decline which the market was forcing on the coal industry, but there was a singular lack of direction to synchronize the effects of the cheap gas policy with the planning of electricity supply.

The combined effects of the realization that oil supplies will be running down around the end of the century and the fortuitous discovery of an indigenous offshore source for Britain has led to the Government's desire for greater coordination.



Highland Two production platform in the BP Forties field in the North Sea.

The Green Paper provides a framework rather than a prescriptive plan. The intention is to keep as many options open for as long as possible, but the general policies are clear enough.

It says that in the longer term oil should be kept for transport and petrochemicals. Electricity should be produced by burning coal and from nuclear fission, and from such constant sources of power as wind and waves.

According to the Central Electricity Generating Board's estimates of cost efficiency, oil burning will increase until 1985 as a result of the recent construction of large modern oil-burning power stations. The draft Bill on the reorganization of the electricity supply industry, however, gives the Secretary of State for Energy powers which he could use to prevent this.

A coordinated energy policy could require much more government intervention than there is now, altering the relationships between nationalized industries and government to allow far more direction, and imposing more duties than the Herbert Morrison "arm's length" requirement of acting commercially.

But within broad limits market forces can be allowed to act. The degree of intervention will be a matter for the Government to decide.

As the Green Paper points out, oil provides 40 per cent of the nation's energy needs now. That is the largest single contribution of any single source and it will continue to be for some time.

The policy is to reduce its use as a heating fuel. A change by industry to coal using fluidized bed combustion is likely to take place before the electricity authorities can change, but within 10 years it is possible to foresee a falling of demand for fuel oil while North Sea supplies are running far higher than our requirements.

This is why the Government took wide powers under the Oil and Submarine Pipelines Act of 1975 to allow it to control the rate of depletion of North Sea reserves. Oil from the North Sea is not suitable for burning industrially, but it may be exported in exchange for Middle East oil which is maintaining the country in a position of net self-sufficiency.

During the 1980s output from the North Sea, according to estimates by the Department of Energy, will be between 100 million and 150 million tonnes a year. The lower end of that range would be sufficient for Britain's needs. It is during this period that there could be conflict between what the Government sees as the national interest and the commercial interest of the oil companies.

The oil companies believe that the wide controls, and the creation of the British National Oil Corporation, were unnecessary. Their argument is that oil companies naturally attempt to make the highest possible profit, and that is in the nation's interest.

They would agree that some controls are desirable. It is the extent of interference which worries them. Superficially it seems to be in the nation's interest not to export but to save our oil so that we shall still have our own supply when the world's resources start to run dry.

Economically this is not necessarily the case. Money earned from exports can be used to build alternative energy sources and if necessary to buy imported energy when it is needed. The rate of depletion depends on the likely price increase of oil held in the ground and the likely interest which could be made on money invested if it were exploited more quickly.

Over at least the next five years the requirements of the balance of payments, of the industrial network which has been built up to equip and supply the North Sea producers, and the need to give the multinational oil companies a return which will encourage them to explore and develop more fields, will prevent anything other than minor tinkering with depletion rates.

Assurances given by the Government greatly restrict its ability to intervene before 1982, and it is likely that the need to get the oil out as quickly as possible could continue for some years after that.

Production consistently has been below estimates made by the Department of Energy and there is some doubt as to whether Britain will be self-sufficient by the forecast date of 1980.

But at some time in the future the powers on depletion may be used. Overriding any economic argument is the political uncertainty whether, when the world's oil begins to run out, it will be possible to buy it at any price. The Arab embargo of 1973 was shortlived, but it was a nasty foretaste of what might come.

Government policy in the meantime is likely to concentrate on more specific matters.

The general aim is to get the maximum benefit from the North Sea. This may mean encouraging multinationals to increase their refinery capacity in the United Kingdom, or to save gas by reinjecting it into fields rather than by burning it off in flares.

There can be differences between the benefit to an oil company working in the North Sea and the nation because of the financing needs of a company. The need to get a return from large capital investment is an overriding consideration for an oil company. The size and nature of that finance can influence its development of a field.

Increasingly the Department of Energy is concerning itself with development to ensure that decisions to build pipelines are not taken too early, making a field which may have been developed commercially uneconomic by not being part of a pipeline system.

Whether the greater intervention which the present Government has brought into energy policy and to operations in the North Sea will in the long run improve the benefits to the nation only time will tell.

The author is Energy Correspondent, The Times.

Unions' bumpy road to common policy

by Christopher Thomas

The Trades Union Congress travelled a bumpy road before reaching a common policy among the 14 unions in the energy industries. Government and industry, it points out irreverently, have not done nearly so well in sinking their differences.

Almost seven years ago, long before energy matters were raised to their present status, the TUC set up a fuel and power industries' committee, which soon began exhorting governments to establish a coordinated policy for energy.

It pointed out to Labour and Conservative administrations that decisions in one industry directly affected the welfare and progress of others. It gave a warning that decisions on energy policy critically affected the welfare of supply industries such as the turbine generator and boilermaking industries; it insisted that corporate managements did not take account of those external effects.

Mr Frank Chapple, chairman of the fuel and power industries committee, said in January 1977: "The need is for a top level body like the Energy Commission to bang heads together and work out mutually agreed policies".

In a nutshell, the TUC's energy policy is for a balanced development of all fuel supplies so that developed sources are ready to supply the market in the late 1990s when an energy gap is expected. Its detailed policies are:

Coal: The target is for an expansion of output to 200 million tons a year by the year 2000. Coal reserves are being discovered faster than they are running out, so the problem of depletion will not be faced for perhaps hundreds of years.

For the target to be reached there will need to be a rapid development of new pits, both opencast and underground. Coal will have to win new markets if 200 million tons is to be sustained annually. Every effort should therefore be made to seek out new market opportunities through conversion into gas, oil or chemical feedstocks.

The share of coal in the domestic heating market should be encouraged to expand by building flues in new housing. There should be long-term contracts of supply between the National Coal Board and the generating authorities.

Oil-fired power stations should be converted to coal where possible and research into coal-burning technology should be intensified. In the shorter term the problem of large coal stocks should not be solved by the early closure of pits. A solution should be sought at a European level, where coal imports (at October 1977) are 40 million tons a year. The present United Kingdom stocks are 30 million tons.

Natural gas: This should be used to expand the chemical industry through the growth of exports of products of high added value. The unregulated growth in the use of gas in the domestic market could lead to a dangerous dependence on a fuel which would have to be bought in world markets at high cost when domestic supplies were exhausted.

That means a cautious watch should be made on the growth of the market share of natural gas as an energy supplier, rather than as a source of chemical feedstock.

Nuclear power: There will be a growing need for facilities to store and reprocess nuclear waste. It is essential that Britain's reprocessing facilities are expanded. The British industry has shown that reprocessing is an area where it has a clear technological and competitive advantage.

The TUC has examined the safety aspects of reprocessing and the transport and storage of radioactive materials and it is satisfied that existing standards and procedures are adequate. The pace of the nuclear programme should proceed in parallel with continuing progress on safety matters.

But development should not be held up until all possible safety questions have been answered. There is a danger that if the nuclear programme was held up for safety reasons, a sudden shortage of energy in the 1990s would precipitate an emergency programme of nuclear power station building, while the network of reprocessing facilities and knowledge on safety matters would be inadequate to deal with the problems that such a programme would raise.

Oil: North Sea oil is the one primary source of fuel over which it is essential to exercise effective public control. Whatever the difficulties, the TUC is against depleting oil reserves at a rapid rate to build up an exportable surplus.

If oil reserves are to be run down at a rate which exceeds the requirements of domestic consumption then that surplus should be used as an input for an expanded petrochemicals industry. The TUC agrees that some of the North Sea oil revenues should be used to finance research into energy saving and alternative sources of energy.

It is important that the industry refines in Britain a high proportion of its needs. The special position of the United Kingdom as an oil producer is a strong argument to aim for self-sufficiency in refining.

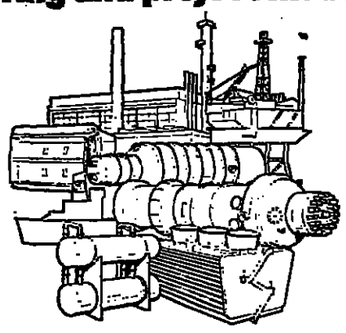
Energy saving: The United Kingdom uses more energy per unit of gross national product than most other developed countries, so there is much to be gained from conservation and improved use of energy. British standards of insulation are low. Central and local government have an important role to play in encouraging energy saving.

Pricing and finance: Energy prices should be set to cover long-term costs. There is no case for subsidizing energy prices in a world where energy will become scarcer. Particular sector where energy costs take up a large part of income should receive assistance with fuel bills. That should be chiefly accomplished through the social services.

A part of the North Sea oil revenues should be used to finance investment in the coal and nuclear industries as well as to meet investment in wave and solar power. The fuel industries should in future rely less on outside borrowing at fixed rates of interest.

The author is Labour Reporter, The Times.

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Heat conservation scheme gets lukewarm reception

by Pearce Wright

In one of the earliest influential studies on energy conservation, the Government's Think Tank (the Central Policy Review Staff) pointed to the need for the more efficient generation of electricity and more effective use of the heat rejected from power stations.

It was a powerful voice to add to those which for more than 20 years have urged the harnessing of the waste energy from power stations for schemes as diverse as district heating, warming greenhouses and the soil for horticulture, and keeping the waters of fish farms at the same temperature throughout the year.

The thermal efficiency of the best electricity stations is less than 35 per cent, because the energy lost in converting fuel to electricity is discarded as waste heat from the condenser.

While the electricity industry loses two out of every three tons of fuel being burnt, thousands of industrial, commercial, and domestic premises are providing the same grade of heat from their own boilers. Heating, in all its forms, accounts for the overwhelming use of fuel.

Against this background, there has been understandable enthusiasm for a plan of the Midlands Electricity Board to build an "energy conservation station" at Hereford. This is the first modern combined heat and power station to be developed in Britain. The Government has agreed to it after a cogently argued case by Mr Geoffrey Shepherd, the Chairman of the Midlands Board.

It has had a decidedly lukewarm reception elsewhere in the power generation industry. Although this project (which is attracting many inquiries from abroad) is only part of a big energy conservation programme, it may turn out to be the most important development for the long-term future of fuel supplies. It could stretch the coal supplies needed from the year 2000 onwards for liquid fuel, chemicals and gas supplies.

Before looking at that argument it is important to recognize the complexity of energy conservation policies. The Government's Save It campaign reaches immediately into domestic, industrial and public buildings. The combination of better housekeeping, and grants for insulation and energy-saving machinery and process plant is having an impact. Many companies now do energy audits, and awards are offered for companies showing important fuel savings.

In domestic architecture there is an encouraging trend among some designers to include solar energy and heat exchange schemes in their plans. A special issue earlier this year of the RIBA journal on "Energy and Built Form" indicated the range of developments and new ideas in private and public housing, factories, offices, schools and other buildings.

Industry is the biggest consumer of energy, with a small number of factories processing materials such as iron and steel, chemicals, aluminium, building materials and paper absorbing two thirds of it. Most of these were well into modernization programmes which increased efficiency in Britain by 20 per cent, according to an analysis by J. H. Chesshire and C. M. Buckley in *Energy Policy*.

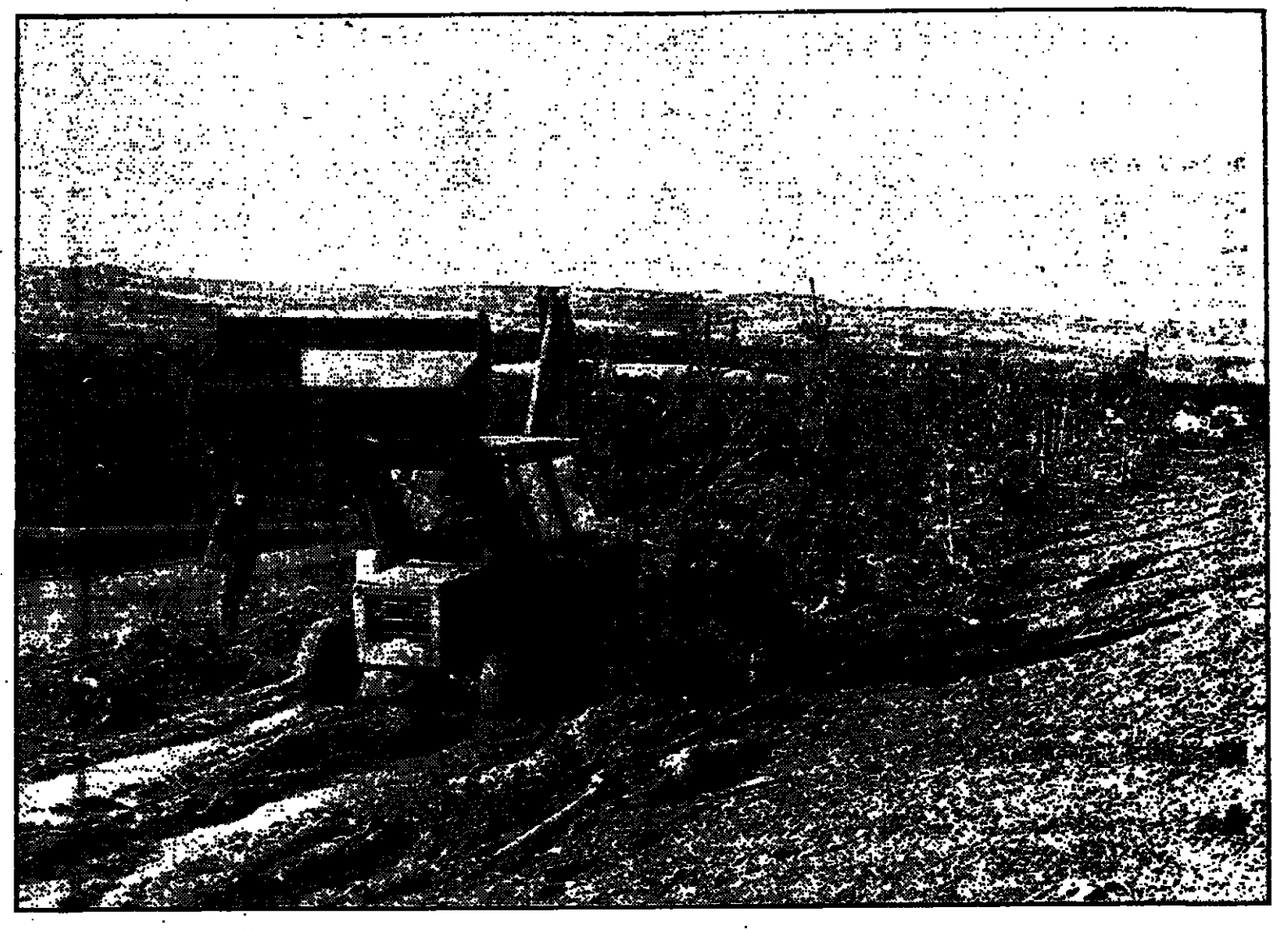
A fascinating guide to good housekeeping for any factory, big or small, is provided by a handbook on *Industrial Energy Conservation* by D. A. Reay of International Research and Development, Newcastle, published by Pergamon. It not only examines the items of equipment common to most industrial operations, but describes waste heat recovery, energy storage and new processes which may be unfamiliar to many managers.

Sooner or later the issue returns to electricity supplies, and whether more energy can be extracted from the fuel. Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the coal board, said the basic programmes of the fuel industries (gas, electric, nuclear, coal and oil) were satisfactory. The weakness came on moving away from these industries. One difficulty was that the pricing signals were going the wrong way for the consumer to be doing what was necessary for the longer term.

Speaking at a meeting of the Government's Energy Commission, Sir Derek said district heating was determined both by the relative prices for energy, and the rest discount rate which might be adopted at any one time. This was a purely subjective way of deciding what was going to be an important means of making the best use of energy.

This argument looks persuasive if the Hereford experiment succeeds. For it could show how to extend the existing reserves of coal in Britain from the estimated 300 years to more like 600 years by more efficient conversion processes.

The Hereford station will take two years to complete. Costing about £3,500,000, it will provide electricity to the local grid and steam and hot water to H. P. Bulmers and Son Valley Poultry Products. The thermal efficiency is calculated at 76 per cent, or 2.5 times higher than that of a conventional modern station. In congratulating the Midlands Board on its initiative, Mr Ernest Haseler, the founder of the District Heating Association, suggests in *Electrical Review* that Drax B must be a combined heat and power development and that a national heat board is needed.



Landscaping a spoil heap at Bettws anthracite mine near Ammanford, Dyfed.



The tanker Christos Bitas awash after running aground in the Irish Sea a fortnight ago. The resulting oil spillage has added weight to the mounting criticism that the oil boom has outstripped the safety measures required.

A thrifty life-style painful but possible

Since it is obvious that greater productivity must make us richer it is assumed that it cannot make anyone poorer or that if it does it is simply a question of bad organization. It is assumed that when technological man overwhelms a more primitive way of life he does so because . . . another way of life has greater attractions, and people naturally turn to the more advanced way.

This is Professor Richard Scorer's introduction to a chapter in *The Clever Moron* examining the way technology destroys cultures evolved over centuries. In spite of its title, this warning against hasty technological advances which by their very success destroy the environment, contains a gloomy optimism. For although indicting certain economists, mindless scientists, industrialists and avaricious consumers who make a catastrophe probable, he believes a transition to a life-style more thrifty in the use of energy and mineral resources may be painful but possible.

Because he lacks the evangelical fervour of the prophets of doom or the reassuring appeal of the economist's argument that technology will provide substitutes for the resources which are being depleted, Professor Scorer's appeal to politicians, housewives, scientists and accountants has perhaps made less impact than it deserves.

He makes clear that among the many technical advances responsible for deterioration of the environment, those for increasing the supply of fossil fuels are among the most destructive. This has been recognized with the creation of a Standing Commission on Energy and the Environment.

Its sphere of interest should be obvious, considering the recent tanker accidents and North Sea oil spills, continued protests against the development of nuclear power and nuclear waste disposal, anxieties over the development of large-scale opencast mining and other coal excavation, and opposition to the Craig-royston scheme to build the largest pumped storage power station in Europe on the east bank of Loch Lomond.

The purpose of the new standing commission is ostensibly to discuss such issues in public. Many people in industry and government, and to some extent university staff who receive research and post-graduate training grants from the other two groups, believe these matters should be decided by experts behind closed doors.

As nearly as makes no difference, the exploitation of North Sea oil and gas, coal deposits and nuclear power has been done that way.

The change came with the public tribunal into plans for the reprocessing of nuclear waste at Windscale.

An immediate response from industry to public participation is that it delays its projects, as indeed it does and should do. Executives of the nuclear industry made their views clear before the Windscale inquiry, which they described as government ministers abdicating responsibility for making a decision to a High Court judge.

Oil companies' comments about the questioning of their activities have been more impolite, but they cannot cover up blow-outs or spillages running into thousands of tons.

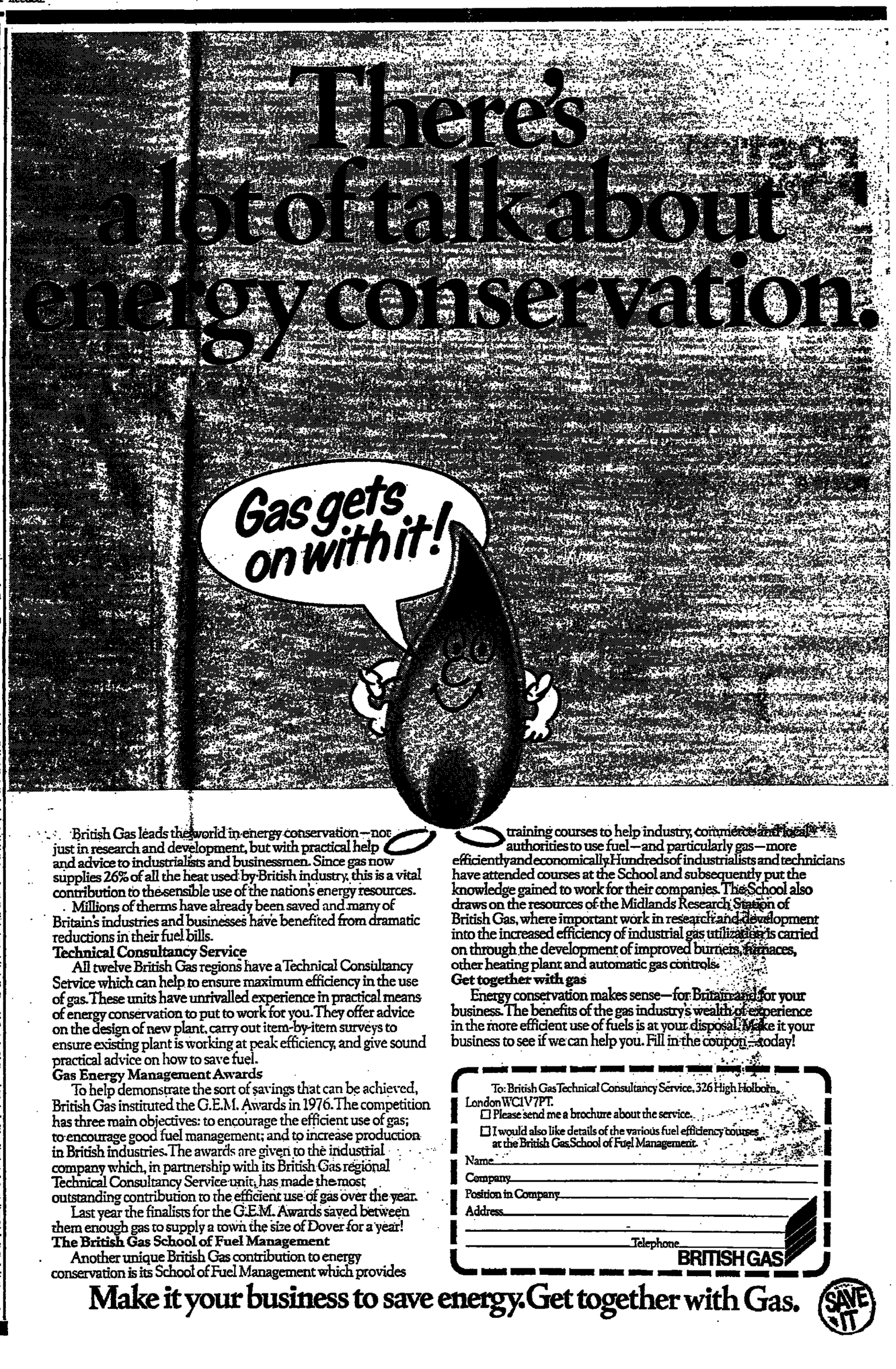
Emergency plans have been made between oil companies and government departments to cope with spills, and analyses of the impact on the environment of specific oil field and oil terminal developments. It is perhaps a little unfair to dismiss these efforts as merely public relations exercises, as Guy Arnold suggests in *Britain's Oil*, published last week; but experience justifies his theme that the "headlong rush" to get oil out of the North Sea has outstripped measures for safety and protection.

The creation of the new standing commission is an attempt to bring the issues into public debate in a more reasoned way, and to prevent conflict between environmental interests and the energy industries. A more direct form of public participation has been included in President Carter's revised energy Bill which has just been accepted.

This followed the sending of 600,000 questionnaires to more than 300,000 individuals and organizations by the Energy and Planning Group of the Executive Office of the President.

On environmental questions the answers showed there was little neutral feeling. The responses demonstrated an awareness of the impact of the needs of energy on the quality of the air, land and water coupled with the desire for an aesthetically attractive landscape. In most replies energy and environment were seen as being in opposition to one another. But attitudes ranged from "In no event should environmental concerns become secondary" to "The unemployed and poor have little interest in environmental impact problems when it keeps them from leading a decent life financially".

P. W.



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Fusion power still a long way to go

by Pearce Wright

Encouraging results from research in magnetic nuclear fusion have revived enthusiasm about harnessing the enormous power released when hydrogen atoms are forced together to form helium. In principle the energy from this process can be turned into a useful form of heat to drive the generators of a power station. But controlled nuclear fusion means reproducing the conditions that prevail on the sun or in the explosion of a hydrogen bomb.

Nuclear fusion is an attractive idea because of the near-unlimited reserves of fuel available for the reactors being tested in a handful of research centres in the United States, Russia, Britain and elsewhere in Europe. Most of the experiments are for fusing together two forms of hydrogen-deuterium and tritium. After heating the fuel to more than 50 million degrees centigrade and squeezing it together with enormously powerful super-magnets, the transformation occurs with a huge release of energy.

It needs little imagination to recognize that nuclear fusion is at the exotic end of the research and development spectrum.

Assuming that the scientists resolve some formidable questions of the physics of the fusion-reaction this form of power could still not be considered as a possible contribution to world energy supplies within the next 30 years.

Attitudes towards the prospects for fusion power range from the unbridled enthusiasm of the Russians, a resurging interest among the Americans and a more cautious expectation among the European teams.

There will be severe technical hurdles in the transition from laboratory machines to reactors suitable for commercial power stations. On the other hand nuclear fusion has a potential advantage over the present nuclear fission stations because the process does not produce hazardous fission products or transuranic elements. And the amount of fuel used in the reaction zone (about one gramme) is safe.

The appeal of fusion as a potentially inexhaustible supply of energy is understandable. But there is ample experience of technological development from the energy, transport, aviation, steel, chemical and other industries to indicate that the price of fusion will be high.

Even though the experimental machines cost more than £100m, the basic research and development is relatively cheap. Costs rise with a depressing inevitability when construction starts on the large commercial versions. Fortunately the other inexhaustible sources of energy such as solar radiation, windpower, bioenergy, tidal power, wavepower and geothermal energy present potential sources that can be exploited more quickly and with more certainty than the fusion reactors.

However, the development of all of them raises the question: "How soon will the inexhaustible supplies be needed?" In principle the answer is: "Immediately." Their introduction is the most obvious way of slowing down the depletion of fossil fuels. In practice the answer is not so simple. The number of opinions about the relative importance of the inexhaustible or renewable resources are almost as great as the number of energy experts.

Well argued but different replies can be elicited in a discussion between scientists, engineers, economists or environmentalists. Nowhere is this demonstrated more clearly than at the meetings of the Government's Energy Commission, which covers all these disciplines and more in a body drawn from chairmen of the energy industries, main users, consumer groups, planners, academics and others.

But one of the attractions of the inexhaustible resources is that they not only can supply electric power, but they can provide other fuels as well. And the energy crisis tends not to be an electricity shortage but a crisis in transportable fuels.

There is agreement that no matter how much money is poured into the development of renewable resources, these resources cannot be developed overnight. But investigations show how a considerable supply of energy can be built up over the next few years from the sun and wind, and from the waves and tide over a much longer term. Blinkered attitudes in the oil and nationalized fuel supply industries have hindered the introduction of renewable sources of supply.

Economics dictate how resources like coal, oil and thermal nuclear power will be used and will enter the market. The usual methods of cost benefit analysis and cash flow do not work so readily with the inexhaustible resources.

New schemes for exploiting renewable resources are usually planned on a longer time scale. There also tends to be an expensive development phase because there is no industrial base, or that accumulation of experience which eventually pushes down production costs.

Hence the Government will inevitably be faced with footing the bill for big technical projects until an industrial structure is created.

Without any help from officialdom, a commercial structure is emerging in solar energy. Gradually several local authorities and private builders are experimenting with designs to increase the use of renewable fuels and reduce the burning of fossil reserves. Some are renovations to buildings and others are new housing stock.

The Government is contributing through organizations like the Science Research Council and the Building Research Establishment in design and measurement investigations of special houses that are effectively low-energy laboratories.

Almost the entire building stock in Britain was built before 1973 when the Opec countries formed their cartel and quadrupled energy prices. The adoption of solar panels, heat pumps and thermal storage systems are among the immediate measures that can be taken to develop renewable energy sources. Even for domestic purposes their introduction requires care in planning, choice of materials and installation. Nevertheless the units are small and suited to established manufacturing practices.

Of course, solar energy units (which also include greenhouses) were being produced for use in warmer climates long before the oil crisis. Increased prices have simply made such products competitive with fossil fuel installations.

More exotic solar energy systems are another matter. The direct conversion of the sun's radiation to electricity by photovoltaic cells is still 50 times too expensive for general application.

Experiments by chemists with compounds to release hydrogen for fuel from water by absorbing sunlight are at a very early stage. The same can be said for work in photobiology to exploit photosynthesis to produce fuel and more food. These are the potential large-scale applications needing government "seed" money to reach fruition.

Interest in wind power illustrates this too. The knowledge gained from the time when thousands of windmills operated in England provides only a limited basis for their revival as a suitable alternative energy source.

Development depends on three categories. Windmills can be grouped into the small (one-10 kilowatts) for electrical supply (and water pumping) for the farm, dairy, and remote places, medium (10-100 kW) for community groups, small industries and remote power supply, and large (up to four megawatts) for public utility supply and large water conservation schemes.

Large versions of up to 4MW that could feed the national grid or provide a local power station are being examined by a new consortium involving British Aerospace, Taylor Woodrow and Cleveland Bridge and Engineering. They are working with the Electrical Research Association which some years ago identified 1,500 hilltop sites suitable for large wind turbine generators.

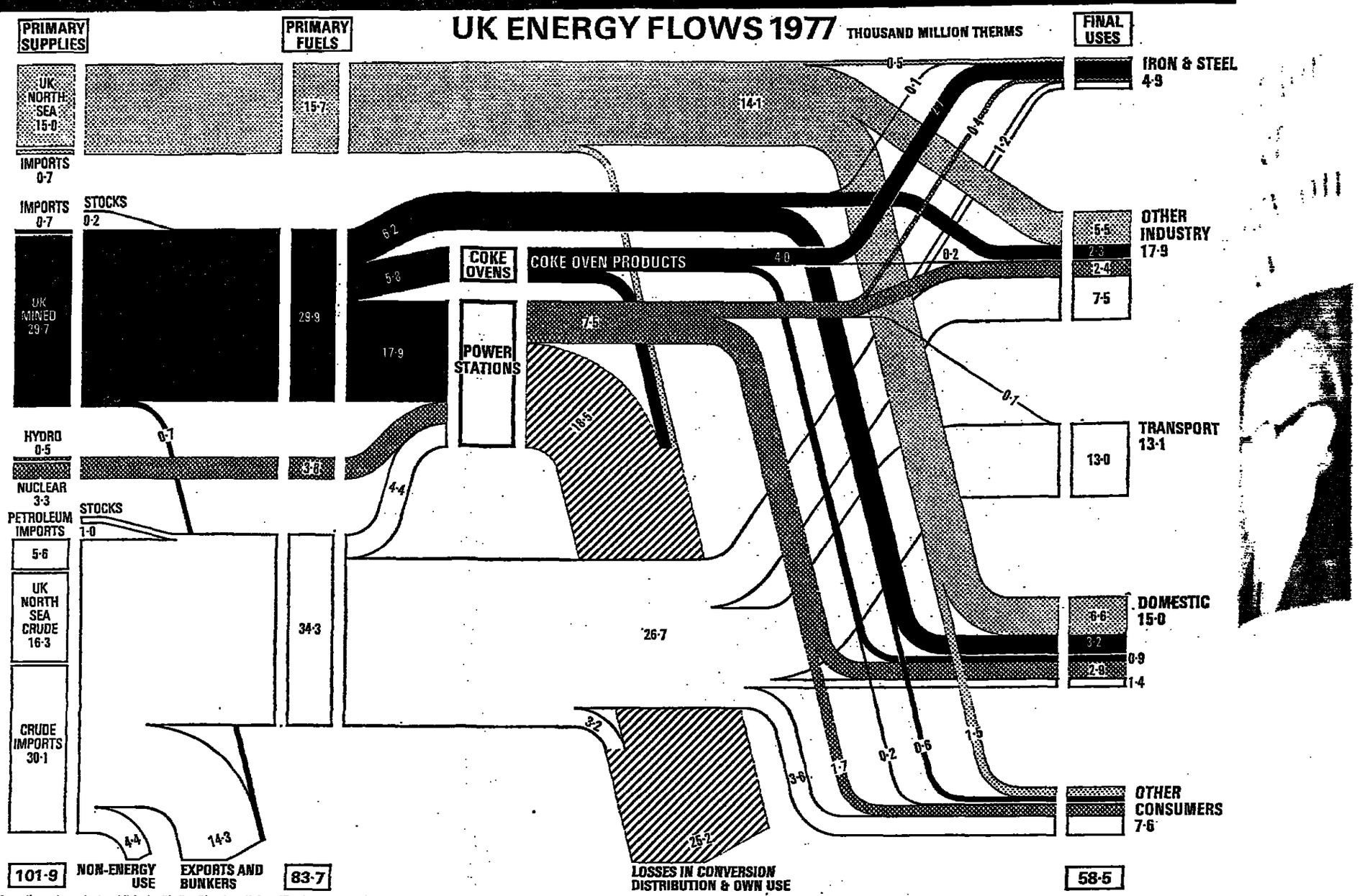
The only comparable machine in size is one under evaluation by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the United States. The British design is a two-bladed horizontal-axis unit about 60 metres in diameter on a 45-metre tower.

The members of the consortium behind the new Wind Power Group indicates the type of technology needed for the modern wind-turbine generator and for the potential market.

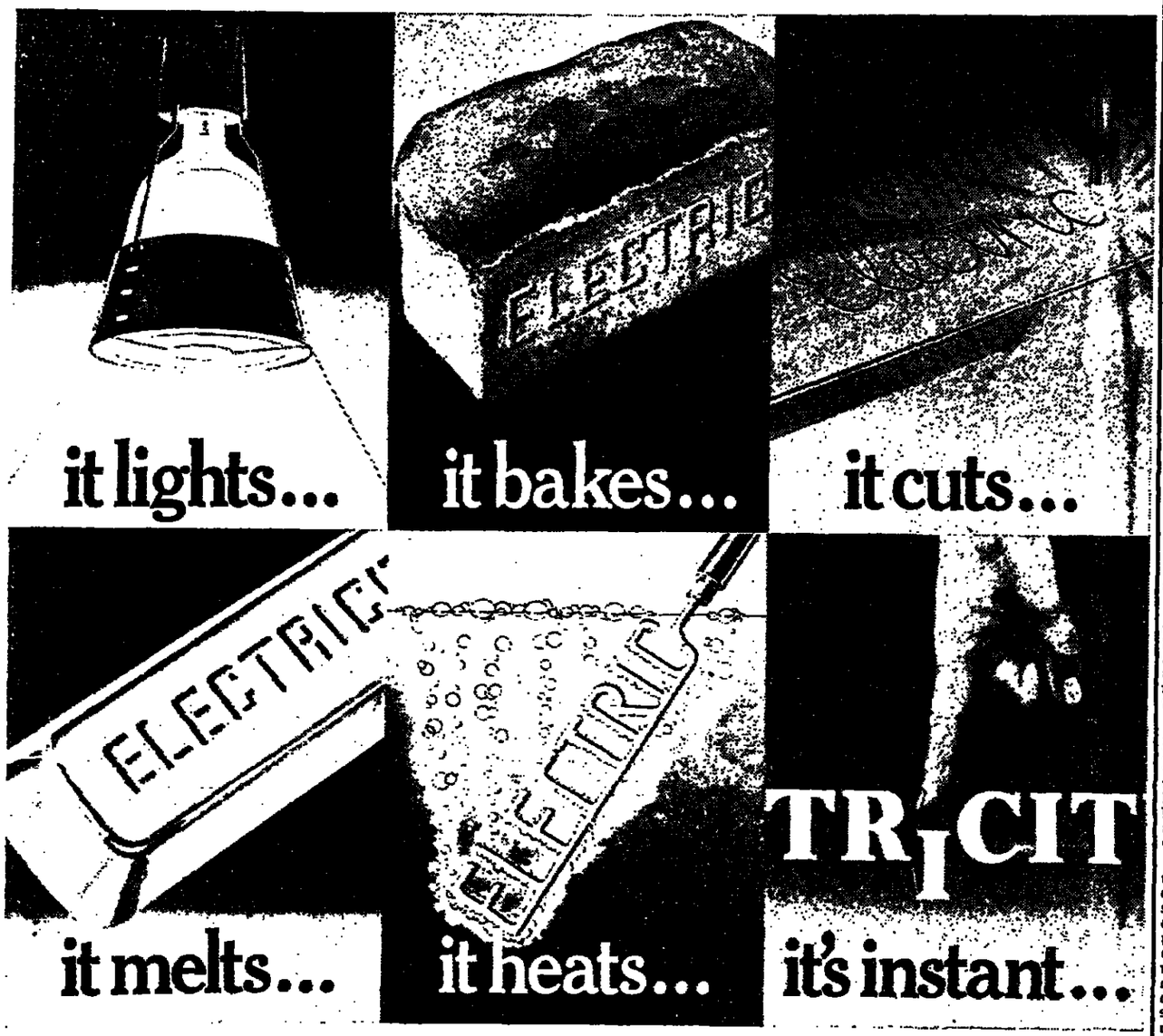
Another type of machine being developed by Dr Peter Musgrove of Reading University and others, accepts wind from any direction and is fairly cheap to build. It may provide the bulk devices in the medium and small categories.

Wave-power and tidal power differ in industrial terms from the other sources. Harnessing waves will eventually call for the application of marine engineering skills. But the devices that generate power by bobbing about in the waves like the Salter duck and the Cockerell raft, bring together many differing engineering skills. Tidal power, which in Britain means the plan for a Bristol Channel-Severn Estuary barrage, raises other issues connected with vast one-off civil engineering projects.

Reexamining such a scheme is costing the Government £1.5m with ultimate costs between £3,000m and £5,000m but with the promise of saving considerable quantities of coal and fossil fuels.



Adapted from the colour chart published with the Digest of United Kingdom Energy, September, 1978.



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City support for closer contact with Treasury on finance policy

By Adrienne Gleeson

There is "very substantial support" among City institutions for the establishment of some formal channel of communication between them and the Government.

This was revealed yesterday by Mr Peter Moody, joint secretary and investment manager of the Prudential Assurance Company, and this year's president of the Institute of Actuaries.

Mr Moody said the Governor of the Bank of England, who has traditionally been the means by which the City has communicated with the Treasury, "does a great deal, but he can't do the lot".

He said there were occasions, such as the tripartite consultations between the Government, the CBI and the TUC, when it might very well be helpful for the financial interests of the country to be represented in the same way.

He said there were some areas of ignorance in the Government's handling of City and financial affairs, which might seem strange to those who dealt with such matters every day.

For example, the institutions tended to use intermediaries such as the venture capital funds when investing in the shares of unquoted companies.

Mr Moody was discussing the contents of his speech last night to the Institute of Actuaries.

In it he pointed out that, for instance, the hiatus which developed in the Government's funding programme in the autumn of 1976 and the spring of 1978 might have been less formidable had some means of communication existed between the Government and the institutions in general, rather than the handful with whom "soundings" were taken.

"We need more formal consultation between long-term investors and the Government to add to what already exists with the banks, building societies and others", he said.

He thought it was correct that finance should play a relatively passive role in the discussion of the country's economic problems, but he said that some aspects of finance, "acting on the financial system, do produce far-reaching effects, and the lack of adequate consultation with long-term investors is an obvious gap".



Mr Peter Moody: areas of ignorance in the Government's handling of City affairs.

In his speech Mr Moody denied that there had been an "investment strike" during the autumn of 1976 and the spring of 1978.

He said that, if the institutions suspended their buying of government stock, it should be recognized that this was "a well-informed body of people who had come independently to a common view that the current level of interest rates will have to be changed".

He said that the action of the stock market in providing an early warning system should be regarded as a source of strength and not a weakness.

Mr Moody also argued that the fear that a "money mountain" might develop as a consequence if the build-up of institutional cash flow was misplaced.

And he suggested that public sector pension schemes might well invest the bulk of their cash flow in government stock, rather than, as at present, joining the private sector in the chase for high-quality equities.

Financial Editor, page 29

BP defends record on Rhodesia oil sanctions

By Nicholas Hirst

British Petroleum believes that allegations made against it on sensitive issues including Rhodesian oil sanctions and political payments overseas are unfair.

The allegations came from Government sources last week and reflected the unease felt by Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, over the way in which the Government's special relationship with BP is operating —the company is 51 per cent state owned.

Mr Benn accepted a resolution at the Labour Party Conference for the company's nationalization, and last week specific criticisms were made explaining how dealings with BP had become unsatisfactory.

They included: informing the Department of Energy only 24 hours before announcing a £200m deal for the takeover of Veba interests in West Germany; payments to Italian politicians; undermining the British position on EEC refinery policy; and involvement in supplying oil to Rhodesia.

BP simply disagrees with the Government on refinery policy. The Veba deal was price sensitive and BP feels that as soon as it knew about the oil supplies to Rhodesia it did the right thing in informing the Government, despite some opposition from its partner, Shell.

Officials at BP are saying privately that one of the chief allegations—that the company failed to consult the Government over arrangements made with the French for drilling in the South-west approaches—is untrue.

It is believed that Sir David Steel, the chairman, now has a two-page list of contacts between the Government and the company on the French arrangements.

These go back to 1970 and initially were perfectly simple. BP, Total and Elf/Aquitaine declared an "area of mutual interest" spanning the meridian line in the South-west approaches. BP was to share exploration of blocks on the French side in return for the French sharing of blocks with BP on the British side.

Problems arose because of the Government's decision to give the British National Oil Corporation 51 per cent participation in all blocks. The French naturally saw this as a halving of their interest and wanted a bigger share on the British side than BP had on the French.

The French were mollified by being included in block 3/14B at the same time off East Shetland.

The South-west approaches blocks were the last to be notified under the fifth round of licensing, and this reflects on comments from the Department of Energy last week that BP was the most difficult company to deal with.

BP is required to consult the Government on matters affecting foreign policy. Under certain circumstances the two Government-appointed members of BP's board can veto decisions.

Conciliator proposes TUC-linked clearing banks union to exclude 'anomalous' ASTMS

By Christopher Thomas

The demise of the two main unions in English clearing banks was signalled in an independent report published yesterday.

The end of the National Union of Bank Employees (Nube) and the Confederation of Bank Staff Associations, was recommended by Dr Tom Johnston after a six-month study into the inter-union strife afflicting the "clearers".

He recommended that Nube and the staff associations at Lloyds, National Westminster and Barclays, should form a new body called the Clearing Banks Union, which would be part of a wider body affiliated to the Trades Union Congress.

Dr Johnston, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission in Scotland, has left the TUC with the onerous task of deciding what should happen to the 4,500 members in Midland Bank belonging to the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS).

He said bluntly that the ASTMS presence in Midland was "an anomaly", and without actually saying so left the impression that the union's involvement in the English clearing banks was more harmful than helpful.

TUC membership is something that Dr Johnston is unequivocal in supporting. That might go against the grain for many staff association members. He makes it clear that the Confederation of Bank Staff Associations, the umbrella body for staff associations at Lloyds, National Westminster and Barclays, would have no future role to play and should wind up.

The idea is for a three-tier structure with the Clearing Banks Union in the middle, with a "house union" structure underneath and a wider body, embracing members outside the clearers, beyond that.

The separate unions will consider the report and meet Dr Johnston in a month. Dr Johnston, who is on the list of conciliators of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, said in his report that the problem had their roots deep in the history of banking. A solution required a root-and-branch approach, "a psychological leap forward, an act of faith, if not of recklessness".

A merger into the Clearing Banks Union would require approval by a membership ballot under the terms of the 1964 Act on trade union amalgamations.

Under the plans, the new union would have central powers to negotiate on national arbitral matters, but domestic "sections" of the union would have scope to bargain on remaining issues.

One of the most blunt assertions of the report, even if conciliatory words are used, is that the presence of ASTMS in Midland is a severe hindrance to inter-union harmony. That ball has been thrown back into the TUC's court.

The TUC disputes committee previously has sought a way out of the impasse by suggesting that ASTMS should cease its recruitment ambitions in banking, in return for a *quid pro quo* from Nube to stay out of the insurance industry, where it has made a significant incursion by taking over the Guardian Royal Exchange staff union.

Mr Leif Mills of Nube, and Mr Aspinall of the staff assications were conciliatory in their immediate responses yesterday.

Dr Johnston, who appears to have captured the imagination of all sides, said at a press conference that the situation had reached the point where a "big bang approach" was necessary to find a way out of the impasse.

BA shares £8m profit on low fares to New York

By Arthur Reed

The three major airlines flying between London and New York—British Airways, PanAm and Trans World—earned £8m revenue from cheap fares during four months this summer, most of which was profit. Mr Gerry Draper, director of commercial operations for British Airways, said yesterday.

Between April and July, the number of seats offered by all scheduled airlines on the route, including Laker, increased by 31 per cent, and passengers carried by 52 per cent. Percentage of seats filled increased from 67.8 in 1977 to 78.5.

Mr Draper's figures entirely justify the move towards cheap fares begun 12 months ago by Sir Freddie Laker with a £59 single Skytrain ticket between London and New York.

Up to that time the big airlines had resisted any move towards low fares, but were forced to follow the Laker example with their own standby and budget tickets.

British Airways' own estimates for the whole summer were that traffic between Britain and the United States, excluding the Laker Skytrain, should be up by 38 per cent. With Skytrain included, the increase would be 49 per cent.

Speaking in Washington at the Air Transportation Research International Forum, Mr Draper said that by their very nature standby fares had been and could remain profitable, as long as capacity was not mounted specifically for this type of traffic.

Market research by British Airways indicated that 45 per cent of standby passengers were on holiday, 25 per cent visiting friends and relatives, and 11 per cent on business.

Passengers on the New York route were asked what their alternative plans would have been.

Nine per cent said they would have gone by charters, 15 per cent would not have flown at all, and 11 per cent would have paid higher fares.

British Airways research indicated that world passenger traffic would increase at a mean rate of between 6 and 8 per cent a year over the next 10 years. The airline would have to carry twice as many passengers as today, with no increase in staff.

More productive aircraft, like the stretched 747, higher-density seating on many routes, seat factors at least 10 per cent above conventional scheduled service levels, and aircraft utilization improvements of around 10 per cent would be needed.

Mr Draper said that in the face of intense demand for cheap travel, they were entitled to ask the government authorities imposing jet flying bans to improve productivity by increasing the operating day for those aircraft conforming to new noise regulations.

"We estimate that an additional hour at the beginning and end of the day at Heathrow alone would produce up to £2m a year."

PanAm yesterday reported record earnings of $101.3m for the third quarter.

'Qualified' audit plan for small companies

By Bryan Appleyard

Many more small companies will have qualified audit reports if new proposals from the accountancy profession are adopted.

The proposals suggest a new form of audit qualification designed to cover cases where a company's internal financial control is dependent on managers who are also owners. In these cases auditors are dependent on "representations from the directors where alternative confirmation of transactions was not available".

The style of the qualification suggested by the Auditing Practices Committee stresses that this type of financial control is common in many companies.

The APC felt that a full disclaimer of opinion was too strong in these circumstances and has thus adopted a paragraph which draws attention to the role of the manager/proprietors in providing the information.

The proposal is open for discussion until January 31 along with the other proposed auditing guidelines in the committee's "Audit Report Examples" and, if approved, would be unlikely to become a standard for at least a year.

One possible source of opposition is the Association of Certified Accountants which earlier this year unofficially fought off proposals for a completely different kind of audit for small companies. The association is understood to be reasonably satisfied with the wording in this latest style of report, but is concerned that describing it as a qualification many create problems for companies.

Financial Editor, page 29

NEW BANK FOR CITY

The Royal Bank of Canada is to establish a wholly-owned merchant banking operation in London, to be operational early in 1979. It will be capitalised at £5m.

Metal Box's American rival set to build £15m UK can-making plant

By Edward Townsend

Continental Group of the United States, the world's largest packaging company, which was freed from its exclusive licensing pact with Britain's Metal Box last year, yesterday announced plans for a big investment in United Kingdom can manufacturing facilities.

The project, initially involving the building of a £15m factory—probably in North Wales—marks a new phase in the growing competition between the two companies for a larger slice of the expanding beverage can market.

It follows two moves by Metal Box into the United States since the ending of the licensing deal.

Continental's venture could attract significant financial assistance from the British Government, and the company has already completed "an extensive round of exploratory talks" with the Department of Industry, the Welsh Office and local authorities.

It was also disclosed yesterday that the company is discussing the possibility of further aid from the European Investment Bank and the European Coal and Steel Community.

As an initial step Continental's newly-formed United Kingdom subsidiary, Continental Can Company (UK) has established a London office to coordinate the project.

Two or three factories are planned, the first in the Wrexham area, producing two-piece cans. A spokesman said it had not yet been decided whether to use aluminium or tinplate as the raw material, but stressed that "a large amount" would be produced in Britain.

Continental, had no wish "to put anyone out of a job" but to take advantage of the expanding market in the United Kingdom for two-piece cans, it was stated.

Mr E. M. Jenkins, managing director of the United Kingdom affiliate, said it was felt there would continue to be an acceptable political and economic climate in the United Kingdom and that the business and social environments were those "in which both we and the community may prosper."

During discussions with the Government, North Wales had emerged as front-runner because of financial attractiveness, the "labour atmosphere", communications, and availability of proper sites and services.

The first factory will employ about 200, and work is expected to begin early next year.

The agreement with Metal Box effectively prevented each company manufacturing in the other's markets, and following its termination MB took a 75 per cent stake in a project in Los Angeles to manufacture two-piece Pepsi Cola cans, and paid £12.5m to take over the Ridson Manufacturing Company in the eastern United States.

Late commercial buying helps to stabilize dollar

By Caroline Atkinson

The dollar fell to new lows against many currencies yesterday morning, but came back during the afternoon to close little changed from Friday.

The pound remained above $2 throughout the day, touching a high point of $2.013 to the pound before closing at $2.0075, 60 points up on Friday.

Some dealers believed there was heavy official intervention by the Swiss National Bank to hold down the rise of the franc against the dollar. This helped the American currency to rebound from a low of 1.4995 to 1.52 Swiss francs at the close.

Stronger currencies like the Deutschemark and the yen followed the franc and slipped back against the dollar after going to record heights in the morning.

The dollar began the day weak on market fears about the United States economic indicators on trade and prices this week. There was also some nervousness about President Carter's anti-inflation measures, to be unveiled today. Dealers fear that these may prove insufficient.

By the time the dollar had dropped to DM1.797, commercial buyers came in as it was felt the fall had gone too far. After wide fluctuations in the rate the dollar closed at DM1.8065, 10 points weaker than on Friday.

The mark's substantial advance in the last few weeks was halted late yesterday, but it is generally thought that it will rise further.

The pound picked up against the basket of currencies yesterday, holding on to more of the earlier dollar gains than did some of the major European currencies.

DCM to explain £3m loss despite profit forecast

Dunbee-Combex-Marx is to meet institutional shareholders at the end of the week in an attempt to explain the background to the announcement last Thursday of a £3m pre-tax interim loss.

Shareholders are known to be distressed by the sudden reversal of the toy manufacturer's recent optimism, so their questioning is expected to be searching, and tighter financial controls are believed to be high on the agenda.

In the meantime, the Stock Exchange is conducting a routine monitor of the share prices fall ahead of the results, but DCM itself is convinced that there had not been any leak of inside information to prompt a detailed inquiry.

Financial News, page 31

BL secret meeting to settle craft pay row

By Clifford Webb

BL Cars joint negotiating committee of management and trade union representatives held a surprise meeting in Coventry yesterday to try to resolve differences between the company two biggest unions over the introduction of parity and a new five-grade pay scale for its 100,000 manual workers.

It follows a weekend meeting of 80 directors, union officials and shop stewards under the joint chairmanship of Mr Michael Edwardes, BL's chairman, and Mr Moss Evans, leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The two-day meeting was held at a secret venue and was described by Mr Edwardes as "an encouraging attempt to thrash out ways and means of improving the present unsatisfactory situation".

The differences have arisen between the TGWU, which represents the bulk of BL's production workers, and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which represents a higher proportion of skilled workers, including the 3,000 militant toolmakers led by Mr Roy Fraser.

The AUEW is fighting to restore the pay differentials of its skilled members, while the TGWU is under pressure to ensure that the greater effort expended on assembly line work earns equal reward.

One of the big problem areas is the Cowley plant where the TGWU had a notable victory in the "skill versus effort" contest and established equal pay for both craftsmen and assembly line workers.

AUEW leaders are worried by the increasing militancy of the toolmakers. Mr Fraser's rebellion against the union's established negotiating procedure arises directly from the toolmakers' conviction that they will see their old differentials restored only when they win the separate negotiating rights.

This has led to talk among toolmakers and other craftsmen employed by BL, Vauxhall and Chrysler that they should form a breakaway union.

To counter this, engineering union representatives on the BL Cars joint negotiating committee are fighting for five pay grades to be created instead of four, a new "supergrade" covering toolmakers. The management also favours the five-grade approach.

But the talks have now dragged on for several months.

Mr Fraser's unofficial BL toolroom committee meets today to consider latest developments. It deferred strike action last week because of optimistic reports of progress in the pay talks.

Both sides are trying to reach agreement for parity to be introduced on November 1—one year ahead of the planned date —to forestall wildcat strikes by toolmakers and other craftsmen.

However, the scheme is so wideranging and complex that even if agreement is reached now it cannot be completed in the eight days remaining. But an announcement now that it will be backdated to operate from November 1 will be just as effective.

It also could put an end to the 12-week parity strike by 33 toolmakers at SU Fuel Systems.

Wage curb pointers rile US unions but focus is on voluntary restraint

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Oct 23.—President Carter's new anti-inflation measures will establish tougher guidelines for wage increases than for price increases. The administration believes that rigid price controls are unworkable, and that a flexible approach is essential.

This approach, however pragmatic and realistic it might be, risks unleashing strong trade union protests, and today there were indications that Mr George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO trade union organization is planning to denounce strongly the President's programme on Wednesday. The programme will be announced late tomorrow night in a national television broadcast from the White House.

President Carter was at Camp David today completing the anti-inflation speech he is to make. He also signed an executive order creating a National Productivity Council. In a statement the President noted that the slow down in productivity gains in recent years is one of the prime causes of the nation's inflation programme.

The President is expected tomorrow to call for voluntary restraint on wage increases in order to ensure that these do not go above an annual level of 7 per cent.

Until late last week the Administration had indicated that it would also seek a limit on price rises of 5.75 per cent, but numerous press reports here today suggest that Mr Carter has instead opted for a limit of one half of one percentage point below the rate of price rises established on average in 1976 and 1977.

The price guideline formula, according to the leaked reports so far, appears vague, although tentative estimates suggest that this latest approach would, in effect, be tantamount to acceptance of price rises of about 6.5 per cent.

The Administration is loath to establish a large bureaucratic machinery to monitor the effectiveness of the guidelines, and it seems likely that an expanded Wage and Price Council will concentrate its attention on corporations with annual sales in excess of $500m per annum—there are about 400 United States companies in this bracket.

Talks today on cutback in shipyards

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Crucial talks on the future of Britain's shipbuilding industry at which the state-owned British Shipbuilders will outline its plans for a contraction of the industry and its labour force will take place in London today.

The shipbuilding committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions (CSEU) will have talks with executives of BS in the first of a series of consultative meetings on the plan, which is due to be submitted to the Government before the end of this year.

But the confederation, which is seeking an urgent meeting with Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, will reaffirm its opposition to any compulsory redundancies. It is prepared only to give qualified approval to voluntary redundancy and early retirement.

But BS executives will underline the serious position it is facing with new orders now barely at a trickle despite the influx of work last year which was brought in by the provision of nearly £60m of subsidies from the Shipbuilding Intervention Fund.

A new fund of £85m has been allocated for this year, and although the marketing teams of BS have been scouring the world for orders, so far the results have been negligible.

Some BS yards face the prospect of running out of work within months, and only the placing of contracts for the Royal Navy has managed to stave off redundancies earlier.

Following the introduction of a special early retirement scheme, about 3,000 workers have left since nationalization last July.

Mr Sandy Scott, assistant general secretary of the Boilermakers' Society, said last night: "Our policy is quite clear. We are opposed to compulsory redundancy.

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INTERIM RESULTS
(26 weeks – unaudited)

	29th Sept. 1978 £'000	24th Sept. 1977 £'000	Increase
Sales (excluding VAT)			
UK	49,928	41,787	20%
Europe	7,466	4,908	52%
USA	4,210	3,248	30%
	61,604	49,943	23%
Profit before Tax			
UK	7,291	5,882	24%
Europe	781	574	36%
USA	(1,057)	(33)	–
	7,015	6,423	9%
Tax			
UK	3,791	3,075	
Europe	406	310	
USA	–	–	
	4,197	3,385	
Profit after Tax	2,818	3,038	(7%)

Tax on U.K. sourced profits has been calculated at 52% (1977 52%).

* The directors have declared an interim Dividend on the ordinary shares of 11.38% (1977 10.16%), which is equivalent to 16.96% gross (1977 15.42%). It will be paid together with the net deferred final dividend for 1978 of .2884% (1977 .2625%) on the 2nd January 1979 to shareholders on the register at 27th November 1978. The net amount absorbed by both dividends is £750,688 (1977 £672,571).
* The accounts of the European subsidiaries are for 26 weeks to 26th August 1978 (26 weeks to 27th August 1977) and those of Mothercare Stores Inc. (USA) for 26 weeks to 25th August 1978 (26 weeks to 2nd July 1977).
* Total exports for the six months amounted to £5,987,000 (1977 £4,726,000) of which £3,994,000 (1977 £2,951,000) were despatched to the group companies overseas.
* In the six months one new store has been opened in Kettering, bringing the total number in the U.K. to 172. Europe remained unchanged at 17 stores. In the U.S.A. two Mother-to-be stores were closed as planned and nine new Mothercare stores opened, bringing the total number of stores to 145.

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How the markets moved

The Times index: 219.10—1.62
The FT index: 495.6—4.6

Rises

Allied Irish	10p to 229p	Nrtn & Wright	7p to 250p
Bk of Ireland	13p to 445p	Rank Org	6p to 260p
Brown Shipley	5p to 265p	Routledge & K	5p to 190p
Camellia Inv	5p to 325p	Scholes, G. H.	5p to 300p
Carroll, P. J.	5p to 100p	Sime Darby	8p to 116p
Highland	5p to 147p	Stanley, A. G.	5 pto 165p
Irish Distillers	6p to 190p	Sunley, R.	4p to 274p
Lee Cooper	10p to 180p	Youghal Cpts	2p to 38p

Falls

Anglo Am Corp	12p to 338p	Inchcape	7p to 368p
BP	12p to 890p	Mothercare	8p to 160p
Broken Hill	20p to 660p	Nthgate Explor	10p to 375p
Cole, R. H.	12p to 104p	Rowntree Mac	8p to 382p
De Beers dfd	12p to 386p	Taylor Woodrow	10p to 412p
De Beers ind	10p to 600p	Western Mining	9p to 132p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.70
Austria Sch	28.00	26.00
Belgium Fr	63.50	60.00
Canada $	2.44	2.37
Denmark Kr	10.50	10.00
Finland Mkk	8.12	7.77
France Fr	8.68	8.28
Germany Dm	3.79	3.57
Greece Dr	74.00	70.00
Hongkong $	9.65	9.20
Italy Lr	1695.00	1610.00
Japan Yn	387.00	362.00
Netherlands Gld	4.13	3.90
Norway Kr	10.13	9.68
Portugal Esc	92.50	87.00
S. Africa Rd	2.04	1.89
Spain Pes	148.00	141.00
Sweden Kr	8.85	8.45
Switzerland Fr	3.20	2.98
US $	2.06	2.00
Yugoslavia Dnr	43.50	41.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Equities fell quietly back.

Gilt-edged securities eased lower.

Dollar premium: 79.5 per cent (effective rate 38.38 per cent).

Sterling rose by 60 points to $2.0075. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.1.

Gold fell by 50 cents to $227.625 an oz.

SDR-$ was 1.31797 on Monday, while SDR-£ was 0.655713 on Friday.

Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1518.5 (previous, 1516.6).

Reports, pages 31 and 32

Westinghouse bribes case ends in $300,000 fines

From Our United States Economics Correspondent

Washington, Oct 23

Westinghouse Electric Corporation has agreed to pay fines totalling $300,000 and to plead guilty to 30 separate charges concerning questionable foreign payments, according to documents filed in the United States District Court in Washington today.

An agreement between Westinghouse and the Department of Justice should bring to an end one of the largest foreign bribery investigations to have been conducted by the United States authorities.

The charges concern specific Westinghouse actions and statements between mid-1975 and mid-1977, but under the agreement the Justice Department said it would not disclose the identity of the foreign nation, he recipient or the agents or employees involved.

According to a department document released today, Westinghouse wilfully and knowingly made false, fictitious, and fraudulent statements and representations of fact about matters involving the United States Export-Import Bank and the Agency for International Development with regard to payments made "to an official of a foreign government".

The agreement is very unusual: in most civil consent decrees on bribery the general rule has been that at least some details of the specific payments are made public.

In this case, however, the issues involved concerned criminal violations and the Justice Department concluded that it sufficed to obtain a guilty plea from Westinghouse on all 30 counts and an agreement by the corporation to pay a fine of $10,000 on each separate charge.

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EMS will not work, top economists tell Bonn

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Oct 23

West Germany's five leading economic research institutes today gave warning that conditions for establishing a European Monetary System, including all the members of the EEC, are less favourable now than in 1972 when the European joint float was set up.

In their autumn report on the West German and world economies, the institutes pointed out that national inflation rates inside the Community at present range from 2.5 to 12 per cent, while in 1972 the highest rate was 8 per cent and the lowest 5 per cent.

The institutes—from West Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Kiel and Essen—said quite flatly there was no chance of the EEC member states reducing the gap between their inflation rates by a sufficient amount in the foreseeable future to make the proposed EMS work.

It appears from the report that the institutes see a particular danger in the credit facilities proposed for the EMS. They argue that the more generous these are the less pressure will be exerted on countries with high inflation to introduce domestic stabilization policies.

Instead, the institutes claim, the central rates of the individual currencies in the EMS would have to be changed so frequently as to contradict the aim of stabilizing exchange rates, while failure to change rates in time would create tensions leading to collapse of the system.

Although the institutes are private organizations, their autumn report is produced specifically as a policy aid for the West German Government. Hence their very negative remarks on EMS are likely to embarrass Herr Helmut Schmidt, West Germany's Chancellor.

The institutes' remarks on the German economy itself are more in line with Bonn Government thinking.

While forecasting that the German economy should grow next year by around 4 per cent in real terms, the institutes do not rule out a slowdown after 1979. Acknowledging that expansionary forces have gained the upper hand in Germany since the middle of the year, they see no evidence yet to suggest that the upswing has become self-sustaining.

The number of employed people is forecast to rise by about 100,000 next year, but because more young people will be coming on to the labour market, the number of unemployed is seen as likely to decline on average by only 50,000 from just under one million this year.

CBI renews protest on price control

By Particia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Employers restated yesterday their bitter opposition to any scheme which would add to price controls. Tougher price measures, with shorter working hours and higher wages for the lower-paid, are among the demands which Trades Union Congress leaders are believed to be urging as part of a compromise to replace the Government's 5 per cent pay limit.

TUC leaders are to meet Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, tomorrow for another round of talks on pay policy. On Thursday it is the turn of the employers, with a Confederation of British Industry delegation led by Sir John Methven, the director-general, to put its view to the Government.

Sir John made it clear in speaking at a House of Commons lunch yesterday that any moves to strengthen price restrictions would be strongly resisted. "If prices are screwed down further, it will mean less investment, less expansion, less growth and fewer jobs." Industrialists already were gravely concerned about low profits which were averaging about one-third of the equivalent levels of 10 years ago.

The CBI has always resented any interference in market prices. It considers that Price Commission intervention distorts normal competitive forces. Industrialists resent even more the demands on management time and resources imposed by a Price Commission investigation.

The scrutiny already takes in productivity and efficiency, and Commission investigators approach trade unions and customers as wel las departments within the organization in preparing their report.

Investigations normally are triggered by a firm's application to put up its prices, but the Commission also may act on a directive issued by the Secretary of tSate for Prices and Consumer Protection to make a sector examination which may be confined to a limited number of named market leaders.

According to Sir John yesterday: "Competition and the stopping of restrictive practices by the unions are the main keys to greater efficiency not the Price Commission."

In making his most outspoken public attack on the unions' approach to pay policy, he said: "We all want to see freedom on wage-bargaining as well as freedom on prices, but we can only afford such freedoms if everyone acts with moderation.

"No one, not Government, not employers, not managers, not unions, can contract out of helping to get this country back on its economic feet. But when I hear some trade union leaders talk, I sometimes think that far from nursing the United Kingdom back to economic health, the kind of medicine which they are prescribing will put the patient flat on his back again."

Austria orders £9m Plessey flight system

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

In the face of intense competition from European and United States companies, Plessey Radar have won a contract worth £9m to provide a radar and flight data processing system for the entire Austrian flight information region.

Dr Friedrich Lang, president of the Austrian Federal Office of Civil Aviation, said at the signing of the contract that the increasing number of aircraft flying over Austria had led to the requirement for a new centre with a modern and efficient system.

The data processing system to be installed by Plessey will handle over half a million aircraft movements a year, and will be designed to meet future growth. Provision is being made for computer-to-computer connexions with air traffic control centres in adjoining flight regions.

A Plessey team is to be resident in Vienna throughout the contract, working closely with the FOCA and Elin-Union, of Austria, a major subcontractor.

Europe wants permanent curbs on foreign clothing

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Europe's clothing manufacturers have called on the EEC Commission to impose permanent restrictions on imports from state trading countries of Eastern Europe and on certain Third World developing countries.

The request has been made by the European Clothing Industry Federation in a detailed report to the Commission following publication earlier this year of general guidelines for the development of an EEC policy for the textiles and clothing industry.

In its paper the federation said that free trade and development of trade in articles of clothing had to be encouraged between industrialized countries where production costs were comparable, with the ultimate aim of abolishing trade barriers between those countries.

The organization noted that progressive harmonization and in the longer term the reciprocal abolition of tariff and non-tariff barriers between those countries represented a high priority objective. Equally, said the federation, it was important that all forms of abnormal competition which could affect the world market should be kept under strict surveillance.

In its submission the organization called for permanent curbs of trade by state trading countries whose arbitrarily-fixed prices avoided all laws and market mechanisms.

It also wants similar curbs on certain developing countries where "in reality, economic and technical progress has not brought an end to the policy of low salaries and intensive exploitation of the labour force".

Application of the Multi-Fibre Arrangements of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade had partially brought a halt to the havoc caused by abnormal competition, and resulted in a greater degree of confidence being re-established in the market.

"This confidence should be reinforced and assured beyond 1982 and the period of the bilateral agreements (negotiated under the MFA) because the period covered is insufficient to create a climate conducive to the investment vital for the process of necessary adaptation and innovation", the federation added.



Mr William Rodgers; no statement after meeting AUEW officials.

Humber Bridge board calls Friday meeting

Humber Bridge Board has called an emergency meeting on Friday to discuss, the summons says, "the present position in relation to the construction of the bridge".

British Bridgebuilders, the contractors, are holding a board meeting in London today to discuss a situation which could lead to a stoppage of work next month.

AUEW shop stewards have been told there will not be sufficient money to pay wages unless the Bridge Board makes available almost £1m which it owes.

The board has withheld the payment for work done as a penalty for failure to reach the production target. The contractors have told the 300 engineers on the project that there will be a pay cut unless they improve productivity.

Now the £68m project is behind its original schedule, and the new opening date has been put back from the spring of next year until October at the earliest.

Mr William Rodgers, Minister of Transport, met AUEW officials in London yesterday.

Bergen police end Reksten tax inquiry

Oslo, Oct 23.—Bergen police have now completed the investigation into the alleged tax evasion of the Norwegian shipowner Hilmar Reksten. Their report has been sent to the Bank of Norway and to the Director of Taxes. From there the case will be sent on to the Attorney-General.

The report recommends that an action should be brought against Mr Reksten in accordance with the Norwegian tax and currency regulations.

Mr Reksten is charged with tax evasion of approximately 500m Norwegian grone (about £50.2m) between 1967 and 1975, and this currency transfer is supposed to involve several foreign companies including the Intercontinental Chartering and Shipping Corporation.

Mr Reksten has also been charged with transference of shares and interests from the British company Shipping and Industrial Holdings to Italy without the consent of the Bank of Norway or the Bank of Norway or the Norwegian Ministry of Trade.

This transfer corresponds to a fleet of some three million deadweight tonnes. This section of the charge has now been altered from that of June 4, 1976 but it has not yet been explained what this change implies.

Mr Reksten, who is 81, has been called in only one for questioning, and this interview lasted barely 15 minutes. It is now considered almost certain that he will be prosecuted, but the final decision will have to be made by the Attorney-General.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cost of surrendering a life policy

From the Chairman of the Life Offices' Association

Sir, I am surprised, and disappointed, by some of the comments made in a press release by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director-General of the Office of Fair Trading, reported in your edition of October 20, concerning insurance companies and the surrender of life policies.

In particular, Mr Borrie failed to acknowledge the important steps which, to his knowledge, have already been taken by the companies and the life associations to make policyholders and prospective policyholders aware of the policy conditions covering surrenders, and to emphasize that life insurance is a long term contract which should not be surrendered lightly.

Section 3 of the statement of long term insurance practice, which was voluntarily agreed by the associations and announced in Parliament in July last year, seeks to ensure that prospective policyholders will be under no doubt as to what is involved when taking out a life insurance policy. The association's leaflet, "Should I Surrender?" has been distributed widely up and down the country, including Citizens Advice Bureaux.

Mr Borrie, when referring to life insurance, asked the insurance associations to look hard at the commission system so as to ensure that customers get more impartial and balanced advice. The change which he seeks was, in fact, introduced more than two years ago.

I am hoping to arrange a meeting with Mr Borrie, at which I will take up a number of other points raised in his statement, including the doubtful validity of the figures he quoted. I shall hope to impress on him the fact that the sort of sensational statement he has made only serves to demoralize those who are working hard to improve the standards in our industry.

Yours faithfully,
P. W. SHARMAN,
Aldermary House,
Queen Street, EC4N 1TP.
October 20.

The small print pitfall on a company credit card

From Mr J. W. Bell

Sir, I wonder just how many of your readers who have a company credit card realize that should their company default on the payment for any reason, including liquidation, the credit card company wastes no time in demanding payment from the individual card holder.

I now find that, in the form I signed giving my specimen signature, the small print states that individual card holders are jointly and severally liable with their employer for charges incurred under the card.

In my case I have been threatened with legal action to recover from me the sum of approximately £1,900, following use of my American Express Company credit card, while on an extended business trip to the United States, before my employer put the company into voluntary liquidation.

The precipitative action by American Express before even an interim dividend has been distributed to the creditors has forced me to settle the full amount claimed for an account from which I received no personal benefit.

As an employee, I was only able to obtain the same information on the financial standing of my employer as the credit card company presumably did before issuing a card facility to the company for its employees, but in the final reckoning it has been proved that the individual holder is responsible.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BELL,
7 Dacre Gardens,
Chigwell,
Essex, IG7 5HH.

Letting the landlord have more of his rent

From Mr C. G. M. Miller

Sir, There is in practical terms surely no need for the rent collecting agent to "penalize" the owner who is abroad by deducting tax at the full standard rate.

While I do not, unlike Mr John Birch (October 17), have the benefit of being "something of an expert in this field" the full rate can properly be reduced by reference to the known allowances which offset the profit on the letting, namely the appropriate rates, repairs, insurances and, indeed, Mr Birch's own charges for rent collection.

Thus if he charges 10 per cent with the usual allowance for the repairs of 10 per cent on the rent exclusive of rates (or the actual equivalent expenditure) the effective rate is considerably reduced from 33 per cent to 25 per cent, or less, in many instances.

The minimum difference of 8 per cent therefore represents a very substantial loss of working capital for the owner for probably quite a long period and an unacceptable profit on interest for the agent.

To compound matters, it's bound to be hidden from the client!

GRENVILLE MILLER,
Consultant Surveyor,
21 Edington Place,
Grove, Wantage,

Japan's car strategy

From Mr W. H. Jones

Sir, David Felton's article ("Blowing away the smokescreen over Japanese car imports", *The Times*, October 16), while interesting in cataloguing the development of negotiations between the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) and the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers' Association (JAMA) over the level of imports to the United Kingdom, creates its own particular smokescreen.

Surely the simple fact is that the British industry is weak because of consistent problems with productivity and supply while the central issue is whether its long term interests will be served best by protectionism or by exposure to international competition.

Undoubtedly, if the Japanese wish to avoid overseas markets taking the former view, they must take positive action to reduce the potency of non-tariff barriers in their home market. Nevertheless, no one could argue seriously that the British manufacturers have aggressively tested these barriers until very recently.

Perhaps, dare I say it, the British industry might learn from the Japanese who have pursued a textbook strategy of concentration on key markets. When Japan turned towards Europe, having developed the Asian and North American markets, they wisely concentrated their efforts on countries with no home industry or, as in the case of Britain, a weak and disorganized one.

Thus it was that by 1976 they held a 28, 22, 18, 18, 16 and 16 per cent share of the Norwegian, Finnish, Portuguese, Belgian, Danish and Dutch markets, respectively, in addition to the 9 per cent share of the United Kingdom market. If only the British industry seemed capable of "planning and executing a deliberate onslaught" on overseas markets, we might not be so sensitive to fractional variations in Japanese market share here.

W. H. JONES,
The University of Aston
Management Centre,
Birmingham B4 6TE.

We may have shocked some people with our growth



This generator rests on flanges and brackets of Permali densified wood laminate.

BTR play an important part in the development of heavy electrical equipment through insulation products such as Permali laminates. These help to support and brace the stator windings of large turbo-generators. Expanding use of reinforced laminates has contributed greatly to our growth in recent years.

We supply thousands of other products to the engineering, transportation, energy and mining industries worldwide. Vital components for cars, trains and planes. Hoses of all types. Heavy-duty conveyor belting. Oil platform steel-work assemblies. Rubber, plastic and engineering components.

We're confident we've got the right mix to carry on growing. Sales to key industries and worldwide manufacture and distribution. Above all, an operating philosophy that actively encourages growth.

BTR stands for growth

BTR Limited, Silvertown House, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PL.

The Times Veuve Clicquot Award.

Business Woman of The Year.

Do you know an outstanding business woman who could win this Award?

The Times and Veuve Clicquot are searching for the Business Woman of The Year. Although it is no longer exclusively a 'man's world' this is still the only accolade awarded to women who, even today, may be regarded as trail blazers.

Women are now accepted by their male colleagues as professionals and equals but for them the climb to the top is arguably a harder one.

In the final analysis, success is the ability to be powerful, dynamic, innovative, tough and yet, above all, the ability to remain feminine.

The Clicquot Inspiration

La Veuve Clicquot was a vivacious young widow and the inspiration behind the Award. Possibly the first female 'tycoon', Madame Clicquot became a successful entrepreneur and adventurous exporter. She was a key figure in the perfection of the world's most exciting wine and with her bubbling champagne she thwarted Napoleon, seduced the Russian Court and laid the foundations for one of the world's leading Champagne Houses.

A Successor

Madame Clicquot had a charisma built on business and commerce and she still lives on every time her wine is affectionately called for as 'The Widow'. The panel is searching for a woman who is the modern image of this nineteenth century business woman.

Her business is irrelevant. Her achievements, her power, her inventiveness, her enterprise are all the ingredients the panel will consider when making its decision.

Nominations

Completed entries should give the fullest information and may be accompanied by press cuttings and relevant background material.

Nominations can be from anyone and previous entrants may be nominated again for 1978.

Completed forms should be returned to Kerry Falcon, 'Business Woman Award', P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ.

Closing date for entries is November 10th, 1978.

Champagne Prizes

Two cases of Veuve Clicquot Champagne will go to the person who nominates the winner and the nominators of all finalists will be invited to a champagne presentation in The Times Boardroom.

The Award

The Times Veuve Clicquot Business Woman of The Year will receive:

A vine to be named after her in the world-famous Clicquot vineyards.

An expenses-paid visit to Rheims for two for the christening of the vine.

The winner will become Une Amie de La Veuve. At a traditional ceremony in the Clicquot caves, she will be made one of a select circle of friends of the House who receive a bottle of 'The Widow' on every birthday.

A silver replica of Madame Clicquot's own 'tastevin'.

A case of La Grande Dame—a very special vintage champagne from the vineyards owned by La Veuve Clicquot during her lifetime.

The presentation of the Award will be made at a reception in the Boardroom of The Times Newspaper.

THE TIMES
Veuve Clicquot
Business Woman of The Year 1978.

I nominate _____ Her company is _____

Her status _____ My reasons for nominating her are as follows _____

Nominator's name _____ Address _____

Daytime telephone number _____

Rules:
1. The woman nominated must be based in the U.K.
2. Times Newspapers Limited and Veuve Clicquot Champagne employees and their relatives may not enter.
3. The decision of the panel of judges is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
4. Closing date of the Award: 10th November 1978. Winners will be announced in The Times Business News shortly afterwards.
5. No names will be quoted without prior consent.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

In defence of the market place

Of all the investment managers in London, few can be as well placed to know about the dangers of pontificating on this subject as one of the joint chiefs of the investment department at the Prudential. So Peter Moody's decision to fly a few kites at last night's meeting of the Institute of Actuaries was a brave one, though the novelties came fast enough to produc ea few crossed lines.

Mr Moody's theme, essentially, was that the London market—or at any rate the institutional investors who form the greater part of it—is sufficient unto itself; sufficiently flexible, that is, to absorb the strain imposed by a flood of cash from insurance companies and pension funds; sufficiently sensible to resist the inducements to invest (in gilts, for instance) against the interests of the policyholders and pensioners on whose behalf the institutional managers act; and sufficiently disinterested to run its affairs with reasonable honesty without interference from any outside body.

He held that the great regulator of prices in the market was the cost of money; that while interest rates were allowed to move in relative freedom (notwithstanding, that is, some "grooming" from the authorities), prices of equities, gilts and property would find a reasonable relationship to one another whatever the weight of money pursuing any one sector; and that agitation over the increasing power of the institutions in the markets was therefore misplaced. He also argued that there was no such thing as an "institutional" strike in the autumn of 1976 and the spring of 1978, when the government tried to sell gilts without success. On the contrary, he argued that the institutions' withdrawal from the market then reflected individual actions which in total represented a considerable weight of informed opinion about the situation in the United Kingdom.

Now, however, refreshing it may be to see the institutions emerging from the bunkers built up over the years and fighting for free enterprise, there are one or two problems to this scenario. Fo ra start, however free from restriction in making their investment decisions within the United Kingdom, all investors are still limited in their choice by the existence of the exchange control regulations. As Mr Moody himself agrees, if they were lifted there would be a flood of money leaving Britain for investment abroad: and while there is no doubt that equilibrium would be restored sooner or later, by means, inter alia, of his regulator, interest rates, the damage in the meantime could be considerable.

The same possibility for distortion still exists within the United Kingdom markets which he was discussing. Leaving aside any question of the influence of dividend controls, and of the extent to which the "grooming" of interest rates by the authorities has turned into their direction, particularly since suspension of the minimum lending rate formula, there is the question of what the weight of money does to a particular sector which has caught fund managers' attention. Sooner or later equilibrium will certainly be restored, but in all probability prices within that sector will plummet once the buying dries up. This is not a perfect market, in theory or in practice.

The problem is the use of the word "qualification". The suggested wording does make it clear that nothing is necessarily wrong but, if the proposal is passed, the accountants will have a substantial education job on their hands to establish that this kind of qualification does not carry the same overtones as that of a conventional qualification by an auditor.

So in a wider context the proposal does amount to an official statement that small companies are different without changing the hallowed auditing procedures. Though the idea of changing these foundered last time, it is clear that, backed by EEC divisions between public and private companies, the accountants will eventually have to find some way of making the distinction.

Accountants

Auditing the small company

The view from within the accountancy profession that small company audits are different in kind to large company audits has surfaced again. This time the Auditing Practices Committee is suggesting a form of qualified report to cope with companies in which managers who are also proprietors are the sole source of information.

This is nothing like as drastic as the originally canvassed proposals for an audit review—a very diluted version of the present process—but it nevertheless signals the continuing awareness that "true and fair" for a large public company with sophisticated controls means something very different when applied to a small "seat-of-the-pants" operation.

Mothercare

Teething problems in America

Interim results from Mothercare yesterday were dominated by problems in America and sent the shares sliding 8p to 160p after what has already proved a long period of underperformance.

Mothercare's decision to invade the American market may yet prove to be one of the most brilliant retailing moves of the 1970's, but for the moment it is a saga of mishaps and wrong decisions.

In the first-half a loss of over £1m in the United States—more than double the group's own projections—has undermined



Mr Selim Zilkha, chairman and managing director of Mothercare.

an impressive performance in the United Kingdom and Europe to leave profits only 9 per cent up at just over £7m.

The difficulty has been in the 100-strong Mother-to-Be chain in the United States, which the group bought in 1976. Here bad buying decisions for spring and summer left stocks high and dry and no doubt cost Mothercare customers. Meanwhile the first mail order catalogue launched in January went down badly, and the 43 Mothercare shops continued to disappoint.

Corrective action has been taken on two fronts through strengthening the buying team and producing a more modest autumn catalogue, while the Mothercare stores have in recent weeks at last shown signs of proving their worth. Even so it is significant that the board has once again postponed hopes of achieving break-even in the United States this time to March 1981 against the earlier prediction of 1980.

At home a near-20 per cent sales increase to £50m, including volume growth of almost 10 per cent and a profits rise of almost a quarter to £7.3m provide firm evidence of continuing growth potential on this side of the Atlantic. At the same time Europe, where sales increased by a half and profits rose 36 per cent to £781,000 is now beginning to do well.

Prospects of United States losses rising to as much as £1.6m this year point to profits of around £16m against earlier market hopes of over £17.5m. This would provide a fully-taxed p/e ratio of around 13—the sector average—while the yield would be around 3 per cent.

Mothercare's shares could be vulnerable to United States difficulties in the short-term, but it is still too early to write-off hopes of a potentially important American breakthrough. For that reason the shares will find plenty of supporters at anything much below the current price.

Industrial democracy: will management and unions ever agree?

It is a great pity that the consultations on industrial democracy which have taken place since the publication of *the Government's White Paper* in May have been held in an election climate. For the issue is far too important to be clouded by party politics.

Civil servants responsible for drafting the legislation, which is expected to be included in the Queen's Speech next month, blame election fever for a disappointing lack of constructive reaction so far. But another reason could be that not enough has been done to establish a common understanding of the underlying aims and objectives.

It was hoped that the conciliatory tone of the White Paper would have encouraged a full discussion of the benefits as well as the difficulties. But this does not seem to have happened.

Instead, the participants have, if anything, hardened the already rigid attitudes taken up in response to the Bullock committee report on whose recommendations the Government based its proposals.

On the one side, private sector industry stands united against the compulsory introduction of employee directors. Representative bodies like the Confederation of British Industry continue to express total and absolute opposition to any legislation which seeks to impose directors from any source on company boards without the agreement of shareholders.

On the the other side, the Trades Union Congress wants union representatives to be entitled to boardroom seats by not later than 1982. It considers that legislation is essential to trigger the process—even within nationalized industries—and that practical difficulties and conflicts can be ironed out during the process of implementation.

What does not appear in the formal post-Bullock submissions made by the two sides, is the great deal of common ground which in fact lies between them. The Bullock committee's terms of reference (and they have been much criticized for this) meant that its recommendations concentrated on the "how" rather than the "why" of employee representation on company boards. The debate ever since has concentrated on the mechanisms by which this might be achieved without first establishing a basis of agreement as to its desirability.

The result has been to exacerbate rather than heal the fundamental differences between the approach of trade unions and that of industrialists to common aims such as industrial revitalization, growth, improved quality of life and full employment. This is clearly apparent in, for example, the reactions to the Government's proposals that employers should be put under an obligation to discuss any aspect of corporate strategy which affects the employees of the business before decisions are made.

Both the CBI and the TUC believe that reforms are urgently needed. The CBI's first national conference last year passed a resolution that called for "practical initiatives to give all employees rights of information, of consultation over decisions affecting them, and of access to the people making those decisions at whatever level.

This goes a long way towards meeting the TUC's viewpoint that workers should "have a right to information about their conditions of employment and the factors such as productivity, efficiency and profits affecting their earnings in order that they can evaluate and negotiate improvements".

Neither side would argue with the Government's objective

Non-unionists

of achieving a "positive partnership between management and workers rather than defensive coexistence".

But instead of attempting to reconcile these aims, the debate has concentrated on divisive arguments such as those for and against the so-called "single channel" for representation of such information. The Bullock committee's recommendation, endorsed in the White Paper, is to build on the established framework set up by the unions for collective bargaining purposes.

The Government's proposals also make provision for non-union employees either by their admission to the main consultative committee or by the establishment of parallel arrangements.

By insisting that both categories of employee have the same statutory rights, the CBI risks losing the benefits that a properly constituted joint representation committee (JRC) consisting of representatives of all the trade unions in a company could bring to large sections of industry.

It also ignores the considerable adjustments which would have to be made by the unions themselves in order to form such a committee.

Without some such channel of communication at company level there is little hope of reconciling more fundamental differences. Despite large shifts during the past decade, the traditional British trade union attitude that there is a basic conflict of interest between the workers and the owners of capital is still very prevalent and prevents any participation in management decisions.

The more flexible approach, taken by the TUC in its evidence to the Donovan Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers Associations as early as 1966 [that this conflict of interest is not necessarily an overriding obstacle to worker participation] has by no means spread to all TUC rank and file members.

Industrialists are not alone in their unease about sharing board decisions on issues such as ownership and disposition of capital with union-nominated directors who may be openly opposed to the private enterprise system. Many trade unionists too, are worried about the implications of their representatives becoming full coalition partners in business.

Union reservations about worker directors were highlighted at the weekend by Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association. In his comments on the White Paper, submitted to the Department of Industry, Mr Lyons says his union is not convinced that there is widespread demand for worker directors and that it doubts whether they are desirable at the moment.

It is generally recognized that boardroom representation will mean a fundamental shift in union attitudes to industrial representation, from one of conflict to one of partnership with employers.

If some of the traditional underlying suspicions can be at least aired during the progress of the proposed legislation through Parliament, there is some hope of a workable understanding being reached. The fear is that attitudes may already have hardened too much for constructive discussions to take place.

Unfortunately the probability of full discussion is lessened by the timing. Introduction of the legislation towards the end of the life of the Government means that opponents are likely merely to use delaying tactics in the expectation that the issue will again become lost in an impending general election.

Already, the judgment of experienced parliamentary observers seems that there is little likelihood that a Bill can be introduced by the Government's original target of

Suspicious

January. The Cabinet which has been much preoccupied with more immediate problems such as pay and monetary policy has hardly debated the issues. Ministers remain divided on key elements such as the rights of appeal and the structure of joint representation committees.

There is as yet insufficient evidence of the benefits of worker participation on the bords of nationalized industries to give any sort of lead to the private sector. Little has been heard about the results of the request in the White Paper, *The Nationalized Industries* (and repeated a month later in the industrial relations proposals), for the chairman to consult with all the unions in each industry and to make joint proposals for improvements in consultation and participation.

If anything, the experiences of the British Steel Corporation and the Post Office, the two principal pioneers in the state-owned sector, have highlighted the difficulties.

For example, although the Union of Post Office Workers backed the corporation's experiment in industrial democracy at its conference in May, delegates nevertheless strongly criticized their fellow members' boardroom support for Post Office plans on such matters as restoration of Sunday collections which were contrary to union policy.

This illustrates the confusion which might arise from worker director roles as representatives of employees rather than delegates who could be mandated to vote in a specific way.

The experience of the British Steel Corporation is an object lesson of the practical basic problems involved in choosing worker directors even where there is full management acquiescence and in a heavily unionized sector. It was only with an undignified last-minute scramble that the TUC's steel committee managed by July/August to fill the six trade union seats on the BSC's board which it had been offered in March.

Progress towards the appointment of employee representatives on the boards of other nationalized industries has been slow, despite the Government's intention that they should set an example to the private sector.

There is, for instance, no agreement between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen over participation on the British Railways board. The British Airports Authority has yet to fill the two vacancies for union-nominated worker directors which it agreed to in July.

There are, at the same time, some considerable advances being made on the consultative front. Independent research commissioned by the CBI this year showed that over 70 per cent of large member companies operated consultative arrangements giving employees rights to information and discussion. It also showed that approximately one in 10 CBI member companies have participation agreements which provide for worker representation further up the management chain.

The CBI did in fact propose some fall-back legislation to encourage employee participation in its evidence to the Bullock committee. The CBI's proposals, however, stop at below board level and are conditional on the provision of maximum flexibility. They therefore do not provide the same incentives for unions to sit down together and work out a common approach to company strategy as do JRCs.

The CBI, however, did not rule out the possibility of board level representation provided that it was reached voluntarily and with the agreement of shareholders, management and employees.

Olive branches such as these are in danger of being lost in the acrimony with which industrialists viewed the report's recommendations. They have not been recovered by the White Paper which the CBI has categorically rejected.

Patricia Tisdall

Gordon Phillips

Blowing the dust off company records

Earlier this month a conference entitled "Mind your own business records" should have been held at the University of Hull. The organizers failed to get enough support and the conference collapsed.

This is quite typical of the appalling apathy of the business community to the notion of archive conservation. Too many businesses simply fail to understand the importance of archives.

The archivist is the "official memory" of a company, linking the past with the policy makers of the future.

That memory has to be selective. Total preservation of documents is not an option for the modern archivist. He must be cost-effective and balance his priorities against the resources available. The archivist must be selective in his retention of the factual records about owners, proprietors, sources of capital, labour, skills, technology, marketing and production, which provide the historian with the raw material he needs to chart the rise and fall of business.

Technical drawings, insurance valuations, minutes and agenda, committee findings are all valuable. But above all it is the safeguarding of correspondence which adds flesh to budgetary figures, investment returns, rates of turnover, new issues and balance sheets showing cash flow problems.

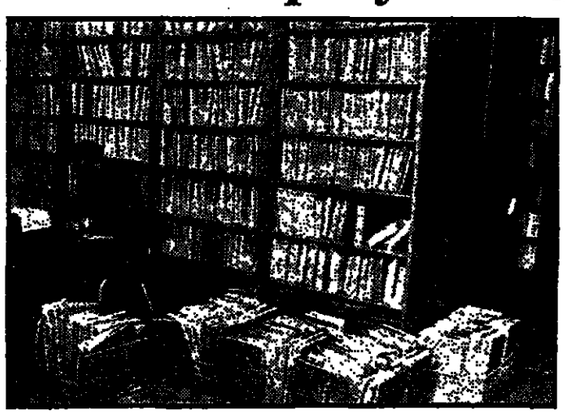
Archivists have had to become more professional. They can no longer be simply the passive custodians of dusty files. One of the bodies to which they look for help is the Business Archives Council, founded in 1934, which encourages business organizations to preserve their records and make them accessible to scholarship.

The council has become increasingly involved in modern records management and acts as a forum for discussion of the best methods of handling contemporary archives as well as preserving historical records.

These records are a primary source for understanding the growth of our industrial and commercial society.

In 1975 the council set up a Business Records Advisory Service, to advise businessmen on the orderly arrangement of records and the rational, professional disposal of records without historical inyerest after their legal and commercial value his ceased.

As well as providing professional advice the service also helps to locate and survey records of historical interest.



Mobile filing record system at Lloyd's Register of Shipping, London.

Companies already surveyed have included Babcock and Wilcox, Cable and Wireless, EMI, Manchester Ship Canal, Vickers, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Jewish Chronicle*.

In recent years this work has been extended to surveys of records on an industry-wide basis. Those completed or in progress cover the historical records of the insurance industry. British banking houses and the shipbuilding indnstry. They are financed and fully supported by the industries concerned.

By monitoring the national press for news of the closure of old-established firms, moves to new premises or word of extensive modernization schemes, rescue operations are mounted to save records in danger of destruction. The advisory service either takes action itself or alerts other agencies which might be expected to take action based on their more detailed knowledge.

Increasing interest in the corporate character of modern economies and associated dominance of large conglomerates has meant that great emphasis is placed on the managerial aspects of business. This has led to a small growth industry in the publication of company histories. Pioneering this field in the United Kingdom was *The History of Unilever*. From these studies themes of more general relevance have been developed, such as the relationship between individual industrial sectors and the performance of the economy as a whole.

Much important work is now beiog done at the Modern Records Centre at the University of Warwick. Its special brief is labour history and industrial relations and deposits of papers include the records of trade unions, politicians, pressure groups.

Ironically two areas of the busiiess world which are most poorly served by historical records are publishing and advertising, yet even here protective measures are under way. The archives of British publishing are appearing in microform and the History of Advertising Trust is also gathering momentum.

The worst offender is perhaps Fleet Street, where practically no effort is made in busy offices to understand that background memoranda to today's news are inavaluable to the historian.

The Author is the Archivist of The Times.

Business Diary: Harley Street and the £127 telex bill

Accounts offices in London over the past week or so have been receiving bills asking for £127 in return for inclusion in an international telex directory. Complaints to government departments followed and the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection ser its sleuths on trying to find out who was behind the bills.

Business Diary did its own sleuthing and can now tell the department that the British director of the company behind the bills—which bear a remarkable resemblance to telephone bills—is an extremely unhappy David Hayman.

When I spoke to Hayman last night he was contrition itself insisting that the document had been sent out without his knowledge and that he was severing all connexion with his principals.

The Unsolicited Goods and Services Act of 1971 was enacted to protect the public from receiving pieces of paper which, unless closely scrutinized, can look like a demand for payment.

This most recent example, which comes from Directories Public of 25 Harley Street, London, W1, is extremely professional and contains a tear-off National Giro slip at the bottom for direct payment into Directories Public account at National Westminster Bank's branch in Regent Street.

Hayman, a Canadian who has lived in London for more than 40 years, told me: "I was absolutely horrified when I saw this. I was led to believe that it would go out with a covering letter which would have explained that it was only an invitation to have an entry in the directory".

The people behind the exercise are all based on the Continent and Hayman, a retired insurance broker, says he dealt with a Mr Neubas whose offices are in Vienna.

"I was approached to become the United Kingdom director of the company registered in London. I checked on him with a solicitor friend in Vienna and the report came back that he was a perfectly responsible person.

"He came over to this country to see me and while he was here he must have posted the first bunch without my knowledge. I had insisted that I had to see the form of the thing before it went out", Hayman told me.

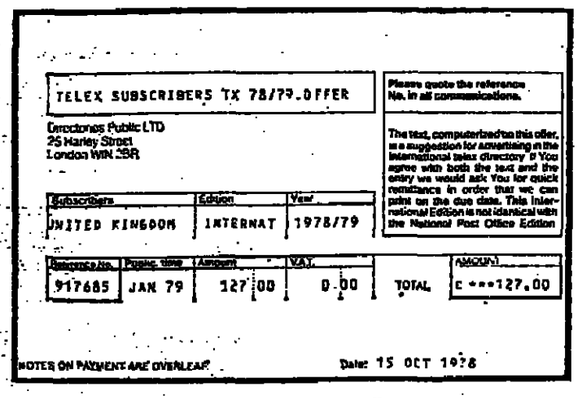
He said that he did not really expect to do any work as a director but had been busy over the past few days checking mail as it came into the offices and returning cheques. So far more than 40 companies have sent in cheques and Hayman says that they have all been returned.

"I have spoken on the telephone to Neubas and given him an ultimatum that either the company is liquidated or he finds himself another director. I am severing all connexion with the company but only after all the replies have stopped coming in and all the cheques have been returned", Hayman said.

He said the directory had been published abroad but this was the first time that United Kingdom subscribers were to be approached for inclusion, and he was aware that in its present form the "bill" may run foul of the law.

He asserted that he had told Neubas that it should be cleared by a lawyer in this country before it was sent out.

Despite the intriguing format of the "bill" it is doubtful whether prospective entrants would have gained any real value from paying their £127 as the Post Office provides a Telex directory for the United Kingdom free as do most other national postal organizations in Europe.



TELEX SUBSCRIBERS TX 78/79.OFFER

Please quote the reference No. in all communications.

Directories Public LTD
25 Harley Street
London WIN 2BR

The text, computerised on this offer, as a suggestion for advertising in the International telex directory ? You agree with both the text and the entry we would ask You for quick remittance in order that we can print on the due date. This International Edition is not identical with the National Post Office Edition

Subscribers	Edition	Year
UNITED KINGDOM	INTERNAT	1978/79

Reference No.	Public. date	Amount	VAT		AMOUNT
917685	JAN 79	127 00	0.00	TOTAL	£ ***127.00

NOTES ON PAYMENT ARE OVERLEAF

Date: 15 OCT 1978

Part of Directories Public telex "account".

■ The long and often controversial political career of Nelson Rockefeller ended in January last year when the Vice-President of the United States realized that the time had come to make way for younger men.

But this raised two problems for the always energetic Rockefeller. How should he spend his time and what should he do with his magnificent mansion and 25 acres of prime property in the best area of Washington.

In recent months the heir to one of the biggest oil fortunes ever decided for the first time to go into business for himself. Rockefeller owns a superb collection of pictures, sculpture and ornaments and he decided to find skilled artists to make reproductions of the originals.

This has now been done and Mr Rockefeller is selling the copies through a mailing catalogue. Not surprisingly business is booming.

Adding to the Rockefeller wealth is the money from the sale of his Washington property, a beautiful mansion lying in a wooded park, complete with a pond, swimming pool and tennis court. The grounds have been bought for more than $5m by a Washington developer, who plans to build one hundred luxury houses on the land—each of which is likely to sell for more than $250,000.

The mansion will not be pulled down and it is now up for sale, along with just one acre of land and without the pool and tennis court and pond, for just $750,000.

The Women's Committee for the National Symphony Orchestra temporarily took over the house and gave 30 interior decorators the chance to do the place up. The result is a fabulous *melangé* of designs and at the weekend people were standing in long lines to pay $5 per head to have a look around. It was a brilliant idea and the National Symphony ought to make a lot of money.

But will the symphony be able to use it? Nobody knows, because the musicians have been on strike for the last three weeks.

I hear that Jimmy Savile will be at the Stock Exchange today recording a Jim'll Fix It *programme for the BBC. The event prompted a certain amount of levity on the floor of the exchange yesterday. One joker broker, no doubt concerned at the bad patch the market is going through at the moment, was heard to say that someone had asked to be sent to a shark infested swamp.*

David Felton

This announcement appears as a matter of record only *October 1978*

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In brief

World steel output up in September

Brussels, Oct 23.—Crude steel production in the 29 member countries of the International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI) rose to 38.92 million tonnes in September, from a revised 36.46 million in August.

The overall year-on-year rise of 7.1 per cent reflects a 13.5 per cent increase in United States and an 11.5 per cent rise in Canadian output.

Individual EEC countries had mixed results, but overall output was 3.5 per cent higher. Japanese production advanced 1.4 per cent while other countries showed an overall 11 per cent increase, the IISI said.

In the first nine months of the year world steel production totalled 340.73 million tonnes, 4.1 per cent above the 327.27 million tonnes for the same period last year.—Reuter.

Shell to take more Kuwait crude

Royal Dutch Shell group has agreed to increase its purchases of Kuwaiti crude oil by 50,000 barrels a day over the next three years, to average 260,000 barrels a day, Kuwaiti oil ministry officials said. An agreement to this effect was signed in Kuwait yesterday, renewing a previous three-year agreement.

Shell is one of three major foreign buyers of Kuwaiti crude oil. The other two are British Petroleum, which lifts 500,000 barrels a day, and Gulf Oil, which lifts 450,000 barrels a day. New contracts with these companies are being negotiated.

Hongkong trade expansion

Hongkong's domestic exports for September 1978 at £439.53m were up by 25.2 per cent over September 1977. Imports over the same period were up by 47 per cent to 647.65m and re-exports were up by 45.7 per cent to £141.18m.

For the first nine months of 1978 domestic exports rose by 12.9 per cent over the same period in 1977 to £3,382.24m. Imports at £5,185.35m were up by 25.3 per cent. Reexports were also up by 31.4 per cent to £1,096.12m.

MERGER CLEARED

Proposed merger between Guest Keen & Nettlefolds and Stern Osmat Group not to be referred to Monopolies Commission. GKN has received acceptances in respect of over 97pc of the ordinary shares and over 86 per cent of the preference shares. The ordinary offer is now unconditional.

Hapag-Lloyd to order Germany's first £50m postwar cruise liner

By Michael Baily

Germany is about to build her first large passenger liner since the famous Bremen and Europa before the Second World War.

A 25,000-tonner for Hapag-Lloyd's world-wide cruising programme, she is expected to cost nearly £50m—half as much again as the QE2, though less than half the size.

Even that price is artificially low in the current depressed state of shipbuilding, which is one reason for the decision to build her. The other is that she will provide about three years' work at a time when German shipbuilding, like the British, face widespread unemployment.

The ship is expected to be built jointly by two Bremen yards, AG Weser and Bremer Vulkan, but an announcement awaits the conclusion of talks between the industry and the Government over the level of subsidy.

German owners ordering in German yards normally receive a 17½ per cent subsidy, but this may be increased.

The new liner, to be called Europa, will carry about 600 passengers in luxury accommodation, primarily from the German market. She will replace an existing ship of that name, formerly the Swedish America line's Kungsholm.

A Hapag-Lloyd spokesman said today that the company confidently expected to make a profit from the new ship. Travel and holidays are the group's fastest-growing activity, contributing a fifth of revenue compared with less than a tenth three years ago.



Mr R. E. Butler (extreme right), chief executive of the Tyne Shiprepair Group, leaving Newcastle airport yesterday at the start of a three-week tour of Europe to find business for the group's six yards. With him are workforce representatives from the yards, where management and unions recently agreed on a "no strike" period of twelve months.

Call to speed restructure of power boards

Management and unions in the electricity supply industry of England and Wales remain convinced of the need for reorganization of its statutory structure, the joint coordinating committee said yesterday.

Representing management and unions at national level, the committee pointed out that the need for legislation to implement reorganization of the industry was stressed in the report of the Plowden committee of inquiry in January, 1976, and again in the report of subcommittee "B" of the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, published last July.

The industry has been waiting for reorganization for 10 years, and all parties are convinced that it is needed.

The draft Bill considered by the select committee was not introduced because it was not acceptable to opposition parties, largely because it contained a number of provisions which were introduced in spite of the opposition of management and unions.

But the need for reorganization remained unchanged, the joint coordinating committee said. Both sides hoped that the government and opposition parties would recognize this need and bend their effort to end the continued delay caused by "matters not relevant to the needs of the industry and service to the consumer".

"The electricity supply industry would have further legitimate cause for complaint if the executive failed to bring forward legislation in the next session of Parliament dealing with the issues covered in this report", the select committee said in its report.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Exxon losses in fourth quarter from weakening of dollar

Since the end of the third quarter Exxon Corporation has continued to sustain losses from the weakening of the United States dollar.

In the third quarter foreign currency translation losses were $178m compared with $26m a year ago, and losses in the nine months were $228m—up from $60m.

The group reported third-quarter earnings of $540m (£270m), down from $635m a year earlier, on sales of $15,910m, up from $14,450m. For the nine months Exxon earned $1,920m compared with $1,850m on sales of $46,690m against $42,920m a year earlier.

Exxon said that earnings from operations, excluding foreign currency and other non-operating items, were $807m in the third quarter, up from $737m. For the nine months the figure was $2,410m against $2,180m.

The company said that earnings from United States petroleum and natural gas operations were $1,120m in the nine months, compared with $156m—or 16 per cent from a year earlier. Earnings from exploration and production totalled $912m, a rise of 17 per cent.

The most significant factor in the exploration and production earnings improvement was the effect of North Slope Alaska operations, which began in the second half of 1977. Crude Oil movements to the lower 48 states averaged 211,000 barrels daily in the 1978 nine months.

At Standard Oil Indiana, profits went up from $273m to $286.5m for the third quarter on sales of $4,200m compared with $3,500m. For the nine months, profits were $821.7m against $794.8m. Sales went up from $10,400m to $12,000m.

Occidental Petroleum reports third quarter profits of $19.3m against $39.2m.—Reuter.

International

Nil-paid dealing in HK Land postponed

The Hongkong Stock Exchange says that dealing in Hong Kong Land's nil-paid loan stock with warrants will not begin today, as was previously expected, because of possible postal delays caused by a work-to-rule by postal workers.

Meanwhile Hong Kong Land said about one third of the net proceeds of its $HK600m loan stock issue will be used to refinance debt on more favourable terms. Net proceeds will amount to about $584m.

The remaining two thirds will be used to finance the group's current development programme, which involves expenditure of an estimated $1,100m.—Reuter.

Pan Am turnover increased 19.5 pc

Pan American World Airways had a turnover of $672m (about £335m) in the third quarter of this year, an increase of 19.5 per cent.

For nine months the revenue was $1,600m—an increase of 16.3 per cent.—Reuter.

Ferodo setback in first-half

Ferodo S.A., of France, leading makers of brakes and other car parts, revealed first-half earnings of 31.23m francs (about £3.5m) against 40.85m in the same period.

Cash-flow at end June stood at 88.25m francs against 99.5m. First-half sales rose to 2,400m francs from 2,200m.

The company expects sales for all of this year to exceed 4,600m francs from 4,200m a year earlier, and a cash-flow at least equal to the 350m francs achieved in 1977.—AP—DJ.

Ashton mining float fully subscribed

Ashton Mining said in Melbourne that its public issue of 28 million 50 cent par shares opened and closed fully subscribed.

The company, the float-off of part of Malaysia Mining Corp BHD's stake in the Ashton Diamond Exploration joint venture, said share certificates will be posted in about two weeks and trading on Australian stock exchanges will start soon after.

Ashton mining offered 40 per cent of its 70 million share issued capital to the Australian public.—Reuter.

Daimler-Benz sales virtually unchanged

Daimler-Benz group of West Germany showed little change in its turnover in the first nine months of this year at Dm19,250m (about £5,000m) against Dm19,130m in the similar period.

The 11 per cent decline in export sales due to poorer foreign demand for commercial vehicles was offset by a 12 per cent increase in domestic sales, the company said in an interim report. Export sales were Dm6,370m while domestic turnover reached Dm9,280m.

Daimler said that domestic and foreign car order inflow continued ahead of production possibilities. Labour disputes in March and April set backs production by 25,000 units and commercial vehicle output by 8,000 units, or a total of lost sales worth about Dm1,000m.—AP—DJ.

CII-Honeywell Bull expects profit rise

CII-Honeywell Bull SA, the French computer group, says it expects 1978 net consolidated profit to rise 25 to 30 per cent over last year.

Profit in 1977 was 144m francs (about £16.5m).

Sales are expected to be 15 per cent higher than last year's 3,790m francs and prospects for 1979 are favourable, the company said. Net sales rose 15.7 per cent in the first nine months of the year to 2,870m francs compared with the year ago.—Reuter.

LOWLAND INV CO

On gross income for year to September 30 of £477,500 (£385,900), earnings a share were 2.65p (2.34p). Final dividend 2.3p gross (1.9p gross), making 3.72p gross (3.12p gross).

Share swap in Volker Stevin link

Koninklijke Adriaan Volker Groep and Stevin Groep say in their offer document in Rotterdam—shareholders will be able to exchange their shares for those in the new holding company, Volker Stevin, until November 23.

The proposed share exchange terms for the merger are as announced earlier, apart from details now given for subordinated convertible debentures of the new company offered to Volker shareholders.

Consolidated net profit of Stevin after minorities was 16.36m florins (£4.06m), against 15.63m, for the first half of 1978. The company forecasts a full year profit of around 33m florins against 31.3m in 1977. Orders in hand at the end of August fell from 2,200m florins to 1,700m.

Consolidated net profits after minorities were 27.04m florins at Koninklijke Adriaan Volker, against 20.06m, for first half of 1978. The company forecasts that turnover on completed work will rise to 1,300m florins for the full year.

Orders in hand at July 1, were 1,300m florins against about 1,500m at January 1.

Tied aid for Sri Lanka railways

Britain is giving £8.75m from aid funds to assist a five-year renewal programme for the railway system in Sri Lanka, Mr John Tomlinson, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Overseas Development, said last night.

The aid will be tied to the purchase of goods and services from Britain, including railway lines from the British Steel Corporation. The Sri Lanka Government is to meet the remaining cost of the £13m programme.

Business appointments

Exports panel post for Lord Kindersley

Lord Kindersley has been appointed deputy chairman of the Export Guarantees Advisory Council, succeeding Mr R. A. S. Lane. Mr P. E. Leslie, general manager of Barclays Bank International, and Mr R. J. Withers, managing director of Davy International, become members. Mr D. W. Hardy and Sir Peter Matthews have retired from the council.

Mr Andrew Quinn has been appointed to the board of Granada Television.

Mr W. D. H. Gregson has joined the board of Anderson Strathclyde as a non-executive director.

Mr G. J. Okell has been named company secretary of "Shell" Transport and Trading in succession to the late Mr A. R. Harvey, from February 1.

Mr J. C. Hodge and Mr N. A. Gardiner have joined the board of Raifko.

Mr David Cooper has been elected chairman of Nelson David, succeeding Mr T. Owen who becomes deputy chairman. Mr Henry Nathan has been made a director.

Mr Derek Thwaites has been appointed managing director of Capper-Neill Controls.

Mr John Connelly has been made managing director and Mrs I. F. Connelly a director and company secretary of Scorgem.

Mr R. D. Atkine has been appointed managing director of Atkin Raggett.

Mr J. Moore, commercial director of Ruston Diesels, has been elected chairman of the British Internal Combustion Engine Manufacturers' Association.

Mr Paul Tippett jun, formerly executive vice-president of Singer, has been elected president and chief operating officer of American Motors Corporation, succeeding Mr Gerald C. Meyers who becomes chairman and remains chief executive officer.

Mr J. N. G. Mallinson has been made managing director of Head Wrightson Teesdale.

Appointments Vacant also on page 15

TIMES PAST — THE TIMES

SUB-EDITOR

Sub-editor wanted for The Times Educational Supplement. Good training and sub-editing experience essential. Knowledge of education an advantage. Write with details of previous experience to:
The Editor, The Times Educational Supplement,
P.O. Box No. 7,
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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Strathclyde
Applications are invited for a
POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW
in synthetic organic chemistry in the
DEPARTMENT OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY
The work, which is in collaboration with Dr. L. Iversen of the MRC Neurochemical Pharmacology Unit, University of Cambridge, will involve the synthesis of potential GABA mimetic compounds.
Initially the appointment will be for one year with the possibility of extension for a further period of two years. Salary in the range £4,155–£4,560 per annum. Superannuation benefits. Appointment as soon as possible.
Applications (quoting R42 78), giving academic qualifications, details of research experience and the names and addresses of two referees should be forwarded to Dr. C. J. Suckling, Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry, University of Strathclyde, Thomas Graham Building, Cathedral Street, Glasgow G1 1XL. (Tel. 041-552 4400, ext. 2271), from whom further information may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC HISTORY
Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in ECONOMIC HISTORY. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and research in the history of industrialisation, with special reference to the relationship between technological and economic change. The latter teaching and research interests need not be confined to Britain. The teaching of British economic and social history may be required. The successful candidate will be expected to take up the appointment on 1st January, 1979, or at some later date to be agreed.
The initial salary will be within the range £5,985–£4,362 per annum on a scale rising to £7,754 per annum.
Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 20th November, 1978, by The Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote Ref: RV 975/T.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Strathclyde
Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree and library qualifications for the post of
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN II (AUTOMATION)
in the ANDERSON LIBRARY.
Applicants should have experience in computer-assisted applications in an academic, public or special library. Salary scale £3,885—£6,555 per annum. Range IA for Senior Library Staff with placing according to qualifications and experience. USS benefits. Application forms and further particulars (quoting 53/78) and enclosing a self-addressed envelope (9in by 4in), may be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Building, 204 George Street, Glasgow, G1 1XW, with whom applications should be lodged by 3rd November, 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD
CHAIR IN ACCOUNTANCY
Applications are invited for the Chair in Accountancy in the Department of Business and Administration.
The salary will be within the professorial range, the minimum of which is £9,445 pa.
Applications should be received by the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford, M5 4WT from whom further particulars may be obtained, by 8 December, 1978. Please quote reference number BA/20 T.

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EDUCATIONAL

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RESEARCH PSYCHOLOGIST
required for one year from 1 December, 1978 for a study of the behavioural aspects of infant feeding based in the JOHN RADCLIFFE HOSPITAL, OXFORD. The project is supported by the International Council for the Infant Feeding Industries and supervised by Dr. R. F. Drewett (Department of Psychology, University of Durham) and Dr. J. D. Brown (Department of Paediatrics, University of Oxford). The appointee will be a Research Fellow of the University of Durham, working in Oxford. Applicants should have a Ph.D. or equivalent research experience in psychology or a related subject.
Salary in the range £5,985–£4,362 per annum on National Range 1A plus superannuation.
Applications (3 copies) naming three referees should be sent, by 10 November, 1978 to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

RUSSIAN TEACHERS wanted immediately. Central School.—734 9186.

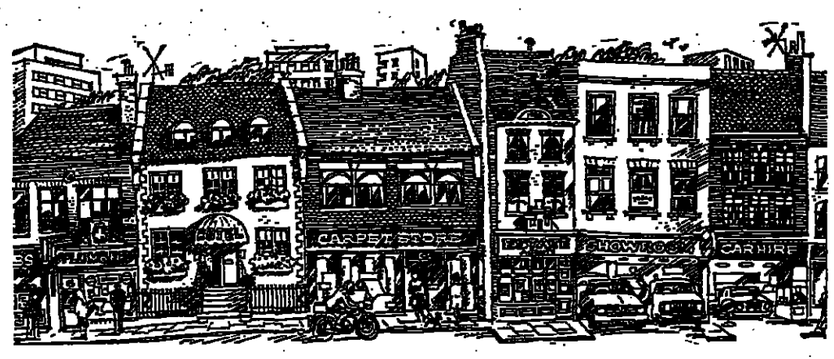
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THE TIMES

THE WHO'S WHO OF WHAT'S WHERE.



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INANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

swap
ker
link

tock markets

Hesitant market is back below 500

Any lingering hopes that the
urryweight investors would
de back into the stock
rket, as either buyers or
llers, were knocked on the
ad yesterday when turnover
nt languished at some 4,396
rgains.

Awaiting a lead from the gilt
rket, which in turn is hop-
for some settlement on the
y front, institutional and pen-
n fund managers are content
stick to the side lines until
e market makes a definite
ve one way or the other.

*mitage Shanks rested at
p. The shares would probably
e moved in better markets.
e Panamanian company which
s taken a stake is understood
be big in sanitary ware in
e Middle East, particularly
ypt and Lebanon. Glynwed
cently sold its 8 per cent stake
institutions.*

Although concern over the
adily dropping share prices
Wall Street has been worry-
g dealers there is still some
ought that the weight of
oney argument will prevail
d the *FT* Ordinary share
dex will go better later in the
ek. Yesterday it fell four
ints in the first hour of busi-
ss and, after drifting down
roughout the rest of the ses-
on, ended on the bottom 4.6
wer at 495.6 and back below
e 500 level again.

Sentiment and turnover is un-
kely to improve today, as
count day is traditionally a
uiet session.

In the gilt market much of
st week's gains were given
ack as stocks sagged to a soggy
lose.

After opening easier, shorts eased back throughout the morning and, despite a lunch-time rally, ended three eighths down on the day. At the longer end, losses were contained to an eighth in quiet trading though dealers reported that there was not really enough trade to test the market.

Worrying over the growing problems in the motor industry and the increasing union opposition to the Government's pay policy, leaders went lower.

Falls of two or three pence left ICI at 390p, Beecham at 678p, Fisons at 327p and Bowater at 188p while Unilever shed 4p to 542p. Courtaulds was a penny off at 120p, Cadbury-Schweppes eased 1p to 571p while GKN at 270p, Glaxo at 563p and Thorn at 370p lost 2p.

Stores was an active if rather mixed sector. Interim figures from Mothercare turned out to be below market expectations and the shares tumbled 8p to 160p while British Home Stores shed 4p to 206p and Marks & Spencer, the day's most active stock eased a penny to 86p.

The biggest jump of the day was in Fortnum & Mason, which in a very thin market, jumped a pound to 885p. The death of chairman and major share holder, Mr Garfield Wes-

KCA International at 36½p is starting to appeal to the tough minded who do not mind a group which in its time has lost its official broker (W. Greenwell), and merchant bank (Samuel Montagu), besides having its accounts qualified. The theory is that profits this year could jump from £1.96m to £3m, and some say £3.7m. Book net assets are 39p a share and some think that Mr Travis Ward with a quarter of the shares will one day become more important in the group than now.

ton, triggered speculation that the remaining 1 per cent of the equity in the market might be bought in at around £10 and any available stock was snapped up by traders.

Of the other groups reporting figures Pressac at 108p and Fidelity at 92p and Highland Distillers at 147p added 5p each while Fairview went 4p better to 137p.

News of a financial proposition at *Louis Edwards* moved the shares 3p higher to 19p while compensation hopes boosted Hawthorn Leslie 4p to 77p.

In buildings profit-taking clipped 5p from Richard Costain at 251p and 10p from Taylor Woodrow at 412p but John Laing "A" were unchanged at 205p following the High Court go-ahead for the reconstruction plans.

Irish stocks improved on hopes that the country will join the snake.

Equity turnover on October 20 was £72,247m (14,178 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Marks & Spencer, Costain, Shell, Beecham, Boots, BP, Grimshaw, Distillers, Mothercare, Fortnum & Mason, Hawthorn & Leslie and Allied Irish Bank.

Latest results

Company Ifst or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div. pence	Pay date	Year's total
Bishopsgate Trst (I)	—(—)	0.67(0.56)	3.5(3.0)	2.2(2.0)	9/12	—(—)
Dunivest (I)	—(—)	0.39(0.36)	—(—)	2.5(2.35)	30/11	—(—)
Fairview Estates (F)	—(—)	22.7(19.6)	27.8(19.4)	3.8(3.3)	—	6.3(5.6)
Fidelity Radio (I)	8.84(7.13)	0.63(0.49)	—(—)	1.44(1.29)	12/1	—(4.64)
Helical Bar (F)	6.1(5.5)	0.03(0.11)	0.3(2.3)	Nil(—)	—	—(—)
Highland Dist (F)	42.6(30.2)	4.0(3.3)	15.7(11.9)	2.2(2.08)	—	3.2(2.8)
Lowland Invst (F)	—(—)	0.47(0.38)	2.65(2.3)	1.6(1.3)	18/12	2.5(2.1)
Mothercare (I)	—(—)	7.0(6.4)	—(—)	1.136(1.01)	2/1/79	—(1.9)
Myddleton Hotels (F)	—(—)	0.57(0.43)	24.1(23.8)	4.0(3.0)	—	6.6(4.6)
Pochins (F)	12.9(10.9)	0.70(0.56)	25.8(22.2)	4.27(—)	8/12	5.14(—)
Pressac (F)	7.8(6.3)	1.0(0.66)	14.57(6.47)	2.0(1.84)	8/12	2.76(2.68)
Talbex (F)	11.1(8.5)	0.57(0.42)	2.7(2.5)	0.55(0.27)	—	0.55(0.27)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net.

Improved margins help in Pochin's 25 pc rise

By Rosemary Unsworth

Pochin's, the Cheshire-based building and civil engineering group, has succeeded in pushing up pre-tax profits by 25 per cent in a year when margins in the construction industry were under pressure.

The group made £703,000 pre-tax while turnover increased from £10.9m to £12.9m in the year ending May 31. Margins increased slightly from 5.1 per cent to 5.4 per cent but more than 5 per cent of the profits' increase was accounted for by the completion of a large-scale office development in Wrexham which was predicted by the chairman, Mr Cedric Pochin, last year.

Although the company's order books are fuller than usual at this time of the year and development projects are about to start, Mr Pochin said it would be "optimistic to expect profitability to be maintained at the present level" during the current year. But he said the group should produce a comparable result with previous years.

A final dividend of 6.36p gross has been proposed, making a total of 7.67p, the maximum 10 per cent increase allowed under current legislation. Mr Pochin said that the new dividend cover formula does not affect the company as its year-end fell before July 31—the operative date under the new guidelines.

The group, which is involved mainly in industrial developments for local authorities and has a small housebuilding division, is looking round for additional speculative projects, like the Wrexham development, because trading margins for tendered work are contracting every year.

Highland Distilleries steps up share of UK whisky market

By Christopher Wilkins

Highland Distilleries is still increasing its share of the United Kingdom whisky market. In the year ending last July home industry whisky sales increased in volume by 5.3 per cent, but Highland's own volume grew by no less than 41 per cent in the year to the end of August.

The result was that sales rose to £42,600,000, while profits were up from £3,350,000 to £4,080,000. In earnings terms the increase was even greater. In line with a new accounting standard, Highland now takes no provision for tax relief on stock appreciation and as a result it faces a tax charge of only £59,000. The effect is an increase of 31 per cent in earnings per share to 15.7p. At 147p the shares are thus selling at nearly 9½ times earnings.

Highland's growth has once again derived from the strength of the Famous Grouse blend. Already strong in Scotland, Highland's philosophy has been to expand the brand's presence into England. Promotional spending has risen by 20 per cent, but volume growth has meant that losses in England have been cut back. The group hopes to break even in England this year, and the benefits of improved volume seem likely to mean a significant breakthrough into profit thereafter.

From a relatively small base Highland has also been expanding its export sales. These grew from £1.16m to £1.63m. Highland has linked up with Seagram to develop sales of Famous Grouse in the United States, where market prospects are at present being assessed.

The impact of rapid expansion is apparent in the balance sheet. Stocks grew by £4m from £17.2m, while borrowings were up by £2m to £6.4m. Borrowings are expected to continue to rise but are still relatively modest in relation to yearend shareholders' funds of £20.2m. The higher borrowings were apparent in a rise in interest payments from £476,000 to £522,000.

To accommodate rising sales Highland is planning a significant expansion of its Glenrothes Distillery, here additional capacity is due to come on stream in 1980. The cost of expansion will be about £1.25m, and production will increase from 1,700,000 to 2,300,000 proof gallons a year.

One setback for Highland came in the decline in investment income from £461,000 to £430,000. The contribution from Robertson & Baxter, in which Highland holds 35 per cent, was up from £321,000 to £349,000, but the collapse of animal feedstuff prices meant a drop in the contribution from this source from £140,000 to £81,000.

The dividend has been increased by the maximum permissible to 4.8p gross, where the yield on the shares is 3¼ per cent. To correct the balance between issued share capital and reserves Highland is proposing a one-for-one scrip issue, its second in two years.

Smooth transition for Fairview into industrial property field

Fairview Estates appears to be making a smooth transition from its original role as a private housebuilder to that of industrial property investment and development. At 47 per cent pre-tax profit improvement to £3.13m in the year ended June 30 last includes an unquantified contribution from residential building but the board, headed by Mr Dennis Cope, intends to build out the present land holding to enlarge the investment portfolio.

A revaluation of the completed investment properties at the balance sheet date shows an uplift in asset backing from 85p to 162p per share to which the share price responded with a 4p rise to 137p. Partly developed estates, although said to be substantially rent producing, have not been revalued as yet but Fairview promises that this "will reveal a considerable surplus over current book value adding significantly to the underlying asset backing of the group".

Freehold and leasehold property investments were valued at £24.66m in the balance sheet against £16.76m while land and buildings in the course of development are shown at £18.71m before secured loans, subject to periodic review, of £9.12m. Loans secured against the investment portfolio amounted to £4.94m.

Fairview also has long term loan facilities of £14m, which includes the £3.8m first mortgage debenture stock issued in June on a one-for-three rights issue basis. At the balance sheet date, £9.55m of these loans had been drawn down to repay short term borrowings. Debt servicing charges during the year climbed from £3.59m to £3.85m.

The outlook for the current year is encouraging. The contracted rent roll is now said to be £1.85m from the investment properties for an increase of 60 per cent on the last 12 months and the industrial development programme currently includes the construction of new phases, at a strictly controlled rate, on sites in Dunstable, East London, Hayes, West Thurrock, Rainham and Hayes. Several major lettings are understood to be in hand and the tone of the warehouse market in the Home Counties suggests that Fairview should be achieving initial rents in the region of £2.75—£3 per sq ft. In addition, a "considerable number of reversions fall in this year on the existing investment portfolio and Fairview is thus looking for a further "substantial increase" in rental income.

A gross final dividend of 5.682p lifts the total by a tenth to 9.413p per share.

RTZ plans to acquire Duisburger Copper

Rio Tinto Zinc Corp Ltd is planning to buy the loss-making German copper concern Duisburger Kupferhuette—according to an RTZ spokesman.

A spokesman for Duisburger Kupferhuette in Duisburg confirmed it is being sold to an international mining group, but declined to name the purchaser.

Duisburger lost DM25m last year. The workforce has been cut from 4,200 to 1,850 in the past eight years.

Options

Failing to weather the downturn of interest in the equity market, business on the traded options pitch languished at recent low levels and turnover yesterday amounted to only 429.

Not even the expiry of the October options tomorrow could generate much interest and several stocks saw the number of contracts traded in single figures. GEC was the most active stock with 142 contracts while, at the other end, BOC was untested.

Final shot from Baird in battle for Dawson

By Richard Allen

William Baird last night
ired what seemed to be its
inal shot in the rancorous
attle for control of knitwear
group Dawson International.

In a letter to Dawson share-
olders, Baird's chairman, Mr
Stanley Field, said that his
roup had no intention of in-
reasing its terms. Last night
Dawson shares closed at 201p
slightly under the value of
Baird's cash-and-share bid but
1p above the all-cash alterna-
ve.

Urging shareholders to
ccept the offer which closes
his Friday, Mr Field discounts
uggestions of a third party entering the bidding and warns that investors could be exposed to "financial risks" by failing to accept.

He points out that the Baird bid offers shareholders a chance to move into a broader-based group or realize their investment at the high-point of Dawson's profits cycle.

Yesterday, Mr Field said that he was consulting his legal advisers over what response he should make with regard to certain remarks made in the rejection document issued by the Dawson board.

He refused to say whether or not Baird would sell its near 30 per cent stake in Dawson should the bid fail.

Pressac jumps 53 pc as demand improves

By Peter Wainwright

A consumer boom does wonders for Pressac, the Nottingham-based company making and assembling components for the television, refrigerator and washing machine industries. In the year to July 31 sales rose by just over 23 per cent to £7.89m and pre-tax profits by as much as 53 per cent to £1.01m, easily beating the old £718,000 peak of 1972-73.

Tax actually provided by the group rose hardly at all to £416,979, so attributable profits soared by 128 per cent to £591,038.

Pressac makes no secret of its dependence on consumer goods. Indeed it is bent on moving more deeply into them through greater involvement in white goods such as refrigerators and video tape recorders.

However the boom continues, and Pressac, after pointing out that second-half profits were better than the first, adds "sales in the new financial year are at a record high".

Order books are only two to three months long, but if the boom persists, as some argue, Pressac is on the way to another record.

Estate Duties Investment Trust at the last count had 8.75 per cent of the shares and it may be higher now; the American leader in Pressac's industry, Molex, used to have 5.33 per cent but it understood to have sold it. The Wagstaff family and trusts have at least 10 per cent.

The gross dividend rises from 4.07p a share to 4.5p with a final of 3.1p. There was a preference scrip issue earlier this year.

Talbex turns in profits showing 35pc increase

By Our Financial Staff

Talbex Group, which has been considering an offer for Hoskins & Horton, the builder and engineering group, during the past few weeks, showed a 35 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £573,000 in the year ending July 31.

The soaps-to-hairdressing-to rubber mouldings group pushed up turnover by 30 per cent to £11.1m, while earnings a share crept up from 2.5p to 2.7p.

But the results did not include A. P. Skelton, the air conditioning and heating offshoot of Artoc, which it acquired last July for £927,000. If Skelton's results were included with the group, pre-tax profit would have risen to £823,000 and turnover to £13.7m. These results would have been after the notional charge on the £500,000 cash element of the acquisition.

And the group stressed that Skelton's profit, as predicted in July, is on target for the £300,000 warranted by the vendors.

A dividend of 0.81p gross has been proposed, compared with 0.4p last year, in line with the board's prediction at the time of the Skelton purchase.

In the contracting packaging division, profits increased by 74 per cent to £403,000 and net assets a share have increased from 7.96p to 12.78p, including Skelton, although the group did not expect any material benefit from its acquisition of James Warren, which took place at the beginning of the year.

Turquand statement likely on Sime Darby decision

The absence from the report
d accounts of Sime Darby
oldings of any further explan-
ion by the directors of their
cision to replace Turquand
oungs & Co, the present audi-
rs, with Price, Waterhouse &
o, is likely to prompt Tur-
ands to issue a statement to
areholders later this week.
he statement may reveal what
urquand considers to be the
al reasons for the decision.

Sime's reason, repeated but
t amplified in the report and
ccounts, is that Turquands is
ot big enough to handle
ime's growing and diversified
nterests.

At the annual meeting in
uala Lumpur on November
, shareholders will be asked
o vote on two identically
orded resolutions proposing
he appointment of each firm
f auditors. Resolution 8 pro-
osing the appointment of
rice, Waterhouse will be put
irst. If it falls, shareholders
vill be able to vote for Tur-
uands under Resolution 9.

In the chairman's statement
ttached to the report and
ccounts, Tan Siew Sin said
hat Sime Darby had made
substantial progress" towards
witching domicile from Singa-
ore to Kuala Lumpur. The
nove should be completed next
ear.

Wider product range boosts Fidelity

A wider range of products,
articularly in the music centre
ield has helped Fidelity Radio
o increase its sales for the half
ear to September 30 by 24 per
ent to £8.8m. Group pre-tax
rofits were pushed up by 28
er cent to £630,000. Much of
he improvement has come from
he consumer boom, but the
roup has also increased its
narket share. The interim divi-
dend is raised from 1.95p to
2.14p gross.

The board says that the pre-
sent level of consumer spend-
ing suggests that sales will con-
tinue to rise. Current indica-
tions are that the results for the
full year will be an improve-
ment on last year's £1.3m. The
shares rose 5p to 92p.

The second-half is tradi-
ionally the most profitable as
Christmas gives a boost to sales.
Some observers expect the
roup to reach around £1.7m
or the full year, although the
ecord for the group is a profit
f £2.2m in 1974.

Japan only surplus trader in July—IMF

The International Monetary
und said in Washington yester-
lay that all major industrial
ountries except Japan showed
decline in the United States
ollar value of exports and im-
orts in July. In its *Inter-
ational Financial Statistics* the
MF said the fall was the larg-
st since February. Japanese
xports rose slightly from June
o July to $8,600m, while its
mports rose by $487m to
6,500m.

Japan's trade surplus, in-

Laing property side dealings next week

The second hurdle has been cleared by John Laing & Son, on the way towards the hiving-off of its property side as a separate listed company. The scheme of arrangement has now been sanctioned by the High Court, and, as shareholders have also approved, the scheme will become operative on Friday.

On the same day the two companies arising from the scheme, John Laing and Laing Properties, will each be announcing their group results for the six months to June 30.

Dealings are expected to start in both companies' shares on Monday.

Dunbee-Combex-Marx shock losses

Institutions seek root cause

Shock losses of £3m from Dunbee-Combex-Marx have wiped the entrepreneurial sheen off one of the world's leading toy manufacturers but, although its institutional shareholders are understandably furious at such an unexpected fall from grace, there is no certainty that the Stock Exchange intends to turn the current share price monitor into a full-scale enquiry into dealing ahead of the results.

Although the share price had dropped 20 per cent between the publication of a bullish annual report in July and the announcement of the unprecedented first-half deficit, the group itself is satisfied that sensitive information had not been leaked. While certain members of the DCM board are known to be unhappy with the timing of an institutional visit just two weeks ago, the official view is that nervousness had been mostly created by the publication of a bearish broker's circular in September. It may well be that people and events will eventually prompt a full examination of those dealings but, at this stage, it appears that the institutions are far more concerned to get to the root of DCM's precipitate shortfall and, ipso facto, to gain assurances that adequate financial controls will be introduced.

Shareholders will be given a chance to air these grievances at a meeting in DCM's headquarters in Great Portland Street on Friday and are likely to be told that, even with the supposed benefit of five months' management information, the board had simply not realised the extent of the group's US problems. When chairman Lord Westwood spoke last July of a "significant rise in orders" and a "return to a year more in keeping with our past profits performance", he simply did not know that the abrupt merger of Aurora and Louis Marx, the decline in the US economy and the failure to maintain and develop the established products was causing such extreme damage.

That may be a charitable view—if the exposure of such scant financial controls can ever be viewed with charity—and it seems certain that a number of stale bulls will be shaken out this week to impose further pressure on the share price—down 2p yesterday to 98p.

But others may be tempted to hang on provided they are given assurances that the old entrepreneurial days of long, and sometimes seemingly blocked, communications are over. DCM made its name and its current ranking in the forefront of the world toy market by a succession of opportune and decisive acquisitions of ailing competitors. Best known of these was the purchase of Rovex from the Lines Brothers receivers early in 1972 and this brought the brand names—Pedigree, Hornby and Scalextric—which have done so much to secure DCM's past growth.

Louis Marx came in four year later to add a significant presence in the important American market. While this policy has been criticised in that it appeared to be based more in financial rather than marketing grounds, the acquisition of Aurora for £6m from Nabisco earlier this year looked the right opportunity to buy useful manufacturing capacity in Singapore and a major brand in the growing model car racing market.

But DSM was putting too much emphasis on its new products and was allowing its longer-established ranges to decline. The New York toy fair appeared to be going well but the board appeared not to notice that the US recession was hurting profitability. Production was piling up and, worse, the imposition of Aurora's expansion on resources designated for Marx's sites at Glen Dale in West Virginia and at Girard near Lake Erie caused not only management antagonism but also enormous disruption.

Marx is expected to have a very bad year and, with continuing losses in Germany, a group that should be capable of £10m pre-tax annually, will be struggling to make £4m. That, in itself, will require a substantial recovery in the dominant second half and it is by no means certain that DCM will have bridged its credibility gap. After all profits have been uninspiring for almost two years and if that owes much to uniformly flat UK conditions, DCM's image has been severely dented.

The upturn could be swift given the strength of the Rovex brand names and the buoyancy of the DIY arm but the institutions will be distinctly chary of the shares unless and until strict financial controls have been introduced, and are seen to be working.

DCM has undoubtedly done the correct thing by anticipating shareholders' requests for a clear the air meeting. But if the share price is ever to recover, the board must make its absolutely clear that Marx and Aurora are not going to create recurring problems.

Ray Maughan

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with Limited Liability)



SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

at 30th June 1978

31 Dec., 1977 £000's		30 June, 1978 £000's
	LIABILITIES	
£119,439	Issued capital	£133,626
147,735	Reserves	155,751
15,688	Retained profits	41,327
£282,862		£330,704
34,579	Minority interests in subsidiaries	40,676
541,313	Currency notes in circulation	596,355
6,801,046	Current, deposit and other accounts	7,714,916
22,454	Proposed dividend	10,690
90,044	Items in transit between offices	24,590
1,383,488	Engagements on behalf of customers	1,496,273
£9,155,786	**ASSETS**	£10,214,204
	Current assets	
£1,833,969	Cash and short-term funds	£2,035,685
967,194	Time deposits with banks payable within twelve months	1,014,404
535,319	Trade bills and certificates of deposit	695,065
534,585	Hong Kong Government certificates of indebtedness	589,413
274,880	Investments	323,776
3,346,027	Advances to customers and other accounts	3,776,041
£7,491,974		£8,434,334
280,324	**Fixed assets**	283,547
1,383,488	**Liabilities of customers for engagements**	1,496,273
£9,155,786		£10,214,204

Linfood Holdings Limited

Successful adjustment in a difficult year

- £5·1 million profit, slightly down on last year's figures.
- Sales up by 11·4%.
- The net dividend has been increased from 8·495 to 9·3868 pence per share.
- The three main divisions of the company —Retail, Wholesale, and Cash & Carry— have increased their volume.
- Spar has maintained its market share despite intense price war pressures.
- Capital and reserves have increased and now exceed £23 million.
- We can look forward with confidence to the consolidation of our newly enlarged resources.

Results for the year ended 29th April 1978

	1978 £000s	1977 £000s
Sales	327,405	293,898
Profit before taxation	5,155	5,812
Earnings per ordinary share	24·8p	28·0p*
Dividends per ordinary share		
—net	9·3868p	8·495p*
—gross	14·08p	12·93p*

*The 1977 figures have been adjusted for the changes in share capital.

Copies of the full Report and Accounts are available from: The Secretary, Linfood Holdings Limited, PO. Box 9, Wellingborough, Northants NN8 1LE.

MARKET REPORTS

Eurobond prices

US STRAIGHTS ($)

	Bid	Offer
Australia 8 1982	..	93¾
Austria 8¼ 1981	..	99¾
Avco 8¼ 1985	..	93¾
Barclays 8¼ 1983	..	99¾
Beatrice 7¼ 1985	..	93¾
Canadair 8¼ 1983	..	99¾
Canada Nat Railway 8¼ 1986	..	99¾
CEGB 8 1983	..	98
Charbonnage de France 8¼ 1981	..	99¾
Citicorp 8¼ 1980	..	99¾
Citicorp 7 1981	..	96¾
Dist New Zealand 8¼ 1983	..	94¾
Dist New Zealand 8¼ 1982	..	94¾
Dow Chemical 8 1986	..	99¾
Ellis 7½ 1981	..	99
Ellis 7½ 1985	..	99
Elf Aquitaine 8¼ 1983	..	99¾
Eurofima 8¼ 1988	..	99¾
ICI Industries 8¼ 1985	..	99¾
ITCA 8 1988	..	99¾
Kansai 8¼ 1983	..	99¾
Macmillan Bloedel 8¼ 1983	..	99¾
Midland Bank 8¼ 1982	..	99¾
NCB 8 1983	..	98
Nat Westminster 8 1986	..	99¾
New Zealand Forest Products 8¼ 1990	..	99¾
Newfoundland 8¼ 1982	..	99¾
Nordic Invest Bank 8¼ 1983	..	99¾
Norsk Hydro 8¼ 1982	..	99¾
Norway 8¼ 1983	..	99¾
Offshore Mining 8¼ 1983	..	99¾
Occidental 8¼ 1983	..	99¾
J.C. Penney 8¼ 1983	..	99¾
Quebec Hydro 8¼ 1993	..	99¾
Renault 8¼ 1981	..	99¾
R. Services 8¼ 1983	..	99¾
Shell 8¼ 1982	..	99¾
Tauernautobahn 8¼ 1987	..	99¾

CANADIAN DOLLARS

Avco 8½ 1982	..	99¾
Ford 8½ 1981	..	99¾
Imperial Metals 8½ 1988	..	99¾
Royal Bank of Canada 8½ 1982	..	99¾
Union Carbide 8½ 1986	..	99¾

FLOATING RATE NOTES

Chase Manhattan 9 16	..	99¾
Int Westminster 10 9 16	..	99¾
Midland 9 7 16 1991	..	99¾
Quebec Mintan 9 7 16 1991	..	99¾
Williams & Glyns 9¾ 1988	..	99¾

US $ CONVERTIBLES

American Express 4¼ 1995	77¼	78
Babcock & Wilcox 7 1992	106½	108
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	108½	110
Beecham 4½ 1987	93½	95
Bendix 4½ 1993	93½	95
Broadcast Hse 4½ 1987	93½	95
Carl Zeiss 4½ 1988	93½	95
Carnation 4½ 1987	93½	95
Carnation Kobal 5¼ 1992	90½	92½
Cavenish Lab 5¼ 1987	90½	92½
Chesebrough 4½ 1987	93½	95
Coca Cola 4¼ 1987	93½	95
General Electric 4¼ 1990	93½	95
Gillette 5¼ 1987	93½	95
Gulf & Western 4½ 1988	93½	95
Harris 4½ 1987	93½	95
Honeywell 5 1988	84½	86½
ICI 5 1992	93½	95
Int Flavours 4½ 1987	93½	95
Int Harvester 4½ 1987	93½	95
Jr McDermott 4½ 1987	93½	95
Nabisco 5 1988	103½	105½
Norton Illinois 4½ 1987	108½	110½
Pitney Bowes 4½ 1987	93½	95
Revlon 4½ 1987	93½	95
Schlumberger 4½ 1991	93½	95
Sperry Rand 4½ 1987	93½	95
Squibb 4½ 1988	93½	95
Sun Co 4½ 1987	93½	95
Swissair Finance 4½ 1987	93½	95
Warner Lambert 4½ 1988	93½	95
Xerox 5 1988	93½	95

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 23.—Stock prices closed today when blue chip issues recovered from their lowest levels of the session.

About 1,060 issues declined with only some 510 issues higher.

But the Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.65 at 839.66. It was nearly nine points at its low for the day. Volume totalled 36.250 million shares, compared with 43,670 million on Friday.

The market was aided by the dollar.

Gold loses $1.90

New York, Oct 23.—The price of GOLD eased in light trading, the October contract falling $1.40 to $235.80. NY COMEX.—Oct. $235.80; Nov. $236.90; Dec. $237.80; Feb. $231.50; April $235.30; June, $239.00; Aug. $242.80; Oct. $246.70. Dec. $250.70; Feb. $254.80; April $259.00; June, $265.20; Aug. $267.50. CHICAGO IMM.—Dec. $237.70-238.00; March, $233.50-233.30; June, $239.20; Sept. $233.00; Dec. $250.90; March, $256.00; June, $263.10; Sept. $269.70.

SILVER closed barely steady, losing up to 3.2 cents, Oct. 580.50c; Nov. 581.9½c; Dec. 586.80c; Jan. 589.90c; March, 598.00c; May, 606.20c; July, 614.70c; Sept. 623.40c; Dec. 637.20c; Jan. 641.70c; March, 651.10c; May, 660.60c; July, 670.30c. Handy & Harman 585.00c (587.50c) Handy & Harman of Canada $6.90¼ ($6.9971).

COPPER closed steady. Oct. 66.00c; Nov. 66.15c; Dec. 66.70c; Jan. 67.50c; March, 68.50c; May, 69.55c; July, 70.50c; Sept. 71.35c; Dec., 72.15c; Jan. 72.90c; March, 73.65c; May, 74.45c; July, 75.25c.

SUGAR futures sold off almost 0.20 cent from the highs, closing 0.07 to 0.04 cent ahead.—Jan. 8.80-85c; March, 9.07-08c; May, 9.22-23c; July, 9.45-c; Sept. 9.51-53c; Oct. 9.62c; Jan, 9.65-70c; March, 10.10-25c.

COCOA prices closed 2.35 to 2 cents up on an estimated 1,018 lots.—Dec. 178.10c; March, 179.80c; May, 175.70c; July, 171.00c; Sept. 172.10c; Dec, 168.60c.

COFFEE futures declined 1.33 to 0.50 cent.—Dec. 137.50-c; March, 134.50-55c; May, 130.00-1.00c; Sept. 130.00-50c; Dec. 125.00c; March, 115.00-27.

COTTON closed steady on estimated sales of 3,350.—Dec. 67.90-99c; March, 70.40-50c; May, 72.00c; July, 71.45-50c; Oct. 67.80c; Dec. 66.90-67.00c; March, 67.75-81.00c.

CHICAGO: SOYABEANS: A flurry of hedge selling in the final minutes shaved gains in soyabean futures. SOYABEANS: Nov. 671½-73c; Jan. 682-81c; March, 691-90c; May, 695c; July, 697-97½c; Aug. 687c; Sept. 670c; Nov. —. SOYABEAN OIL: Dec. 20.75-.65c; Jan. 20.90-.45c; March, 20.75-.55c; May, 20.15-.10c; July, 19.70-.60c; Aug. 19.24-.05c; Sept. 18.90c. SOYABEAN MEAL: Dec. $181.70-2.00; Jan. $183.50-3.20; March, $185.00-4.70; May, $186.00-.50; July, $186.00; Aug. $184.70-5.00; Sept. $182.00-.50; Oct. 181.10.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Wheat futures rallied as mostly Lackluster session off 1 to 3¼ cents, WHEAT. Dec. 3.17-3.13¾c; Mch. 3.33¼-3.32¾c; May. 3.50-3.49¾c; July, 3.18 3 3.19c; Oct. 3.05-3.04¾c; Dec. 2.99 1.02c. MAIZE: Dec. 2.28-28 1.2c; March, 2.37 3.4-1c; May, 2.44 3.4c; July 2.50 1-2-3.51c; Sept. Dec. 2.59 1.02c. OATS: Dec. 1.36c; Mch. 1.37¾-.38c; May. 1.51-58¼c; July, 151c.

Commodities

April-June, 65.95-66.00; July-Sept. 69.25-69.50; Oct-Dec. 70.35-70.40; Jan-March, 72.30-72.50; April-June, 74.35-74.50; July-Sept. 76.25-76.50. Sales, 14 lots at 15 tonnes each and 213 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were slightly easier.—Spot: 50.50-51.50. C.i.f's: Nov. 61.50-61.63; Dec. 62.50-63.00.

COFFEE: Robustas were slightly easier: arabicas were dull.

ROBUSTAS: £ per metric ton: Nov. 1,510-1,515; Jan. 1,521-1,522; March, 1,517-1,520; May, 1,270-1,274; July, 1,257-1,260; Sept. 1,210-1,220; Nov. 1,200-1,215. Sales: 1,856 lots including 27 options.

ARABICAS were unquoted.

COCOA closed about steady (£ per metric ton).—Dec. 2,011.0-15.0; March. 2,026.0-26.5; May. 2,040.0-41.0; July 2,038.0-40.0; Sept. 1,979.0-1,980.0; Dec. 2,000.0-2,005.0; March, 1,970.0-2,000.0 Sales: 6,714 lots. ICCO prices: daily, 174.91c; 15-day average, 160.64c; 22-day average, 171.25c. US 1976 CIF.

SUGAR: The London daily price of "raws" was £1.00 higher at £104; the "whites" price was £1.00 higher at £111.00. Futures were quoted: 115.10-15.15; March, 115.00-15.05; May, 116.65-16.75; Aug. 114.00-19.20; Oct. 121.00-21.75; Dec. 124.00-24.50; March, 127.75-28.75. Sales, 5,038 lots. US prices. 8.81c; 15-day average, 8.72c.

White sugar was quiet.—Feb, 120.75-121.25; April, 121.00-22.75; July, 126.50-27.25; Sept, 130.00-31.25; Nov, 115.00-15.50; Feb, 140.00-41.50; April, 144.00-46.50. Sales: 79 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures (pence per kilo).—Australian (quiet).—Oct. 323.0-38.0; Dec. 328.0-30.0; March, 332.0-34.0; May, 338.0-40.0; July, 344.0-45.0; Oct. 343.0-40.0; Dec. 345.0-47.0; March, 350.0-47.0. Sales: nil. New Zealand Crossbreds (quiet).—Dec. 147.0-48.0; March, 145.0-48.0; May, 140.0-42.0; July, 140.0-42.0; Oct. 145.0-46.0; Dec. 147.0-96.0; March, 142.0-47.0. Sales: 5,000 lots.

JUTE was quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade Oct.-Nov. $510 per long ton. "D" grade, Oct.-Nov. $500.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring, number one, 13% per cent Nov $92.50 quoted Tukury United States dark northern spring, number two 14 per cent Oct 284, Nov $295.50, Dec $286.50. United States hard winter, number two, 13½ per cent Nov £87, Dec £87.75 trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American-French option, spot £103.50, Nov £101, Dec £102, trans-shipment east coast. South African white, Nov/Dec £64.50. South African yellow Nov/Dec £64.50.

BARLEY.—English feed fob, Nov £82.50. All per tonne, cif United Kingdom, unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—

BARLEY was steady.—Nov, £79.65; Jan, £82.; March, £84.80; May, £87.10. Sales: 164 lots.

WHEAT was steady.—Nov, £88.25; Jan. £90.65; March, £92.95; May, £96.35. Sales: 152 lots.

MEAT CONFERENCE: Average fatstock prices at representative markets for week ending Oct 21: GB Cattle 56.78p per kglw (−0.06). UK: Sheep 151.69 per kglw (−0.54). GB: Pigs 66.05p per kglw (−0.4). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 3.1 per cent, average price 66.18p (−0.07). Sheep numbers down 5.2 per cent, average price 151.7p (−2.61). Pig numbers up 3.7 per cent, average price 66.0p (−0.4). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 11.4 per cent, average price 52.39p (−0.11). Sheep numbers up 7.0 per cent, average price 139.0p (−0.3). Pig numbers down 2.7 per cent, average price 65.5p (−0.2).

TEA.—The offering of 53,616 packages at this week's auction met a good and general demand, the London Tea Brokers' Association said.

Best North Indians were well competed for at often dearer rates. Mediums were irregular value, dearer. Common steady. Brighter East Africans ruled firm-to-dearer, while Central Africans met good support and closed dearer. The market for Sri Lankan teas opened to a strong general demand with medium brokens often two to four pence per kilo dearer and other sorts firm. These rates were not always maintained towards the close. South Indian teas met limited demand with poor leaf sorts difficult to sell. The highest price was 175 pence for an Assam Pekoe Fanning.—Reuter.

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	17½	17¾
Alcan Alumin	30¾	31
Algoma Steel	20¼	20½
Bell Telephone	30¾	30¾
Cominco	30¾	30¾
Cons Bathurst	30¾	30¾
Falconbridge	25¾	25¾
Gulf Oil	31¼	31¾
Hawker/Sid Can	8.00	8.00
Hudson Bay Min	20¼	20½
Hudson Bay Oil	19¾	19¾
Imasco	30¾	30¾
Imperial Oil	22¾	23
Inco	18¾	18¾
Mass-Ferguson	11¼	11¼
Royal Trust	18¾	18¾
Seagram	27¾	28
Steel Co	27¾	28
Talcorp	10¾	10¾
Thomson N 'A'	14¾	14¾
Walker Hiram	11¾	11¾
WCT	11¼	11¾

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. b Bid, x market closed. a New issue. p Stock split. † Traded y Unquoted.

	Oct 23	Oct 20
Allied Chem	34	34
Allied Stores	24¾	24¾
Allied Supermkt	13¾	13¾
Allis Chalmers	30¾	30¾
Alcoa	45¾	45¾
Amax Inc	45¾	45¾
Amerada Hess	29¾	29¾
Am Airlines	24¾	25
Am Brands	47	48¾
Am Broadcast	38	38¾
Am Can	35¾	36
Am Cyanamid	28¾	29
Am Elec Power	19¾	19¾
Am Home	35¾	36¾
Am Motors	5¾	5¾
Am Nat Res	45¾	46¾
Am Standard	41	41¾
Am Telephone	61¾	62¾
AMF Inc	18¾	18¾
Armco Steel	18¾	19¾
Asarco	14¾	14¾
Ashland Oil	24¾	24¾
Atlantic Richfield	45¾	46¾
Avco	5¾	5¾
Avon Products	33¾	33¾
Bankers Tst NY	30¾	30¾
Bank of America	20¾	20¾
Bank of NY	33¾	33¾
Beatrice Foods	21¾	21¾
Bell & Howell	18¾	18¾
Bendix	36¾	36¾
Bethlehem Steel	21¾	21¾
Boeing	30¾	30¾
Boise Cascade	28	28¾
Borden	24¾	24¾
Borg Warner	30¾	30¾
Bristol Myers	36¾	36¾
BP	31¾	31¾
Burlington Ind	17¾	17¾
Burlington Ntn	40¾	40¾
Burroughs	45¾	46¾
Campbell Soup	24¾	24¾
Canadian Pacific	15¾	15¾
Caterpillar	35¾	35¾
Celanese	29¾	29¾
Central Soya	19¾	19¾
Charter NY	23¾	23¾
Chase Manhat	29¾	29¾
Chem Bank NY	23¾	23¾
Chesapeake Ohio	29¾	29¾
Chrysler	7¾	7¾
Citicorp	25¾	25¾
Cities Service	35¾	35¾
Clark Equip	31¾	31¾
Coca Cola	41¾	42
Colgate	15¾	15¾
CBS	34¾	34¾
Columbia Gas	19¾	19¾
Combustion Eng	34¾	34¾
Commw Edison	29¾	29¾
Cons Edison	20¾	20¾
Cons Foods	24¾	24¾
Cons Power	20¾	20¾
Continental Grp	29¾	29¾
Continental Oil	29¾	29¾
Control Data	34	33¾
Corning Glass	30¾	30¾
CPC Intnl	30¾	30¾
Crane	17¾	17¾
Crocker Intl "A"	21¾	21¾
Crown Zellez	23¾	23¾
Dart Ind	24¾	24¾
Deere	29¾	29¾
Del Monte	15¾	15¾
Delta Air	45¾	44¾
Detroit Edison	15¾	15¾
Disney	40¾	40¾
Dow Chemical	29¾	29¾
Dresser Ind	19¾	19¾
Duke Power	18¾	18¾
Du Pont	110¾	111
Eastern Air	10¾	9¾
Eastman Kodak	61	60
Eaton Corp	37¾	37¾
El Paso Nat Gas	19¾	19¾
Equitable Life	19¾	19¾
Exmark	27	26¾
Exxon P. D.	45¾	45¾
Exxon Corp	49¾	50
Fed Dept Stores	34¾	34
Firestone	12¾	12¾
Ford Motor	25¾	25¾
Fst Nat Boston	28¾	29¾
Fst Penn Corp	15¾	15¾
Ford	44	44¾
GAF Corp	11¾	11¾
Gamble Skogmo	13¾	13¾
Gen Dynamics	58¾	58¾
Gen Electric	43¾	43¾
Gen Foods	34¾	34¾
Gen Mills	34¾	34¾
Gen Motors	74¾	74¾
Gen Pub Util NY	17¾	17¾
Gen Tel Elec	20¾	20¾
Gen Tire	20¾	20¾
Genesco	24¾	24¾
Georgia Pacific	27¾	27¾
Getty Oil	37¾	37¾
Gillette	25¾	25¾
Goodrich	18¾	18¾
Goodyear	16¾	16¾
Gould Inc	15¾	15¾
Grace	31¾	31¾
Gt Atlnc & Pacific	13¾	13¾
Greyhound	19¾	19¾
Grumman Corp	19¾	19¾
Gulf Oil	31¾	31¾
Gulf & West	15¾	15¾
Heinz H. J.	41¾	41¾
Homestake	16¾	16¾
Honeywell	41¾	41¾
IC Inds	24¾	24¾
Ingersoll	21¾	21¾
Inland Steel	28¾	28¾
IBM	36¾	36¾
Int Harvester	10¾	10¾
INCO	10¾	10¾
Int Paper	31¾	31¾
Int Tel Tel	19¾	19¾
Jewel Co	19¾	19¾
Jim Walter	30¾	30¾
Johns-Manville	24¾	24¾
Johnson & John	41¾	41¾
Kaiser Alumin	14¾	14¾
Kennecot	30¾	30¾
Kerr McGee	44¾	44¾
Kimberly Clark	44¾	44¾
Kraftco Corp	27¾	27¾
K Mart	20¾	20¾
Kroger	33¾	33¾
Leasc Group	27¾	27¾
Litton	24¾	24¾
Lockheed	10¾	10¾
Lucky Stores	24¾	24¾
Manuf Hanover	25¾	25¾
Marathon Oil	31¾	31¾
Marine Midland	16¾	16¾
Martin Marietta	24¾	24¾
McDonnell	30¾	30¾
Mead	30¾	30¾
Memorex	30¾	30¾
Merck	30¾	30¾
Minnesota Mng	30¾	30¾
Mobil Oil	30¾	30¾
Monsanto	30¾	30¾
Morgan J. P.	30¾	30¾
Motorola	30¾	30¾
NCR Corp	30¾	30¾
Nat Distillers	30¾	30¾
Nabisco	30¾	30¾
Nat Steel	30¾	30¾
Norfolk West	30¾	30¾
NW Bancorp	30¾	30¾
Norton Simon	30¾	30¾
Occidental Pet	30¾	30¾
Ogden	30¾	30¾
Olin Corp	30¾	30¾
Owens Illinois	30¾	30¾
Pacific Gas Elec	30¾	30¾
Pan Am	30¾	30¾
Penney J. C.	30¾	30¾
Pennzoil	30¾	30¾
Pepsico	30¾	30¾
Pfizer	30¾	30¾
Phelps Dodge	30¾	30¾
Philip Morris	30¾	30¾
Phillips Petrol	30¾	30¾
Polaroid	30¾	30¾
PPG Ind	30¾	30¾
Procter Gamble	30¾	30¾
Pub Ser El & Gas	30¾	30¾
Quaker Oats	30¾	30¾
Rapid American	30¾	30¾
Raytheon	30¾	30¾
RCA Corp	30¾	30¾
Republic Steel	30¾	30¾
Reynolds Ind	30¾	30¾
Reynolds Metal	30¾	30¾
Rockwell Int	30¾	30¾
Royal Dutch	30¾	30¾
Safeway	30¾	30¾
St Regis Paper	30¾	30¾
Santa Fe Ind	30¾	30¾
SCM	30¾	30¾
Schlumberger	30¾	30¾
Scott Paper	30¾	30¾
Seaboard Coast	30¾	30¾
Searle	30¾	30¾
Sears Roebuck	30¾	30¾
Shell Oil	30¾	30¾
Shell Trans	30¾	30¾
Signal Co	30¾	30¾
Singer	30¾	30¾
Sony	30¾	30¾
Sth Cal Edison	30¾	30¾
Southern Pacific	30¾	30¾
Southern Rly	30¾	30¾
Sperry Rand	30¾	30¾
Std Brands	30¾	30¾
Std Oil California	30¾	30¾
Std Oil Indiana	30¾	30¾
Std Oil Ohio	30¾	30¾
Sterling Drug	30¾	30¾
Stewart-W. P.	30¾	30¾
Stude Worth	30¾	30¾
Sunbeam Corp	30¾	30¾
Sun Comp	30¾	30¾
Teledyne	30¾	30¾
Tenneco	30¾	30¾
Tesaco	30¾	30¾
Texas East Corp	30¾	30¾
Texas Inst	30¾	30¾
Texas Utilities	30¾	30¾
Textron	30¾	30¾
TWA	30¾	30¾
Travelers Corp	30¾	30¾
TRW Inc	30¾	30¾
UAL Inc	30¾	30¾
Unilever Ltd	30¾	30¾
Unilever NV	30¾	30¾
Union Bancorp	30¾	30¾
Union Carbide	30¾	30¾
Union Oil Calif	30¾	30¾
Un Pacific-Corp	30¾	30¾
Uniroyal	30¾	30¾
US Gypsum	30¾	30¾
US Industries	30¾	30¾
US Steel	30¾	30¾
Utd Technol	30¾	30¾
Utd Merch	30¾	30¾
Warner Lambert	30¾	30¾
Wells Fargo	30¾	30¾
Western Bancorp	30¾	30¾
Westinghse Elec	30¾	30¾
Weyerhaeuser	30¾	30¾
Whirlpool	30¾	30¾
White Motor	30¾	30¾
Woolworth	30¾	30¾
Xerox Corp	30¾	30¾
Zenith	30¾	30¾

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.0065-.01 99851; three months, 1.9967-1.9950; Canadian dollar, 84.59 (84.45).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was up 1.19 at 389.91. The futures index was up 1.43 at 385.59.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 839.66 (838.01); transportation, 234.73 (235.85); utilities, 102.17 (102.30); 65 stocks, 386.93 (386.38).

New York Stock Exchange index was up 0.54 (54.76) to 99.30. Industrials, 59.73 (59.73); transportation, 44.34 (44.08); utilities, 38.78 (38.74); financial, 58.40 (58.60).

L. Edwards' development proposals

Louis C. Edwards (Manchester), the butchery, meat canning and processing group, is considering proposals for its future development. But the board says these do not include the possibility of a takeover bid.

The joint chairman, Mr Louis Edwards, who is also chairman of Manchester United football club, which is 75 per cent owned by the Edwards' family, is involved in a boardroom split at the club with fellow director Sir Matt Busby, over a plan to raise £1m.

Although the meat company made a trading loss in the first half of this year, trading has now materially improved. Mr C. Martin Edwards, a director, recently sold 25,500 shares in the company.

HILLCAL BAR

No dividend (3.03p) for year to April 29. Turnover £6.14m (£5.37m). Pre-tax profit £35,000 (£115,000). Earnings a share 0.5p (2.2p).

COPPER.—Wire bars closed steady at the lower levels; cathodes were quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £722-32.00 a metric ton; three months, £717-55.50. Sales, 2,800 tons. Cash cathodes, £720.50-21.50; three months, £741-41.50. Sales, 175 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £736-50-737; three months, £757-757.50. Settlement, £737. Sales, 11,000 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £720-21.50; three months, £744.50-745. Settlement, £724.50. Sales, 3,600 tons (mainly carries).

SILVER closed easier.—Bullion market (Open).—Spot, 214.25p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 541.40); three months, 301.75p (565.20c); six months, 310p (561.50c); one year, 325.50p (612.90c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 202.4-02.7p; three months, 300-300.1p, 97.5 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 294.3-294.1p; three months, 301.7-302p. Settlement, 294.1p. Sales, 162 lots (mainly carries).

TIN.—Standard metal was steady; high-grade was idle.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7,610-25 a metric ton; three months, £7,610-15. Sales, 450 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £7,610-25; three months, £7,650-30. Sales, nil. Settlement, £7,660. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,640-7,660; three months, £7,610-15. Settlement, £7,660. Sales, 250 tons. High grade, cash, £7,630-7,650; three months, £7,650-7,660. Settlement, £7,660. Sales, 5 tons. Singapore ex-works, SM1,970 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £297-298.00 per metric ton; three months, £291.50-92.00. Settlement, £297. Morning.—Cash, £296-297.00; three months, £293-293.50. Settlement, £297.00. Sales, 2,250 tons.

ZINC was steady, quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £548.50-49.50 a metric ton; three months, £550.50-60.50. Sales, 2,175 tons. Morning.—Cash, £548.50-49.50; three months, £550.50-60.50. Settlement, £550. Sales, 2,250 tons.

ALUMINIUM was quiet.—Afternoon.—Three months, £999-999.50. Sales, 250 tons. Morning.—Three months, £999-999.50. Sales, 250 tons.

RUBBER was quietly easier.—Spot per kilo, Nov, 60.75-61.00; Dec, 61.50-62.25; Jan-March, 63.50-65.00.

Discount market

Credit conditions proved very much tighter than had been anticipated on Lombard Street yesterday. The Bank of England eventually gave a large amount of assistance, but this was probably still some way short of requirements. The bank's help was channelled via purchases of a moderate amount of *Treasury bills* and a small quantity of Corporation bills directly from the houses. After a fairly relaxed start, houses had to pay up to $\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 per cent for funds when it became clear for the volume expected. With the authorities under-shooting with their programme of assistance, closing balances were to be found anywhere from 9 up to 9$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent while overnight loans interbanks reached 12 per cent or 40.

The one identified factor working in the market's favour was a fairly large excess of Government disbursements (chiefly a rate-support grant) over Revenue transfers to the Exchequer.

Pulling the other way were banks' balances carried over the weekend in a slightly rundown state and a fairly large Treasury bill take-up. Market sources were of the opinion that there was also probably a fairly sizable gilt settlement against the market after Friday's upsurge.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10% (effective 17 8 78)

Clearing Banks Base Rates 10%

Discount Mkt Loans—

	High	Low
Week ended 6 10	9⅞	9⅝

Treasury Bills (Buying)

	Rate	Rate
1 month	9⅝	9⅝
2 months	9⅝	9⅝

Treasury Bills (Buying) (Tenders Basis)

1 month	9 15-9 14c	3 months 9 11-9 10c
2 months	9 14-9 13c	4 months 9 11-9 10c
3 months	9 13-9 12c	5 months 9 11-9 10c
4 months	9 12-9 11c	6 months 9 11-9 10c
5 months	9 12-9 11c	

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10⅛-10	7 months 10⅛-10
2 months	10⅛-10	8 months 10⅛-10
3 months	10⅛-10	9 months 10⅛-10
4 months	10⅛-10	10 months 10⅛-10
5 months	10⅛-10	11 months 10⅛-10
6 months	10⅛-10	12 months 10⅛-10

Secondary Market Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10⅛-10	4 months 10⅛-10⅛
2 months	10⅛-10	5 months 10⅛-10⅛
3 months	10⅛-10	6 months 10⅛-10⅛

Interbank Market (Closing)

Overnight	10⅛-9⅞	Close 10
7 days	10⅛-9⅞	6 months 10⅛-9⅞
1 month	10⅛-9⅞	12 months 10⅛-9⅞
3 months	10⅛-9⅞	

Finance House Base Rate 9½%

SIDNEY C. BANKS

Turnover £45.75m (£38.68m) for year to May 31. Pre-tax profit £383,000 (£625,000). Earnings a share 13.3p (15.0p). Dividend is 5.96p (5.45p). Results for first four months of current year show improvement and this trend should continue.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (daily change)	Market rates (close)
	23 October	23 October
New York	2.00-2.0030	1.9975-2.0030
Montreal	2.3700-3840	$2.3765-3715
Amsterdam	3.93⅝-94⅜fl	3.94⅛-93⅝fl
Brussels	57.00-.40fr	57.05-.40fr
Copenhagen	10.08-10⅛kr	10.08-10⅛kr
Frankfurt	3.69-.63dm	3.69-.63pm
Lisbon	89.60-89.65e	89.10-.50e
Madrid	138.00-.70p	138.30-.60p
Milan	1,620-.65pr	1,620¼-.27½pr
Oslo	9.70-.85kr	9.69-.81kr
Paris	4.35¼-.40fr	4.35¼-.39¼fr
Stockholm	4.59-.64kr	4.59-.63kr
Tokyo	360-70y	364-66y
Vienna	26.40-.65sch	26.35-.65sch
Zurich	3.96-.99fr	3.96-.98fr

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971 was up 0.5at 62.1 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.35-.25c prem	1.17-1.07c prem
Montreal	.25-.15c prem	.75-.65c prem
Amsterdam	¾c prem-par	2¼-1¾c prem
Brussels	3c prem-1c disc	2¾-10c prem
Copenhagen	7-5øre disc	14¾-13øre disc
Frankfurt	2¾-2¼pf prem	8¾-7¾pf prem
Lisbon	40-145c disc	160-360c disc
Madrid	25-125c disc	260-360c disc
Milan	1-4lr disc	10-14lr disc
Oslo	3-5øre disc	14¾-13øre disc
Paris	¾c-par prem	2¾-2¼c prem
Stockholm	4øre prem-3øre disc	4¾-3¾øre prem
Vienna	17-12gro prem	40-30gro prem
Zurich	2¾-2¼c prem	10-9c prem

Canadian dollar rate against US dollar, 84.55-85.05.

Euro-$ Deposits

Three months, 10⅛-10; six months, 10⅛-10⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $239 (an ounce) pm, $238.75. Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $233-236 (£116-118); resident, $235-238 (£117-119). Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $81½-83½ (£39⅝-41⅛); resident, $84½-86½ (£42-43).

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Applegrove 12½p Cum Pfd (50)	19½x
Bristol Wtr 7% Pf 1982 (£1)	51½
Camden 12½p Red 1985 (50p)	

هكذا من الأصل

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities quietly weak

John Foord
plant and machinery values

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 16. Dealings End, Oct 27. § Contango Day, Oct 30. Settlement Day, Nov 7

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1977/78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
97	95½	Treas 11½% 1978	100⅛	-⅛	11.490	8.821
97⅛	94⅝	Treas 3% 1979	95½	-⅛	3.135	5.065
95¼	88¼	Elec 4½% 1974-78	96½	-⅛	4.395	5.036
95½	92⅝	Treas 10½% 1979	100¼	-⅛	10.475	10.361
97½	84⅝	Elec 9½% 1978-82	95⅞	-⅛	3.699	7.573
106¼	87½	Treas Conv 9½ 1980	97⅝	-⅛	9.358	10.899
105¾	88½	Treas 9½% 1980	97⅜	-⅛	9.716	11.159
96	83⅜	Treas 3½% 1977-80	93⅜		3.745	7.384
96¼	83½	Fund 5½% 1978-80	94⅝		5.864	9.611
125⅛	103½	Exch 12% 1980	120¼	-⅛	12.492	11.603
105¼	92⅝	Treas 11½% 1981	99⅝	-⅛	11.564	11.290
94½	77⅜	Treas 3½% 1979-81	89⅝		3.917	8.904
104	85½	Treas 9½% 1981	96⅝	-⅛	9.145	11.623
97½	81½	Exch 9½% 1981	95⅝		9.949	11.787
110¾	93½	Exch 9½% 1981	98⅝		10.098	12.009
85	72⅞	Treas 3½% 1982-84	82		3.781	10.149
99¾	87	Treas 8½% 1982-86	95⅝		8.954	11.204
97	87	Fund 8½% 1982-87	93⅝		8.491	10.605
75¾	64	Treas 3½% 1979-82	69⅝		3.797	8.530
79¾	66¼	Treas 3½% 1988-89	69⅝		4.784	10.261
152½	90¾	Treas 13% 1999	135⅝		12.747	12.844
116¼	98¾	Treas 11¾% 1991	97⅝		10.438	11.744
115¾	94	Treas 11¾% 1991	97⅝		12.028	12.709
97	84	Fund 8½% 1987-91	84⅝		8.949	11.128
117	98¾	Treas 12½% 1992	103⅜		12.135	12.096
97¾	80¾	Treas 10% 1992	85⅝		11.747	11.759
75¾	64	Treas 3½% 1988-92	67⅝		3.704	10.281
129½	90¾	Treas 13% 1992	135⅝		12.747	12.844
98¾	83¾	Treas 10½% 1993	87⅝		10.438	11.744
114¾	94	Fund 8½% 1987-97	97⅝		8.949	11.128
117	98¾	Treas 12% 1995	102⅜		12.235	12.000
97¾	80¾	Treas 10% 1996-98	85⅝		11.747	11.759
97¾	84	Fund 8½% 1997-2001	84⅝		8.949	11.128
117	98¾	Treas 12% 1997	102⅜		12.235	12.000
97¾	80¾	Treas 10% 1998-2002	85⅝		11.747	11.759
97¾	84	Fund 8½% 2002-06	84⅝		8.949	11.128
117	98¾	Treas 12% 2013-17	97		12.365	12.368
98¾	83¾	Consols 4%	35¾		12.721	
35¾	30¾	War Ln 3½%	31¼		10.139	
35¾	28½	Conv 3½%	34¾		10.139	
29¾	24¾	Treas 3%	25⅝		12.757	
24¾	17¾	Consols 2½%	20⅝		12.353	
24	17¼	Treas. 2½% Aft '75	19⅝		12.764	

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

99¾	79¾	Aust 7½% 77-80	85		5.882	11.661
83¾	68¾	Aust 6½% 81-83	83¾		6.886	11.882
87¾	68¾	Aust 6½% 77-81	87¾		7.466	11.823
83¾	68¾	Aust 6½% 81-83	83¾		7.466	11.823
85	77¾	Aust 7½% 79-81	85¾		7.960	12.173
90	60	Ottawa Mixed	90			
79¾	62	S Africa 6½% 77-82	79¾		7.859	10.238
465	197	German 4½% 1930	465			
52	33¾	Hungary 4½% 1924	49			
36¾	29¾	Ireland 4½% 81-85	34			
110	84¾	Jamaica 7½% 77-79	95¾		8.005	12.828
419	225	Japan Aus 6½% 1899	380	-5		
87½	63	Japan 6% 53-58	63			
75¾	65	Kenya 5½% 78-82	75¾		8.459	12.724
88	69	Malaya 7½% 76-82	86		8.856	12.782
99¾	81½	N Z 6% 76-80	94		6.440	11.896
87	68¾	N Z 6% 78-82	85¾		7.390	12.090
97	68¾	N Z 7½% 83-86	83¾		8.469	11.772
91	74	N Rhd 6% 78-81	89		6.880	12.843
91	74	Nyasa 6% 76-81	89		6.880	12.843
155	143	Peru 9% Ass '58				
99¾	82¾	S Africa 6½% 78-82	89¾			
70	58	S Rhd 6% 76-80	85			
128	98	S Rhd 6½% 57-82	43			
97	44	S Rhd 6% 78-81	83			
104	89	Sweden 6% 1924	89			
87	67	Tang 7½% 78-82	86		7.268	12.690
98	69	Uruguay 8½%	98½			

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

97	89¾	L C C 5% 1920	97¾		13.309	
84¾	64¾	L C C 5% 60-63	80		6.346	10.782
97	82	L C C 5½% 77-80	97¾		6.279	10.804
97	82	L C C 5½% 80-82	97¾		6.288	10.573
73¾	59¼	L C C 5% 82-87	70		8.972	11.410
97¾	81¼	L C C 6% 78-79	96		6.246	11.018
78	53½	L C C 6% 88-90	67½		10.257	12.531
73¾	53	L C C 6% 90-92	67½		10.048	12.003
103	62	L C C 6% 92-93	67½		10.454	11.757
80¼	53¾	G L C 12½% 1982	100		12.484	12.471
117½	81	G L C 12½% 1983	99¾		12.516	12.550
93¾	78½	C of L 5% 80-82	83¾		7.789	12.303
72¾	48¾	As 12% 1982	97½		9.851	12.397
72¾	48¾	Ar 12% 1982-84	97½		9.851	12.397
72¾	53¾	At M 5% 80-90	63½		10.537	12.788
91¾	73¾	Belfast 6½% 78-80	90¾		7.388	12.492
88¾	64¾	Brighton 6½% 78-79	89¾		6.821	10.061
88¾	64¾	Camden 6½% 78-80	89¾		6.821	10.061
88¾	64¾	Croydon 6½% 78-81	89¾		6.821	10.061
87½	65¾	Edin 6½% 77-79	85¾		6.570	10.530
83	60	Glasgow 6½% 80-82	80¾		10.182	12.715
102¾	86¾	Liverpl 12½% 1981	102¾		12.151	12.323
113	93¾	Met Water 3% 1963-67	93		11.580	11.407
93¾	78¾	N I 6½% 78-80	93		8.984	12.918
85¾	69	N I 7½% 82-84	74½		9.383	12.838
88¾	63	N I Hos 6½% 82-83	80		8.218	12.593
84	64	Stmnt 6½% 77-78	85¾		8.222	10.301
84¾	64¾	Swark 6½% 78-80	89¾		6.821	10.061
84¾	64¾	Sheff 6½% 78-80	89¾		6.821	10.061

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div pence	Gross Yld %	P/E
		COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL					
		A—E					
122	77	AAH	106		9.2	8.7	7.4
45	25	AC Cars	44	-1	1.4	3.2	9.3
122½	89½	AGB Research	116	-½	2.5	2.2	17.9
287	131	APV Hldgs	282	+2	9.1	3.2	6.6
80	45¾	Aaronson Bros	72	-1	3.2	7.4	7.3
138	62	Acrow	132	• --	3.8	2.9	10.8
111	53	Do A	99	• --	3.8	3.9	8.2
54½	11	Adda Int	53	-1	1.1	2.1	9.6
310	150	Adwest Group	310	--	11.5	4.9	5.3
180	84	Aerosn't & Gen	118	--	3.9	3.4	11.5
62	42	Airfix Ind	54	-1	4.9	9.0	8.1
65¾	7¾	Akzo	59½	-½			
168	147	Alcan Ord	155	-1	13.9	9.7	4.9
95	89	Do 10½%	89½	--	2050	22.4	--
306	205	Alginate Ind	293	-1	21.3	9.1	6.8
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	57	-2	4.5	11.5	10.5
72	28	Allen W. G.	48	--	3.3	7.9	4.3
100½	46½	Allied Colloids	72	--	2.6	3.6	13.3
70	42	Allied Insulators	64	-2	6.5	10.1	4.9
195½	76	Allied Plant	185	--	1.2	0.6	81
135	104	Allied Retail	106	-1	4.2	3.9	13.0
79	19	Alpine Hldgs	74	--	4.2	5.6	19.0
260	230	Amal Metal	257	--	24.7	9.1	12.5
171	57½	Amal Power	168	--	8.8	5.2	3.6
81	32	Amalgamations	81	--	2.7	3.3	8.7
29	8	Amber Ind Hldgs	28	--	0.8	3.2	4.6
46	41	Anchor Chem.	72	• --	6.3	8.8	4.6
71	39½	Anderson Strath	69½	-½	4.0	5.7	8.0
71	45½	Anglia TV 'A'	68	--	6.7	7.8	8.1
260	200	Anglo Amer Ind	230	-10	83.1	8.4	5.5
43	23	Ang Swiss Hldgs	36	--			
105	49	Appleyard	95	--	9.5	10.0	7.7
57½	18½	Aquascutum 'A'	48	--	2.3	4.8	10.1
30	23	Arenson Hldgs	29	--	1.5	5.2	10.3
135	69¼	Arlington Mtr	116	--	11.7	10.1	4.6
77½	35	Armitage Shanks	75	--	6.5	8.7	13.1
68	33	Armour Equip	64	--	3.4	5.4	7.7
94	55½	Ass Biscuit	76	-1	5.3	6.9	9.1
250	85	Ass Book	235	--	6.8	2.9	7.8
58	43	Ass Brit Food	74	-1	3.5	4.7	7.7
130	69½	Ass Comm 'A'	119	--	10.0	8.4	7.1
143	82	Ass Engineer	112	-1	7.9	7.2	5.7
41	32	Ass Fisheries	41	--			
71	38½	Ass Leisure	70	--	4.6	6.1	7.3
288	122	Ass Paper	281	-4	8.7	4.6	5.5
38	20	Ass Paper	38	--	4.8	7.8	6.6
44	23	Ass Tooling	39	--	3.9	9.8	10.0
63	42	Astbury & Maley	54	--	3.0	4.7	6.5
58	27	Atkins Bros	55	--	5.5	10.1	6.2
43	27	Audiotronic	38	--	0.3	1.1	--
47	22	Ault & Wiborg	45½	--	3.1	7.2	8.7
198	122	Aurora Hldgs	190	-1	8.5	4.5	5.1
38	20	Austin E.	35	-3	3.8	10.9	5.1
90½	30	Automotive Pd	76	--	2.2	2.9	7.9
58¾	46½	Avana Grp	55½	-½	3.7	6.7	10.4
197	123	Averys	177	• --	9.2	5.2	10.3
226	74	Avon Rubber	178	--	14.1	7.9	3.6
347	235	B.A.T. Ind	268	-5	22.5	7.5	5.2
304	302	Do Dfd	305	--			
68	39	BBA Grp	60	--	3.8	6.3	6.1
124	71	BET Dfd	117	-2	8.5	7.5	7.0
144	87	BICC	136	+1	11.1	8.1	11.7
25	20	BL Ltd	23	--			
83	61	BOC Int	68	--	5.2	7.8	4.9
276	111	BPB Ind	251	-1	11.6	4.8	5.6
68	26	BPM Hldgs 'A'	66	+2	4.5	7.2	4.8
45	17½	BSG Int	42	-½	2.8	6.8	6.0
151	86	BSR Ltd	88	-3	7.5	8.4	6.0
354	149½	BTR Ltd	336	--	16.7	4.7	10.1
169	78	Babcock & W	160	--	8.5	5.3	7.9
28	22	Baggeridge Brk	24	--	1.5	10.4	10.5
419	225	Bailey C.H., Ord	380	• --	21.3	9.1	6.8
194	98	Baird W.	183	-1	14.9	8.1	6.0
123	65	Baker Perkins	117	--	6.5	5.6	3.9
85	39½	Bambergers	84	-1	4.9	5.8	13.3
174	14	Bambers Stores	173	--	2.3	1.3	13.0
79	28½	Banro Cons	64	--	3.4	5.3	7.9
28	9	Barker & Dobson	12½	--		.6	37.5
264	144	Barlow Band	213	-1	18.4	7.7	4.5
174	39	Barr & Wallace	170	-6	5.6	3.3	5.7
170	37	Do A	168	-6	5.6	3.3	5.6
128	58½	Barratt Devs	105	-2	12.4	11.8	2.8
54	28	Barrow Hepbn	49	-1	2.2b	5.7	6.9
72	38½	Barton & Sons	65	-1	4.6	7.1	6.7
156	68	Bassett G.	137	--	8.7	6.8	6.4
89	29	Bath & P'land	84	--	5.2	8.0	3.7
85	34	Beales J.	85	--	4.4	5.1	3.7
202	66	Beatson Clark	192	• --	3.7	4.5	5.1
85	23½	Beauford Grp	35	--	3.0	9.1	5.1
94	48	Beckman A.	76	--	7.5	9.7	9.1
743	312	Beecham Grp	676	--	28.3	4.3	13.1
53	39½	Bejam Grp	45	--	2.4	3.7	8.8
98	54	Bemrose Corp	81	--	6.2	7.6	10.7
69½	39	Benn Bros	57	--	4.9	8.5	11.8
211	121	Berec Grp	149	--	8.5	5.7	8.6
187	74½	Berisford S & W	157	--	6.5	4.2	5.6
68	31	Bestobell	62	--	3.8	6.1	8.2
175	122	Bestobell	169	--	14.9	8.8	5.2
68	32	Bett Bros	62	--	2.7a	4.4	9.7
210	103½	Bibby J.	201	--	10.1	5.1	4.8
72	25½	Bicerstaff Engg	32½	--	1.5	4.6	4.2
135	50	Bipn'ghma Mint	126	--	7.4	5.8	8.3
193	69	Black & Edg'ton	92	--	7.1	7.7	11.3
73	35¾	Blackwd Hodge	62	--	3.0	5.5	6.7
38	15	Blackwood Mt	25	--		.4	14.4
253	123	Blagden & K	242	-2	18.3	7.5	10.4
302	153	Blue Circle Ind	276	-4	14.7	5.4	7.0
87	39	Blundell Perm	85	-2	4.8	5.6	8.4
20½	7½	Boardman K. O.	20	--	1.7	8.5	6.6
80	32	Bodycote	80	--	3.4	4.3	7.5
200	128	Booker McCon	202	--	11.0	4.1	8.5
258	214	Boots	237	--	13.9	10.1	7.7
58	43	Bor Brick Ind	54	--			

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هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



Ronald Pickup and Sheila Gish who appear in the Anglia TV play Memories (ITV, 10.30).

● Tonight's Play for Today, like last week's, is about a political transplant that does not take. Nina was about Soviet exiles in London. Victims of Apartheid (BBC 1, 9.25) is about black South Africans in London and about one in particular (John Kani) whose nightmare experience at the hands of the Vorster police have shaped him into the kind of anti-apartheid fighter whose militancy is an embarrassment to those of his fellow blacks and whites who have settled for the softer option of liberalism. Tom Clarke's play is a comedy but, given its serious theme, an uneasy one. It dissipates too much of its energy tearing up blind alleys when there is so much left to explore along the main road—the theme of the freedom fighter cut off from the battlefield. Its characters tend to become ciphers, but the acting is uniformly good and, in the case of Mr Kani, outstanding.

● We have almost reached the half-way stage in Roads to Conflict (BBC 1, 11.25), the 10-part series about the origins of the Middle East dispute, and the promise of the first couple of episodes is being fulfilled. It has required no small effort, I should imagine, to keep to a strictly neutral line in its explanation of Jewish aspiration and Arab hostility. Tonight we see the beginning of the British mandate in Palestine in 1920.

● If last Saturday night's joint TV and radio transmission of The Makropoulos Case has given you a taste for Janacek, you will probably want to develop it further and you can do so tonight because his Jenufa is being broadcast by the Scottish Opera (Radio 3, 7.30). Wendy Eine sings the title role and Sir Alexander Gibson will be in the pit at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow. Mention of Scotland reminds me that Max Bruch's part-wistful, part-skirlish and wholly tuneful Scottish Fantasia can be heard this morning by early risers (Radio 3, 8.13). Kyung-Wha Chung is the soloist, with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

● Five minutes after he begins reading from Wordsworth's autobiographical poem The Prelude tonight (Radio 3, 10.25), that good actor Ronald Pickup can be seen playing five roles in Anglia's television play by William Trecor, Memories (ITV, 10.30). He is far less well served by Mr Trevor than he is by Mr Wordsworth, though I must say he is lucky in that he has a virtual monopoly of the few good lines spoken in this very odd tale about an English family's horrible experiences in Ireland.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.38 am, For Schools, Colleges (until 12.30). 9.38, Out of the Past (Charles Dickens, 1). 10.05, Look and Read. 10.30, Let's Go (for mentally handicapped). 11.00, Watch. 11.17, Going to Work. 11.38, Taking Shape. 12.05, A Job Worth Doing? (laboratory work).

12.45 pm, News and weather.

1.00, Pebble Mill: including an interview with Ivor Spencer, Britain's No 1 toastmaster and now after-dinner speaker.

1.45, How Do You Do?: rhymes and counting games for toddlers.

2.00, You and Me: stories for the very young.

2.14, For Schools, Colleges (until 3.00). 2.14, Treffpunkt: Deutschland. 2.30, English (part 1 of The Government Inspector).

3.20, Pobol y Cwm: serial from Wales.

3.55, Play School: the story Anna's Mother has a Birthday.

4.20, Felix the Cat: cartoon.

4.25, Jackanory: Maurice Denham reads Brigid Chard's Ferret Summer.

4.40, The Space Sentinels: science fiction story, told in animated pictures.

5.00, John Craven's Newsround: junior newsreel.

5.10, The Record Breakers: Norris McWhirter tests his memory for the fastest, smallest, etc, and Roy Castle talks about the world's longest canoe.

5.40, News, with Angela Rippon.

5.55, Nationwide, the popular magazine programme.

6.50, David Esser: tonight's musical show was filmed partly in Wales. Guest is the American singer Ronnie Spector.

7.20, James Burke's Connections: documentaries that link past and present. One of tonight's links is that between dawn on Ben Nevis and the invention of a 20th century terror weapon.

8.10, Dallas: romantic dramas about a rich and divided Texan family.

9.00, News, with Angela Rippon.

9.25, Victims of Apartheid: Tom Clarke's amusing but worrying play about black South Africans living in exile in London, showing how easy it is to lose the will to fight. It stars John Kani, acclaimed for his acting in Siswe Banzi is Dead.

10.45, Tonight; Valerie Singleton and Denis Tuohy present tonight's edition.

11.25, Roads to Conflict: documentaries on the Middle East crisis. Tonight: how the British mandate in Palestine came into effect.

11.50, Weather/Regional News.

BBC 1 variations: SCOTLAND: 9.38 am, Geography for schools. 6.50, Tom and Jerry. 6.55, Ballad Folk. 10.45, Tuesday Night. WALES: 10.00 am, Hyn o Fyd. 6.50, Heddiw. 7.10, Pobol y Cwm. 7.41, It Ain't Half Hot, Mum. 8.10, James Burke's Connections. 11.25, Dechrau Siarad. MIDLANDS: 6.50, The K2 Canoe Expedition. EAST: 6.50, Day Out. SOUTH: 6.50, The Brain Game.

BBC 2

10.30 am, Working for Safety: staying uninjured and healthy at work (r).

11.00, Play School: same as BBC 1, 3.55.

2.30, Tecair Ltd: industrial organization for students. Today: a big export order (r).

3.00, Film as Evidence: post-war attitudes as reflected in the newsreels.

3.30, The Living City: sociological series about life in Leicester today.

5.15, Open Universtiy: postgraduate research in the OU (until 5.40).

6.55, News, with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.00, Digame: Spanish for beginners (r).

7.25, News and weather.

7.30, One Man and His Dog: second final of the sheepdog trials championship. Tonight: England v Ireland (r).

8.00, One More Time: songs without a break—most of them familiar enough for you to join in singing them.

8.30, Roots of England: a profile of East Anglian farmer John Partridge and his family.

9.00, Roots: final part of this serialization of Alex Haley's book. White bigotry is a long time a-dying.

10.30, Floodlit Rugby League: Wigan, who won the BBC Floodlit competition in 1968, tonight play Rochdale Hornets in a first-round clash. Eddie Waring is the commentator.

11.15, The Old Grey Whistle Test: rock music programme. Studio guests are Whitesnake and The Average White Band. Also, interviews and film snippits.

12.05 am, Closedown: Martin Jarvis reads Peter Foley's poem Divorce Court.

THAMES

9.30 am, For Schools (until 12.00): 9.30, Seeing and Doing (magic); 9.47, Reading with Lenny; 10.00, Believe it or Not; 10.18, It's More Life (ecosystems); 10.40, Facts of Life; 11.05, Leapfrog; 11.22, Look Around; 11.39, The Land (Cairngorms).

12.00, Chorlton and the Wheelies: Brian Trueman's story The Keep-Fit Class.

12.10 pm, Stepping Stones: the theme of today's stories is bread.

12.30, No Man's Land: films about woman's role in society.

1.00, News, with Jon Lander.

1.20, Thames News: local round-up.

1.30, Crown Court: a new case begins. Death in the lake. Was it murder, or accidental?

2.00, After Noon: Peter Lewis, author of the cinema book The Fifties, is interviewed by Elaine Grand.

2.25, Racing: From Sandown Park, we see the 2.35, the 3.10 and the 3.40.

3.50, The Sullivans: the continuing story of an Australian family.

4.20, Get it Together: pop programme with comedy from Arthur Mullard and Hylda Baker.

4.45, Magpie: children's magazine programme, presented by Jenny Hanley, Mick Robertson and Tommy Boyd.

5.15, Emmerdale Farm: country tales. Today: what is the major's real interest in the Woolpack pub?

5.45, News.

6.00, Thames at Six: local news and features.

6.25, Help!: Joan Shenton's advice spot.

6.35, Crossroads: Tonight: an awkward question for Dr Butterworth.

7.00, Botanic Man: David Bellamy's investigation into the evolution of the world takes him to a Sicilian volcano and Africa.

7.30, Fantasy Island: another two stories about the isle where, for a price, dreams can come true. Ricardo Montalban is the presiding genius.

8.30, The Upchat Connexion: sequel to the comedy series The Upchat Line. Robin Nedwell succeeds John Alderton as the line-shooter.

9.00, Whicker's World: Alan Whicker meets the British tea planters putting up a last stand in India's North Travancore mountains.

10.00, News.

10.30, Memories: William Trevor's play about the successive generations of a British family caught up in Ireland's violent history. Starring Ronald Pickup, Alison Fiske, Sheila Gish and Rosemary McHale.

12.00, Lou Grant: American series about a newspaper.

12.55 am, Close: Katherine Cornell reads a poem by Elizabeth Barren Browning.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, weather, papers, sport.
6.10, Farming.
6.30, Today.
7.00 and 8.00, News.
7.30 and 8.30, Headlines.
8.45, Sketches from a Hunter's Album (2).
9.00, News.
9.05, Tuesday Call.
10.00, News.
10.05, In Britain Now.
10.30, Service.
10.45, Story: Ah, Mr Fernando!
11.00, News.
11.05, Play: Mungo's Drunken Helot.
11.35, Let's Talk About Me: psychotherapy (4).
12.00, News.
12.02 pm, You and Yours.
12.20, Desert Island Discs.
12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World at One.
1.30, The Archers.
1.45, Woman's Hour.
2.45, Listen with Mother.
3.00, News.
3.05, Vanity Fair (4).†
4.00, News.
4.05, Gardeners' Question Time visits Cornwall.
4.35, Story: The Little Nugget (2).
5.00, News magazine.
5.55, Weather.
6.00, The Six O'clock News.
6.30, I'm Sorry I Haven't A Clue.†
7.00, News.
7.05, The Archers.
7.20, File on 4.
8.00, The Countryside in Autumn: Wynford Vaughan-Thomas.
8.45, The Defect: new-born babies.
9.30, Kaleidoscope.
9.59, Weather.
10.00, The World Tonight.
10.30, The Jason Explanation of War.
11.00, A Book at Bedtime: The House with the Green Shutters (12).
11.15, The Financial World.
11.30, News, weather.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather.
7.00, News.
7.05, Concert: Weber, Mozart.†
8.00, News.
8.05, Concert: Thomas, Bruch, Dvorak.†
9.00, News.
9.05, Composer: Faure.†
10.05, Lake District Festival 1978 Chamber Music, part 1: Mozart, Mathias.†..
10.40, In Short.
10.50, Lake District Festival, part 2: Telemann, Debussy, Dvorak.†
11.40, The Part-song Repertory.†
12.15 pm, Cardiff Midday Prom, part 1: Lambert, Britten.†
1.00, News.
1.05, The Arts Worldwide.
1.20, Cardiff Midday Prom, part 2: Elgar.†
2.15, Music at St. George's, Bristol by Bach, Tomkins, Arne, Scarlatti.†
3.10, Master Cellists: Recital by Gregor Piatigorsky, Strauss, Foss (mono), Walton.†
4.20, Liszt on Pilgrimage (2): Italy.†
5.15, Jazz Today.†
5.45, Homeward Bound.†
6.30, News.
6.35, At Home: Debussy at Carnegie Hall.
7.30, Jenufa Opera by Janacek: Act 1.†
8.15, Cubism and Reality: Kant v Nietzsche, by John Nash.
8.35, Jenufa: Act 2.†
9.25, The Coid: Short story.
9.45, Jenufa (continued): Act 3.†
10.25, The Prelude (2).
10.55, Brahms and Enesco: Piano recital.
11.45, News.
11.50, Schubert Song.†

Radio 2

5.00 am, News, weather. 5.02, Tony Brandon.† 7.32, Terry Wogan. 8.27, Racing Bulletin.† 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray's Open House. 1.45, Sports Desk.† 2.30, David Hamilton. 2.45 and 3.45, Sports Desk.† 4.30, Waggoners Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn. 5.45, Sports Desk.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, On the Third Beat.† 7.30, Folk 78: Boys of the Lough.† 8.02, Tuesday Night is Gala Night: BBC Radio Orchestra on Broadway.† 8.30, The British Heavyweight Boxing Championship: Billy Aird v John L. Gardner; Charlie Magri v Claudio Tanda. 10.02, Frankie Howerd Variety Show. 11.02, Peter Clayton: Round Midnight. 12.00, News, weather. 2.00-2.02 am, News.

Radio 1

5.00 am, As Radio 2. 7.02, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates: The Golden Hour. 11.31, Paul Burnett Top 40. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 2.00, Tony Blackburn: National Pop Panel. 4.31, Paul Gambaccini. 5.30, Newsbeat. 7.00, Interview. 7.30, Folk 78 (joins Radio 2).† 8.30, As VHF. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-2.02 am, As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am, With Radio 2. 1.55 pm, Good Listening. 8.30, Tuesday Night is Gala Night (continued from Radio 2, 8.02). 9.02, Among Your Souvenirs.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.00, With Radio 1. 12.00-2.02 am, With Radio 2.

RADIO 1: 1214kHz/247m. RADIO 2: 200kHz/1500m (Scotland 1484 kHz/202m). RADIO 1 and 2 VHF: 88-91. RADIO 3: 647kHz/464m, VHF 90-92.5. RADIO 4: 1052kHz/285m, 908kHz/330m, 692kHz/434m, VHF 92-95.

VHF

6.50 am, Regional News, weather. 7.50, Regional News, weather 9.40-10.30, For Schools. 10.45, For Schools. 12.55 pm, Regional News, weather. 2.00-3.00, For Schools. 5.55, Regional News, weather. 11.00, Study on 4: Digame (4). 11.30, Close.

REGIONAL TV

Ulster

9.30 am, Thames. 10.40, Politics—What's It All About? 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 3.50, The Sullivans. 4.18, Ulster News. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Cartoons. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Reports. 6.35, The Mary Tyler Moore Show. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Thames. 10.30, Memories. 12.00, Bedtime. 12.10 am, Close.

Westward

9.30 am, Thames. 12.27 pm, Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30, Thames. 1.20, Westward News. 1.25, West at 1.30. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, The Rest of the Muppets: Ethel Merman. 7.30, Thames. 10.25, Westward News. Weather. 10.30, Memories. 12.00, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 12.40 am, Faith for Life. 12.45, Close.

Southern

9.30 am, Thames. 1.00 pm, Thames. 1.20, Southern News weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, The Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Day by Day. Southsport. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Thames. 12.00 Southern News Extra. 12.10 am, Weather. Carts. Prayers. Poems. Close.

Channel

9.30 am, Thames (until 12.00). 1.13 pm, Channel News. 1.25, West at 1.30. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45 News. 6.00, Report at Six. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Best of the Muppets. 7.30, Thames. 10.28, Channel News. 10.30, Thames. 12.00, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 12.40 am, News in French.

Grampian

9.25 am, First Thing. 9.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today. Weather. 6.10, Country Focus. 6.35 Thames. 12.00, Reflections. 12.05 am, Grampian Headlines. 12.10, Close.

ATV

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 2.50, The Electric Theatre Show. 5.20, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Thames. 12.00, Something Different. 12.15 am, Close.

Scottish

9.30 am, Thames. 12.30 pm, Treasures in Store: Auchindrain Museum. Interary. 1.00 Thames. 1.25, News, weather. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Dodo the Space Kid. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Brady Bunch. 6.55, Thames. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Thames. 12.00, Late Call. 12.05 am, The Big Break. 12.35 Close.

Anglia

9.30 am, Thames. 1.25, Anglia News. 1.30 Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Survival. 7.30, Thames. 12.00, Police Surgeon. 12.25 am, I Believe. Close.

Border

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Jonny Quest. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Lookaround. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Thames. 12.00, Skiing with Clna. 12.25 am, Border News; Weather. 12.28, Close.

HTV

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Report West. 1.25, Report Wales. 1.30, Thames. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Report West. 6.15, Report Wales. 6.30, Bonnie Man. 7.00, Three Little Words. 7.30, Thames. 00.00, Weather. Close.

HTV CYMRU/WALES. As HTV General Service except: 1.20 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 4.20 Coglis. 5.00, Y Dydd. 10.00, News at Ten. Report Wales. 10.30, Dim Ond Heddiw. 11.00, World in Action. 11.20, Moyaiban. 00.30 am, Weather. Close.
HTV WEST. As HTV General Service except: 1.20 pm, Report West. 6.15, Report West.

Tyne Tees

9.25 am, The Good Word. North East News, Weather. 9.30, Thames. 1.20, pm, North East News. Lookaround, weather. 1.30, Thames. 5.15 The Brady Bunch. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Thames. 12.00, Epilogue. 12.05 pm, Close.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, You're Only Young Twice. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Calendar Weather. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Thames. 00.00, Close

Granada

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, This Is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 5.10, What's New. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, University Challenge. 7.30, Thames. 10.30, Memories. 12.00, Kodiak. 12.30 am, Close.

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RENTALS

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RICK & RUCK straight 3721.—Quality furn. flats/houses for long lets needed urgently and available. Ideal tenants looking.

PUTNEY, S.W.15.—Really smart 2 super rooms, fully furnished flat. Italian kitchen, bathroom, storage, patio garden. Easy let. Close trains, buses, shops. £80 p.w.—01-876 6677

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE, N.W.3.—Attractive flat to let. 2 rooms, k. & b. £45 p.w.—Bruce & Co., 435 9851.

S.W.10.—Pleasant flat, couple or single. £54 p.w.—352 8871 or 352 8706.

RENTALS

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Landlords, if you are contemplating letting your furnished properties please telephone us at our Holland Park office.
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EMBANKMENT GDNS., S.W.3.—Attractive modern 4th-floor flat overlooking river: 2 dble. bed., recep., dining hall, k. & b.: c.h., c.h.w. inc.: £160 p.w. neg.—Heycock & Co., 584 6865.

BELGRAVIA S.W.1 Modern purpose built 6th floor flat with lift and garage. 2 double bed., 1 single, 1 recept., k. and b., c.h., entry phone. £115 p.w. Flatland 828 8251.

GLOUCESTER TERRACE, W.2. Luxury 1 bedroom flat, well furn., incl. TV. Avail 6 months. £75 p.w. inc. Around Town Flats. 229 9966.

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STRIVE to enter in at the strait gate for many, I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not be able St Luke 13 24.

BIRTHS

PILLING.—On 23rd October, 1978, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Georgina (nee Goodall) and David Pilling—a daughter (Sarah Catherine), a sister for Jonathan and Sophie.

Royal Oman Police Air Wing, Box 3141, Seeb Airport, Muscat. Sultanate of Oman.

PINNEY.—On Oct. 22, at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, to Sandra (nee Poore) and David—a daughter (Caroline Jane).

PRATT.—On 20th October, at Yeovil Hospital, to Philippa (nee Briggs) and Timothy—a daughter (Nicola Helen).

SHEWARD.—On 20th October, at Jessop Hospital, Sheffield to Anne and Clive—a daughter (Victoria Elizabeth).

STREATFEILD.—On 20th October, at Dulwich Hospital, to Sarah (nee Jennings) and William Streatfeild—a son, William Jermaine Tyler.

VILLIERS.—On October 21, 1978, at Jersey Maternity Hospital to Sacha, wife of Viscount Villiers —a daughter (Helen Katherine Lulah).

MARRIAGES

BROWN : WATSON.—On 21st October, at Sacred Heart Church, Woodcote, Alton, eldest son of Mr and Mrs W. Brown, of Ascot, and Jane, second daughter of Sqn. Ldr. M. S. Watson, R.A.F. (retd.) and Mrs. Watson, of Ribmarton, Wilts.

ROPER : MARTINEZ.—On October 21st, quietly, in London, Neil Emmanuel Roper to Maria Carmen Martinez.

WATTS : BATES.—On the 14th Oct. in Guildford, Andrew son of Mr and Mrs M. Watts of Hambledon, Surrey and Annabel daughter of Mr & Mrs G. M. Azis of Childingfold, Surrey.

GOLDEN WEDDING

BOAM-PHILIPS.—On October 24th, 1928, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, London, S.W.7, Tom to Nancy. A great partnership. Present address: 15, Killasser Court, Tadworth, Surrey, KT20 5AN.

DEATHS

ATCHISON.—Rose, on 20th October, in her 101st year—peacefully at Bath. Beloved mother of Eileen, grandmother of John and great grandmother of Peter, Maria and Rosemary. Funeral at 2.45 pm. on Thursday, 26th October, at St Anne's Church, Oldland. Flowers to Oldland Church or, if preferred, donations to help the Aged.

BAPTISTE.—On 20th October, 1978, suddenly at his home in Milford-on-Sea, Dr. Edwin Denis Clifford, dearly loved husband of Mary, dear father of Noel and Susan. Cremation private. Memorial service to be announced at a later date. Donations if so desired to the British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

BARENT.—On October 22nd, Dr. Mark Baron, beloved husband of Bertie, after a long illness. Funeral at 1.15 p.m. at Bushy Cemetery. Prayers same evening at 7.30 p.m., 21 Greenhill, N.W.3.

BLAIR OF BLAIR.—On 21 Oct., 1978, Cecily Magdalen, daughter of the late Col. and Mrs. F. C. Blair of Blair. Funeral Service at St. Margaret's Parish Church, Dalry, Ayrshire, at 2 p.m. on Wed., 25 Oct. Thereafter private.

BLENCOWE.—On October 22nd, at the College of St Barnabas, Lingfield, the Rev. Canon Alan H. Blencowe, formerly Vicar of Hackford, aged 90. Funeral 11 a.m., Thursday, October 26th, at St. Barnabas. No flowers. Donations, if desired, to College of St. Barnabas.

BUXTON.—On 22nd Oct., 1978, at his home, Wilford Manor, Burford, Philip Olaf, aged 79 years. Private family cremation service on Fri., 27th Oct. Memorial service will be announced later.

CORNELL.—On October 19th, in Beckenham Hospital, Mollie, adored wife of Bob and beloved mother of Jacqueline and Sally. Funeral at Beckenham Crematorium at 3.40 on Wednesday, 25th October. No flowers, by request.

COWLING.—On Oct. 22nd, peacefully in Australia, Alan Meggitt, much loved husband of Ruth.

CROMBIE-STEEDMAN.—On 22nd October, 1978, peacefully in hospital after a short illness, Eric, aged 82 years, dear husband of the late Victoria. Family flowers only, please. The funeral takes place at Worthing Crematorium (Findon) on Thursday, 26th October, at 10.15 a.m. All inquiries please to F. A. Holland & Son, Terminus Rd., Littlehampton, Sussex. Tel: Littlehampton 3939.

DEVERELL.—On October 23rd, peacefully at home, Major John Latham Deverell (late Royal Artillery, of Cowleaze, Edmondsham, Wimborne, Dorset, in his 82nd year. Beloved husband of Betty and father of Christopher, Simon and Sally. Funeral and cremation at Bournemouth on Monday, 30th October at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only please.

DREW.—On Oct. 20th at her home "Tree Tops", Compton Ave., Highgate, Gertrude Annal, a very gracious lady who will be sadly missed by her many friends. Funeral service at St. Marylebone Crematorium, East End Rd., East Finchley, N.2 at 3.30 p.m. on Mon., 30th Oct.

ELLIS LEWIS, TOM (Tel).—On October 22, 1978, in his 78th year. Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, from 1923 to 1968, dearly loved and mourned by his widow and daughter Joanna and many friends. Funeral at Cambridge Crematorium at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, 27th October. Please, no flowers.

EUSTACE.—On 22nd October, Stella Olivia Barrington, aged 90 years, widow of Seton Eustace. Funeral 12.00, Friday, 27 October, Putney Vale Cemetery. No flowers.

FAULDER.—On Oct. 20, 1978, suddenly at Knockinworth Hall, Carlisle, Thomas Arthur (Tom), much loved husband of Mary. Private funeral service and cremation at Carlisle on Tuesday, 24th October at 11.30 a.m. No flowers or letters, please.

FERRAR.—On 22nd October, peacefully at Sandringham House Nursing Home Haslemere, Katherine Louisa, aged 92, widow of Frederic Ferrar, of Park Town, Oxford, much loved mother, grandmother and great grandmother.

FIELDING.—On October 21st, 1978, at home after a short illness, Kenneth, of Hurstwood Hall, Burnley, dearly loved husband of Maggie and dear father of Alex, John and Miles.

GOLDMAN.—On Saturday, 21st October, suddenly at home in Hessholt, Sussex, Phyllis Margaret (nee Fowler), beloved wife of the late Sasha Goldman and best of all possible mothers to her son, David Gray. Cremation Friday, 27th October, at 1 p.m., Chichester Crematorium.

HETHERINGTON.—On Oct. 21st, 1978, at The Pines, Wethersall, Carlisle, Dr. William Maxwell Hetherington, M.B., Ch.B., aged 79 years, beloved father of Tony, Mary and Ian and much loved grandfather. Funeral service and cremation at Carlisle on Tuesday, Oct. 24, at 12 noon. Family flowers only.

HUMPHERSON.—On October 19th 1978, Victor William Humpherson, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng., aged 87, husband of the late Beryl Humpherson, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng., of Tanglewood, Rowfant, nr. Crawley, Sussex. Formerly of Eccleston St., S.W.1, and much loved father of Patricia, and William. Funeral at All Saints Church, Crawley Down, at 2.30 on Wednesday 25th October, followed by cremation at Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Worth. No flowers, please, but if desired donations may be sent to the British Dental Association Benevolent Fund, 64 Wimpole St., W.1.

INNES.—On Saturday, October 21st, 1978, Nelly Innes, aged 86 years, peacefully at her home, Heatherside, 152 Norfolk Rd., Cuddington, Northwich, beloved wife of the late William Gilbert Innes. Cremation at Altrincham on Wednesday, October 25th, 1978, at 12 noon. Inquiries to George Lightfoot, Funeral Director, Wilton Mews, Northwich 2011.

JULYAN.—Peacefully in Orpington Hospital, in her 95th year, Millicent, late of 36 Forest Way, Orpington. No flowers by request.

KEATLEY.—On October 21st suddenly in his 75th year, W. S. Keatley (Jimmy) of Whitegates, Meldreth, much loved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral private and family flowers only, by his request. Donations if wished to the British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

KING.—On Oct. 22nd peacefully at a Bournemouth nursing home, Mary Adair, in her 95th year, widow of the Rev E. C. King. Funeral service Thurs., 26th Oct., 2.45 p.m. at St. Andrews Church, Westbourne, Bournemouth. Cremation following. Donations to St. Ambrose.

MOORE.—On Oct 19, peacefully in Mayday Hospital, Croydon, after a short illness, Ellen Marion Langley (Nell), widow of Algernon William Moore and much loved step-mother and step-grandmother. Funeral service at Beckenham Crematorium, Wednesday, Oct 25th at 12.40 p.m. Family flowers only please.

MORAN.—On October 21st, in hospital in London, Joseph Michael Moran C.B., Q.C., legal secretary to the Lord Advocate, beloved husband of Margaret, father of Catherine, Andrew and Sarah. Requiem mass and funeral to be arranged.

MURPHY.—On Oct 21st, 1978. Suddenly at her home in Horsham, Nellie Louise, aged 107 years, widow of James Murphy, B.E.E., F.R.C.S., formerly of Middlewich, Cheshire, mother of Avson, Roy and Barry. Interred at St. Nicholas Church, Itchingfield on Friday, Oct. 27th at 1.45 p.m. Flowers if desired to Freeman Brothers, Funeral Directors, Horsham.

NEWGASS.—On 23rd Oct. 1978, Edgar, husband Elizabeth, of Pinns Farm, Wellow, Romsey. Eldest son of the late Mr and Mrs Newgass, of Pront, Sussex. Funeral service at East Hampet, Southampton Crematorium, on Thursday, 26th Oct. at 12.30. No flowers, by request.

NORTHAM.—On October the 20th, peacefully at All Hallows Hospital, Ditchingham, Norfolk, Lena, in her 80th year, beloved mother of Pierre and Paul. Cremation Service, Thursday, 26th Oct., 2 p.m., at City Crematorium, Norwich.

PENNY.—On October the 22nd, peacefully in a nursing home, Thelma, wife of the late Major Rupert Penny OBE, formerly of Tanganyika, lately of Bovey, Devon, at The Downs Crematorium, Brighton, on Friday, October the 27th, at 3 pm. Family flowers only.

PLIMMER, GEITH A., very suddenly on October 19th in U.S.A. Dearest husband of Vera Plimmer.

PUDDEFOOT.—On October 20th, 1978, suddenly at home, Ethel Maud, widow of Archibald and mother of Frank, in her 85th year. Funeral on Friday, Oct. 27th, at Hendon Cemetery at 12 noon. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 6 Woodhouse Rd., N.12.

RICHARDSON.—On October 22nd, 1978, suddenly at his home, Roland Everitt Richardson, aged 73 years of "Silver Birches", 6 Fairfield Road, Scartho, Grimsby, the beloved husband of the late Muriel. Service at St. James Church, Grimsby, on Friday, October 27th, at 1.15 p.m., followed by commital at Grimsby Crematorium. No flowers, please, but donations may be sent for Lincolnshire Masonic Charity Association, to W. Newton, Esq., 66 Wykeham Road, Lincoln.

RUSSELL.—On October 21st, 1978, in Edinburgh, B. A. Sybil Russell, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Ed.), Colonial Medical Service, Gold Coast. Funeral private. No flowers, please.

SMITH.—On Oct. 20th, peacefully at home, Jeanette May, of 33 Orchard Way, Horsmonden, dear wife of Frank. Funeral service at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium, Thurs., Oct. 26th, at 2.30 p.m.

SPENCER, BERYL.—Of 9 Clarence Road, Wallon-on-Thames, on Sunday, 22nd October. Funeral service at Putney Vale Crematorium on Friday, 27th Oct. at 3.45 pm. No flowers please. But donations to The Cancer research campaign, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR.

STOCK.—On Oct 20, peacefully at his home, 139 Pegdown Woods, Winchester, Thomas Dyson, beloved husband of Morag Margaret Stock. Cremation private. Family flowers only, please.

TOSE.—On Oct. 21st, 1978, peacefully in hospital, after a brief illness, Harry, beloved husband of Sybil and father of Sue, Jo and Ali. Funeral at Guildford Crematorium on Wednesday, Oct. 25th at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only please. Donations, if desired, to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

WARBURG.—On October 22nd 1978, at 1.30 p.m. my adored wife, Pamela de Bayou Warburg, passed away in complete tranquility after my arms at our home, No. 29, Saint Edmund's Court, Saint Edmund's Terrace, London, N.W.8.

WENGRAF, PAUL, died on Thursday 19th October at St. John's Hospital, South London. The funeral will be at Putney Vale Crematorium on Wednesday 25th October at 2 p.m. No flowers please but donations if desired to the National Deaf Children's Society.

WHALE, E. V. (JIM).—In hospital, peacefully on 22nd October. Funeral at South London Crematorium on Friday, 27th October, at 12.10. No flowers or letters by request. Donations if desired to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

WHITING.—On 21st October, 1978, peacefully at the Middlesex Hospital, after a long illness borne with great fortitude, Ralph Gusley Whiting, Inventor of Whiting Leader, RN, retired. Aged 83 years, of Littlehampton. Funeral Bristol (Church, near Arundel, on Tuesday, 31st October. All inquiries to W. Garston & Sons Ltd. telephone No 01-935 2561.

WILLIAMS.—On 21st October, 1978, peacefully at Basket Cottage, Dunsford, Bryan Stephen Michael, in his 81th year. Beloved husband of Mollie, dear father of Ann and Peter and grandfather of Sioned and David. Funeral private.

WINTER.—On October 21st, 1978, peacefully at Little Bingham, aged 57 years, Derrick Thomas William, of Bradmore Park Rd., Hammersmith, and 62 Cornwall Rd., Little Hampton, Sussex. All flowers and inquiries please to F. A. Holland & Son, Terminus Rd., Littlehampton, Sussex. Tel.: Littlehampton 3939.

FUNERAL

RICE.— The funeral Service for Sir Anthony Peter Rice of Le Jonal du Coth, Cap Verde, St Lawrence, Jersey, C.I., will be held at the parish church of St Saviour, Jersey, on Friday, 27th October, at 2.30 pm. Further enquiries and floral tributes to H. Maillard and Son, 34, Great Union Road St Helier Jersey. Telephone 27291.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

CAMERON.—A memorial Service for the late Lt. Colonel A. A. (Sandy) Cameron, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., will be held in St. James Church, Piccadilly, at 12 noon on Thursday, October 26.

RATCLIFF.—The memorial service for John Cooper Ratcliff will be held on Friday, October 27th at St. James Church, Piccadilly, London, W.1. at 12 noon.

TUCKER.—A memorial service for Norman Tucker, C.B.E., will be held at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1 at 11.45 a.m. on Wednesday, November 8th, 1978

VERDURA, FULCO DI.—A Requiem Mass will be held at 11 am. at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, London, W.1. on Wednesday, November 15th.

IN MEMORIAM

STEIN.—Remembering Peter, dearly loved son of Sarah (Kitty) and the late Leonard Stein and brother of Richard.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

CLARK, RUTH, of Gloucester Street, Malmesbury, would like to thank Godfrey's friends for the beautiful flowers and messages of sympathy received in her recent bereavement.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 35

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